FIFTY PAGES
SEVEN SECTIONS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 355. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1903.—FIFTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Gov. La Follette delivered a stirring address at Chautauqua on "Representative Government."

Bryan warns Democrats against Cleveland's boom for another term.

Son was born to former President and Mrs. Cleveland at Buzzards Bay.

President Charles M. Schwab remains in Philadelphia.

Victim of shooting protects woman who shot him by saying he fired revolver at himself accidentally.

Federal government was charged $150 for Brandt-Dent cash registering machines when they were sold in open market for $125.

Monster open-air meeting held by Epworth league convention at Detroit.

Dynamite magazine explodes as train passes and all on board are hurt.

Report of auditor of treasury shows strange condition of affairs in customs department.

FOREIGN.

British would like President Roosevelt to visit England.

Pope Leo's condition improved.

LOCAL.

If testimony warrants it, there will be activity displayed in getting after Brown murderers.

Republican county committee holds meeting, adopts rules recommended by committee on rules and opens doors to Citizens party.

No peace agreement has been entered into by the Republicans and the Citizens, but there has been a tentative beginning of negotiations.

Dr. Adolph Koenig denounces as criminals those responsible for delaying sand filtration of city water.

LEGAL.

Habeas corpus case of Mrs. McFall against the Rev. C. A. McFall, to recover baby, heard in court.

Amazing criminal record of seven-year-old Frank Schuck astonished juvenile court.

Kelly & Jones Company denies its liability for injuries to three girls at a Water street fire.

Hazelwood Italian mysteriously assassinated.

SPORTING.

Over 10,000 people watched the Pirates take the final game of the series from the Giants. Beaumont drove in the winning run in the ninth inning.

Hans Wagner still leads the Pirate batters, though Beaumont made the best showing during the week.

The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia cricket teams played a draw game on the Field club grounds.

The Reliance again showed great speed and won a decisive victory over the Constitution and Columbia.

Jeffries and Corbett work hard to be in the best possible shape for their battle next month.

FINANCIAL.

Bank statement was favorable, but eastern stocks sold off. Local stocks closed dull, but steadier. Chicago grain and provision markets closed lower.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
PAGE 1—Sports.
PAGE 2—Sports.
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PAGE 4—How Modern Man is Made Beautiful.
PAGE 5—Bradys Bend and the Awakening of the Allegheny Valley.
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FOURTH SECTION—Eight Pages.
PAGE 1—Toronto Street Railway System.
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PAGE 8—The Only Gorilla in the United States.

FIFTH SECTION—Six Pages.
PAGE 1—Coon Hollow Folks.
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SIXTH SECTION—Six Pages.
PAGE 1—The Summer Girl.
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SEVENTH SECTION—Six Pages.
PAGE 1—Bullfrogs.
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PAGE 3—Books.
PAGE 4—Resorts.
PAGE 5—Summer Resorts.
PAGE 6—Summer Resorts.

THE WEATHER

This is to be another rainy Sunday in Pittsburgh and the neighborhood, according to the Washington weather man. Monday is to be fair and warmer. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 79. The sun rose cloudy at 4:43 and set cloudy at 7:29 o'clock yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Rain.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.56	70	85	S.W.	Rain
8 p. m.	29.78	68	81	N. W.	Cloudy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for July 18:

	1902	1901		1902	1901
Maximum	85	84	Mean	77	77
Minimum	69	70	Precipitation	.04	.07

Max. tem. 10:30 a. m.	79	Ex. since Jan. 1	326
Min. tem. 5 a. m.	64	Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.17
Mean tem.	72	Precip. for day	.57
Nor. tem. 31 yrs.	75	Ex. for day	.40
Dfcy. for day	3	Ex. since July 1	1.32
Ex. since July 1	1	Ex. since Jan. 1	3.30

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Showers today; Monday fair and warmer; fresh west to northwest winds.

West Virginia—Fair today and Monday; warmer Monday.

Ohio—Fair in south, showers in north portion today; Monday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cincinnati	78	PtCldy	Indianapolis	76	Clear
Kansas City	84	Clear	St. Paul	72	Cloudy
Chicago	76	Clear	Philadelphia	72	Cloudy
Omaha	80	Clear	New Orleans	84	Clear
New York	64	Cloudy	Cheyenne	62	Cloudy
Buffalo	62	Cloudy	Denver	76	Clear
Cleveland	68	Cloudy	Washington	82	PtCldy
Louisville	80	Cloudy	Helena	78	Clear
Huron	78	Clear	Bismarck	76	Clear

DEATH DEALT IN THE DARK

Italian Falls a Victim to the Vengeance of a Countryman.

ALL FATAL WOUNDS

Assassin Waited in the Shadow of a Tree and Escaped Without Being Observed.

FAMILY NOW ON THE OCEAN

With a cry of surprise and shriek of pain, Dominic Carle fell gasping for life at the gate to the yard of his boarding house, at No. 4248 Compromise alley, near Rutherglen street, Twenty-third ward, about 10:20 o'clock last night, the latest victim of Italian vengeance in Pittsburgh. Carle's unknown enemy, with a few swift strokes of his knife, made sure of his victim's fatal injury and then escaped from the place before people who heard the cry of pain were able to get to the spot. After Carle was carried inside the house and laid on the kitchen floor he spoke a few hardly audible words and expired.

When the police arrived some time later the body of Carle was lying on the floor, bathed in blood. The body was surrounded by a large number of Italians who live in the neighborhood. The boarders in the house were hardly able to understand the questions of the police, and little could be learned from them other than that Carle was found at the gate bleeding to death.

Stabbed in the Darkness.

Carle left his boarding house in Compromise alley to go to the home of Carnelo Roman in Rutherglen street, about half a block away. As yesterday was not pay day, the Italians generally remained in the neighborhood of their boarding houses. Carle started home about 10 o'clock, but whether he was accompanied by anyone is not known. The alley is without light, and the point where Carle met his enemy is so dark at night that it is impossible to walk with any assurance past the houses. Just over the gate a large tree spreads its branches, and this spot the murderer selected to deal out his vengeance on the unsuspecting man.

John Cord and Petro Tetrepa, boarders at the house where Carle lived, were seated in the rear yard when the assassin struck his blows. Cord last night in broken English said that he heard some one cry: "Oh, my!"

Cord ran to the front gate, followed by Tetrepa, and there they discovered Carle.

Stabbed Three Times.

On reaching down to assist him to rise the men's hands came in contact with the warm blood flowing from the wounds in Carle's breast and one in his side. They hurriedly carried him into the kitchen, and as they placed Carle's body on the floor Cord says the wounded man said: "The man who was to come down tonight did it."

Before the men could further question Carle he gasped and expired.

The other Italian boarders were dazed by the murder and not one of them ventured outside the fence about the yard. The men seemed to fear to speak, as though they expected to be pounced upon by the murderer.

Cord was unable to say who the man was who was to have come to the house last night, but after many questions had been put to him, he finally replied that if he should again see the man he would be able to recognize him, as the murderer is employed as a laborer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Could Not Give a Clue.

Cord and Tetrepa were both firm in their statements that Carle had no enemies, and under the most persistent questioning they could not be induced to say that Carle had done anything lately that would give the police a possible clue as to who his murderer might be.

Shortly after the man expired Policemen John W. Bennett and H. W. Bisselman arrived at the house and started an investigation into the killing. Cord told them that Carle had only been in Pittsburgh about two months, and was employed as a laborer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Carle had told him recently that he had arranged to bring his wife and three children to the United States from their home in Naples, Italy, that they were now on the ocean and he expected them in Pittsburgh within a few days. Cord said that Carle, whom he knew pretty well, had no known relatives in this country, and had the usual number of friends among his countrymen in this city. Carle was about 30 years old and had been at the boarding house a short time.

Murderer Laid in Wait.

An investigation of the premises by the police led them to think that Carle's murderer laid in wait for his victim, knowing that he intended going out last night, and upon his return could deal out his vengeance unseen, owing to the darkness of the alley. It is believed that upon returning, and just as Carle was about to enter the gate, the murderer must have spoke to him, and caused the victim to exclaim, "Oh, my!"

An examination of Carle's body showed that he must have been facing the murderer when the latter struck the blow. One wound is located just below the right nipple. It is not over an inch wide and must have been of great depth, as little blood came from the cut. From drawing the knife out and in the act of striking another blow the murderer brought the knife across Carle's breast, causing a slight cut, and then the murderer plunged it again into Carle's left side, just below the fifth rib.

Turned Blade in Body.

In making the latter wound the murderer evidently turned the blade while it was still in the victim's body, as he cut him in a terribel manner, exposing the

Continued on Second Page, Second Column.

PARIS EXCITED OVER FAIR CASE

Sympathy and Censure for Masse and Maurane Equally Divided.

MILLIONS AT STAKE

Two Bicyclists Who Are Accused of Perjury Are Still in Jail Without Security.

VANDERBILTS ARE ATTACKED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

Paris, July 18.—What with the Humbert affair and its mythical millions, and the newly resurrected Fair case, with its very tangible millions, Paris lawyers are very busy at the present moment. Columns are devoted by the papers here to the latest development in the latter law suit. This development is the arrest upon a charge of perjury of two Frenchmen, Louis Masse and Frederic Maurane, who claim, even testified under oath that they witnessed the automobile accident near Pacy-Sur-Eure on August 14 last, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair were killed. They make a further declaration that Mrs. Fair outlived her husband by an appreciable interval.

Acting upon a complaint to M. Herbeaux, the procureur de la publique, made by Mrs. Vanderbilt, sister of Mr. Fair, Maitre Ganneval, the investigating magistrate, charged M. Lamard, the chief of the detective service, to arrest the two men in question.

The arrest was made at their residences in Paris on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock and the incriminated couple are now in the Prison de la Sante, liberation on bail having been refused up to the present.

Quite a newspaper sensation has been created by this new phase of the Fair case. Naturally two camps have been formed, for French journalism loves to espouse one side or the other of any cause celebre, and the number of millions involved in this matter makes it most thrillingly interesting. The Petit Parisien may be taken as representing the camp which regards the case against the two prisoners as very strong.

The Intransigeant, M. Henri Rochefort's paper, is the leader of those which picture M. Masse and M. Maurane as victims of the tyranny of the French authorities, whom it accuses bluntly of being influenced by the wealth of the Vanderbilts to commit "a scandalous violation of liberty and of the rights of the men."

All the papers—the Journal, the Eclair, the Gaulois, the Figaro and the Echo de Paris—devote columns to the affair, which is being worked up journalistically in a masterly style.

According to the story told by the two men before the court in America they were bicycling from Trouville on August 14. Just before they reached Sain Aquilin, a hamlet a short distance from Pacy-Sur-Eure, they were passed by an automobile flying at a furious pace. A few minutes later the accident happened. They declare they got off their bicycles to see if they could be of any assistance to the victims, and assert that Mr. Fair was already dead, but that Mrs. Fair still gave signs of life.

POPE INCLINED TOWARD THE PLAIN PEOPLE

Though of Noble Birth, Leo's Habits Have Always Been Democratic.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, July 18.—There is no government in whose success and expansion Pope Leo has been more interested than that of the United States. Largely this especial interest is due to the similarity between the government of the United States and that of the church of Rome. The papacy is elective, having but one law for all subjects irrespective of race or color. Pope Leo has always understood that the poor are the elect of God's church. He has ever been inclined toward those of the world whom Lincoln called "the plain people."

Pope Leo, very nobly born, has never assumed an aristocratic bearing, personally or officially. He has never affected a preference for the society of the rich and powerful. As his thoughts were, so were his manners. He is democratic in the best American sense of the word. How the old world hates and sneers at the word democracy. How the new world loves and cherishes it. Where the preferences of the great pontiff lay, whose interests were nearest his heart, was clearly shown when Pope Leo, setting his face against the strongest influence that could be brought to bear, absolutely refused to condemn the organization of the Knights of Labor. Another proof of this democracy stands in the fact of his unflagging interest in constant encouragement of the improvement for Christian democracy throughout the world.

In this sympathy for the modern, liberal and democratic civil government, Pope Leo has never failed to show his fervor to Cardinal Agliori, who is the head of the democratic movement in Italy.

TERRIBLE HAVOC BY THE ILLINOIS TORNADO

SPRING VALLEY, ILL., July 18.—(Special.)—The effects of last night's cyclone are shown just north of this city where it left a path 40 rods wide for nearly a mile in length. The farm houses and outbuildings of John and Daniel Flaherty were badly wrecked and crops devastated. At the home of Henry Ammon, three miles northeast of this city, a 14-year-old son was killed by falling timbers and the mother fatally injured. John Ratcliffe and William Lafferty were killed at Dalzett, a small mining camp near here.

Company Expected.

ROOSEVELT IS WANTED IN ENGLAND

British Would Greatly Relish Visit from the American President.

NEW TARIFF POLICY

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

London, July 18.—A titled personage—only lately occupying one of the most powerful places within the gift of the English people—today asked me to transmit to the United States an earnest wish that the national etiquette might permit President Roosevelt to make a visit to England.

"We have made much of President Loubet," he said, "but our regard for France and its official representative is nothing to the genuine feelings we have for the United States, and which would manifest itself regardless of politics, if only he might be permitted to make us a visit.

"The fact that the proposed Chamberlain tariff is aimed more directly at the United States than at any one else is to the minds of many of us one of the arguments against it. Yet if Chamberlain would come forth honestly and say that his proposed tariff was intended only to provide us with means for causing the United States to lower its own tariff wall, and that it would be abolished as soon as freer trade has been achieved, most of us who are now opposed to the Chamberlain idea would say 'Amen.' He has carefully neglected to make such a promise. It makes many of us feel that all possible benefits from his idea would be more than counterbalanced by the possibility of irritation between England and the United States.

"Tell your president to come over and see us," exclaimed this official in conclusion.

CURTIS BROWN.

ANOTHER SON ARRIVES AT BUZZARD BAY HOME OF GROVER CLEVELAND

Mother and Child Are Doing Well—Now Five Children in Household.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 18.—Grover Cleveland is now the father of two boys. The brother of Richard Folsom Cleveland and the three little girls came today. He is a fine youngster and is doing well. His mother also is in a satisfactory condition, the doctors say. This is the fifth time the stork has visited the Cleveland home, and there are now two boys and three girls in the former president's family.

Miss Frances Folsom became the wife of Grover Cleveland, who was then president of the United States, on June 2, 1886. The ceremony was performed in the Blue room of the White House and was the first time a president had ever been married in the executive mansion.

There are now five Cleveland children. The others are Ruth, Esther, Marion and Richard Folsom. Ruth was born October 3, 1891, at No. 816 Madison avenue, New York. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth" ruled Washington society during her father's second term in the White House.

Esther Cleveland was born September 9, 1893, and is the only child of a president born in the White House.

Marion Cleveland was born at Buzzards Bay, July 7, 1895.

Richard Folsom Cleveland was born October 28, 1897, in Princeton, N. J.

GRAND JURY CENSURES EVANSVILLE EMPLOYERS

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 18.—(Special.)—The grand jury convened to investigate the recent riots adjourned today. They condemned employers who have discharged members of the militia companies in the following words: "That the men should be discharged and ostracized for doing their duty, passes our comprehension, especially when corporations are the first to call for them to take the initiative."

C. M. SCHWAB REMAINS IN QUAKER CITY

President of Steel Corporation Did Not Leave Philadelphia.

GETTING GOOD REST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Cresson, Pa., July 18.—Contrary to expectations, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, did not arrive here this afternoon. His private car, the Loretto, was attached to Pennsylvania train No. 25 at Philadelphia and arrived here shortly before 5 o'clock, having on board two ladies in addition to the regular attaches of the car. The ladies were met at the station by a servant and driven to the summer home of Mr. Schwab at Loretto. The car continued to Pittsburgh.

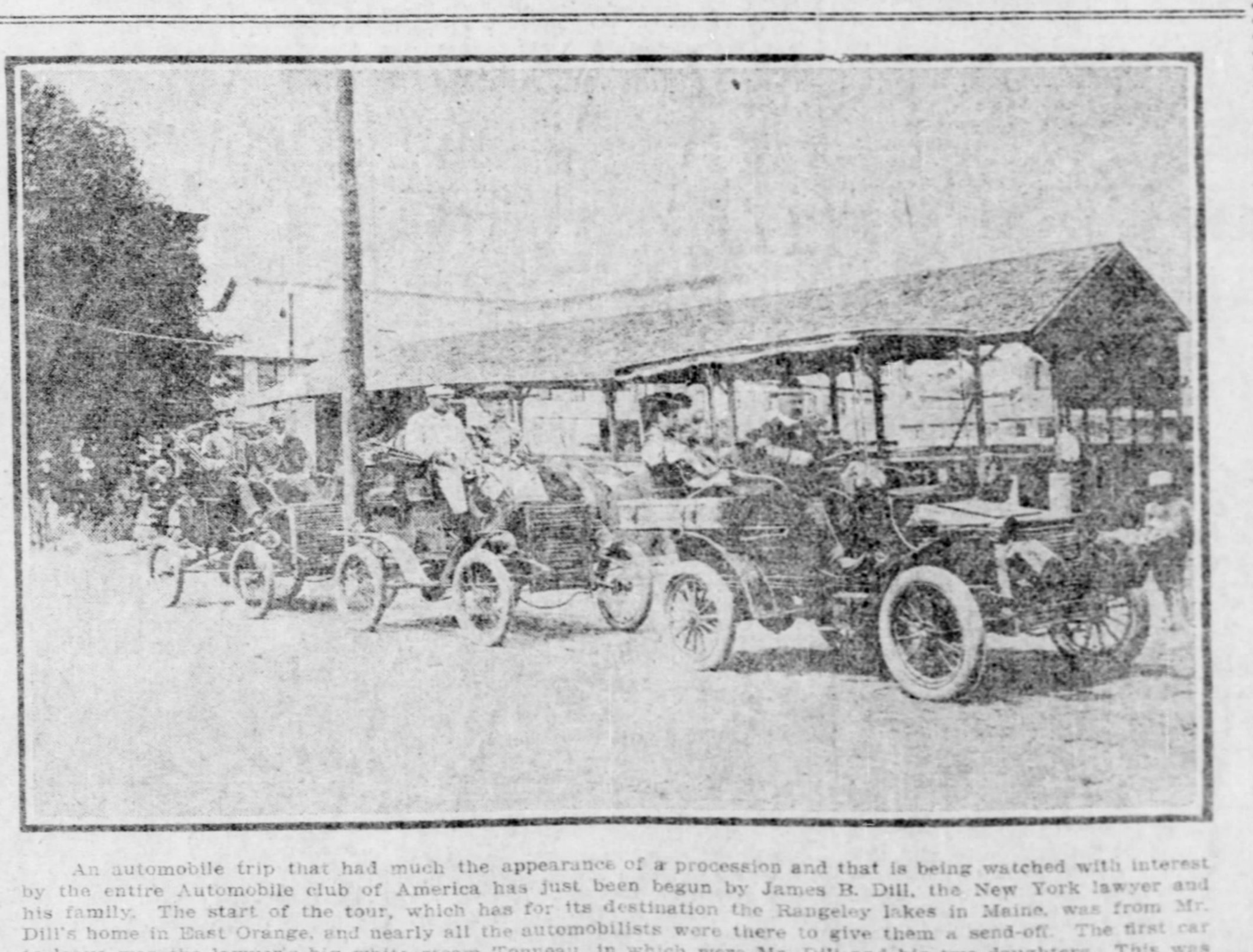
At Loretto it is said that Mr. Schwab is not expected for some time. Mr. and Mrs. John Mock of Braddock arrived here during the day and went to the Schwab home, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Schwab. Mrs. Mock is a sister to Mrs. Schwab.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Charles M. Schwab is still taking the "rest cure" at the St. James hotel. How long Mr. Schwab will remain in Philadelphia is not decided. Dr. Alfred Stengel, his Philadelphia physician, will not tell.

W. E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company and assistant to the president of the United States Steel Corporation, came to Pittsburgh yesterday to spend Sunday with his family. He expects to return to New York tomorrow morning.

Mr. Schwab's private car, Loretto, arrived in the Union station at 7 o'klock last evening and will be sent back to New York tonight.

JAMES B. DILL'S AUTOMOBILE TRIP



An automobile trip that had much the appearance of a procession and that is being watched with interest by the entire Automobile club of America has just been begun by James B. Dill, the New York lawyer and his family. The start of the tour, which has for its destination the Rangeley lakes in Maine, was from Mr. Dill's home in East Orange, and nearly all the automobilists were there to give them a send-off. The first car to leave was the lawyer's big white steam Tonneau, in which were Mr. Dill and his two daughters. This was followed by his white steam Stanhope No. 1, which, in the big endurance test from New York to Boston took the first prize. This car was driven by Winthrop E. Scarritt, vice president of the Automobile club of America. In the third car, also a white Stanhope, were Mr. Dill's chauffeur, C. E. Denzer, and valet.

POPE RALLIES; HOPE REVIVED

Condition More Favorable Than Since Beginning of Illness.

SPIRITS BRIGHTER

Patient's Respiration Is Easier and His Strength Somewhat Augmented.

MAY LIVE FOR MANY WEEKS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Rome, July 19, 3:05 a. m.—The pontiff has dropped off into a sleep which seems half coma. When he wakes Dr. Lapponi will insist that he shall take stimulants and nourishment.

1:35 a. m.—The pope is agitated and nervous from his long stay in bed and he calls very frequently for his attendants.

12:20 a. m.—The pope is restless, but his condition is unchanged. All is quiet at the vatican.

ROME, July 18.—Dr. Lapponi confirms today's reports of the pope's improvement, saying:

"The condition of the pope is more favorable than since the beginning of the illness. There is a further tendency to dimunition of the pleuric liquid noted during the day. The liquid is almost absorbed. The respiration is easier and less superficial; the heart action is regular, his spirits brighter, the functions of the kidneys slightly improved, and the residue of his strength somewhat augmented. The present condition may last a considerable time. It will not do to discuss the future. I am no prophet nor son of a prophet."

Affairs at the vatican are running in a normal condition. The claim of Prof. Cardaelli of the Naples university that the physicians have treated the case wrongly may or may not be true, but the fact remains that tonight the pontiff is mildly progressing.

Try to Foment Trouble.

Certain persons are trying to foment trouble because Mazzoni and Rossini are theists. The pope disposed of the difficulty by saying:

"Science does not demand at what altar do you worship."

So certain is Cardinal Agliardi that the pope's life will be prolonged he has allowed his secretary leave of absence, remarking: "Leo is good for two months at least."

The sleepless night was succeeded by a day during which the pope seemed to lack any desire to vary the medical routine by receiving visits from cardinals or others. Both morning and afternoon he remained isolated from all save the doctors and attendants. The nourishment which the pontiff took at first somewhat encouraged his entourage, but the condition of the patient this evening pointed to the fact that it had not had any beneficial effect. What is now more hoped for is that the pope may be enabled to secure much needed rest.

Among the latest of the many evidences of continued sympathy with the pontiff in his illness, showing that his fight for life is watched by the highest and lowest, was the arrival at the vatican today of a case of mineral waters sent by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the pope. Their peculiar medicinal properties, it is asserted, may relieve the disorders of the pontiff.

Coffin Had Been Procured.

A number of cardinals and, especially, their friends, utilized the prolonged illness of the pope to test the feeling which will prevail at the next conclave. The task is a difficult one, as it is claimed that the cardinals never had a chance to show their mettle under Pope Leo, important questions being deputed to commissions composed of a few cardinals, after having been practically settled by the papal secretary of state. The Philippine affairs, which were inquired into by only five cardinals, are frequently quoted as an instance of the foregoing complaint.

In the vatican optimism has become so great that orders have been given countermanding preparations which were being made in expectation of the pope's death. Tanfani, who furnishes religious objects to the vatican, said today that as far as he is concerned the orders came too late. He had already prepared a casket for the pope and three sets of robes for his successor, whether short, medium or tall.

The members of the papal court intend to have his holiness informed of the presence in Europe of Cardinal Gibbons, when Pope Leo will surely summon the cardinal to Rome in honor to have a last conversation with him concerning Catholicism in the United States.

DOCTORS MAKE DENIAL THAT POPE HAS CANCER

ROME, July 18.—Drs. Lapponi, Mazzoni and Rossoni, upon being asked if it was true as reported that the pope has cancer of the pleura and that mortification had set in, all made specific denials of the rumor. Dr. Rossoni answered the query with the following laconic, but emphatic, written statement:

"Any such news is absolutely false."
(Signed) "Prof. Eugenio Rossoni."

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, CONGRESSMAN, IS SICK

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—(Special.)—Congressman Robert H. Foerderer, who is seriously ill at his Torresdale home, suffering from a complication of diseases affecting his stomach, liver and kidneys was no better today, and in consequence of the gravity of his complaint, his relatives have been summoned to his bedside. On Friday night he was unable to obtain sleep until 3 o'clock. Today he was reported to be resting easily, and tonight it was said at his home that there was no change in his condition.

HIGHER RATE TO UNCLE SAM

He Was Charged $25 More Than Others for Cash Registers.

RAKE-OFF IS LARGE

Details of Brandt-Dent Contract Are Being Gradually Made Public.

BEAVERS IS STILL AT LARGE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, July 18.—United States District Attorney Youngs of Brooklyn today officially announced that an indictment had been found by the federal grand jury against George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the postoffice department. The charge is complicity in wrongfully obtaining a government contract.

It developed today that the total number of the machines supplied to the postoffice department by the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier Company of Watertown, Wis., was 527. The inspectors have evidence of this, although the present action of the grand jury in Brooklyn in indicting George W. Beaver is based on the contract under which 250 of the machines were supplied.

The information in the possession of the government is that of the amount paid by the government for each machine, the contracting company received $50, while $100 went for commissions, of which amount the agent of the company received $50. The cash registers were sold openly in the market throughout the country for $125, while the government paid $150 each.

Was Slight Difference.

There was a slight change in the construction of the machines sold in the open market and these sold to the government, but the inspectors say this change was trivial and the cost insignificant. The supply of the machines dates back to the latter part of 1897, when the first machines were furnished the department for a trial. The contract for the 250 machines at $150 was entered into May 9, 1898.

The district attorney announces that he will refrain at present from requesting the services of a bench warrant upon Mr. Beavers, deeming it right that he should have the opportunity to surrender himself if he sees fit to do so, and has notified his counsel, Messrs. Morgan & Seabury, to that effect.

The crime for which Beavers has been indicted is technically a misdemeanor, punishable by two years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine.

At the office of Morgan & Seabury it was said today that Mr. Beavers was not a fugitive from justice. Mr. Seabury said:

"Mr. Beavers is not in hiding. He is not trying to escape the operation of the law. Of course, I believe in my client's innocence, but I beg to be excused from making any statement at present, which, I think, would be premature. I may make a statement at some later date."

An Unauthorized Cashier.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The comptroller of the treasury has completed the examination of the accounts of Postmaster Van Cott of New York city for the quarter ended December 31, 1902, which he took up as a result of the postoffice investigation, and has allowed all the accounts except an item of $450 paid to H. C. Graff for alleged services as cashier of the New York postoffice at the rate of $1,800 a year.

Graff was intimately associated with George W. Beavers, now under indictment by the federal grand jury at Brooklyn. The comptroller holds that Graff was not employed as cashier at New York and was not on duty in that city, but was inspector in charge of inspecting and adjusting cancelling machines and motors at postoffices throughout the country. The comptroller says the law distinctly prohibits the detail of employes from any branch of the postal service outside of Washington to duty here, and the payment therefor is illegal. Postmaster Van Cott contends that he was acting under the direction of a superior officer and had no control over Graff's appointment, which was made from Washington, but the comptroller says these facts do not relieve the disbursing officer from responsibility.

POSTMASTER GENERAL ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Is Being Cared for on Board the Revenue Cutter Onondaga at New York.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—When Postmaster General Payne left here last Wednesday on the United States revenue cutter with his wife, he was on the verge of collapse, and clearly threatened with nervous prostration. No concealment was made of his weary and nervous condition. His friends knew that unless Mr. Payne took immediate rest he would suffer serious collapse. He was subject to fainting spells long before he assumed the office of postmaster general, and he took that office with the distinct understanding that he should have a strong first assistant who could do all the heavy work. In consequence of this Mr. Payne was away from Washington practically all last summer, and he would probably not have been in Washington much of this summer but for the fact that the postoffice scandal broke out.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Postmaster General Payne is on board the United States revenue cutter Onondaga, anchored off Tompkinsville, having arrived from Washington today. With Mr. Payne is Mrs. Payne and her niece, Miss Stone. Powell Clayton, United States minister to Mexico, is also with the party.

Attending to the immediate medical wants of the patient is Assistant Naval Surgeon James S. Taylor, especially de-

tailed, as well as being a friend of the Payne family, and strict orders have been issued to allow no visitors to come on board the Onondaga, which, under command of Capt. Worth C. Ross, will proceed to New Haven and Newport within a few days.

Under orders to report at once to Gen. James S. Clarkson, surveyor of the port, the earliest moment upon the arrival of the Onondaga, the revenue cutter Hudson lay under full steam all of Friday night at her berth at the Barge office pier. At 3 o'clock in the morning the Onondaga was sighted. Seven hours later Gen. Clarkson boarded the steamer, the condition of Mr. Payne precluding an earlier visit.

Those who called at the Onondaga today were surprised at the change in Mr. Payne. His face is drawn and sallow, and his nervous condition is such that from the morning papers carried to him was clipped all reference to the indictment of George W. Beavers in connection with the postal [illegible] and probability of the latter's arrest.

It is explained that Mr. Payne does not require the services of a nurse and is physically able to walk about the deck of the revenue craft, although the severe storm of today kept him in his cabin. Mrs. Payne is constantly near, and it is said that complete rest and quiet are more needed by the postmaster general than medical treatment. During the day Mr. Payne sent a long telegraphic communication to Washington, presumably upon postoffice affairs.

CAPT. EWEN ARRANGES HIS EARTHLY AFFAIRS

Believes He Will Be Assassinated When He Returns to Jackson to Testify.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LEXINGTON, KY., July 18.—Capt. J. B. Ewen has resigned himself to his fate and he firmly believes he will be assassinated on Monday. Capt. Ewen says the half has never been told regarding the plots to assassinate men in Jackson, and that the men behind the assassinations there know he is in possession of facts which will hang them if the come out and he firmly believes he will be killed when he alights from the train in Jackson.

Capt. Ewen has made every preparation, even to making his will, and to having the money placed in ten various banks here by the newspapers transferred to the name of his wife, Mrs. Elsie R. Ewen. Capt. Ewen says the men behind the plots will stop at nothing to put him out of the way.

He will go before the special grand jury and tell everything connected with the attempt to bribe him to alter his sworn testimony before the former grand jury and the assassination of some of the men killed previous to Dr. Cox.

GALE PREVENTED FLIGHT.

Prof. Langley's Airship and House Boat Were Adrift on the Potomac.

WIDE WATER, VA., July 18.—Beaten for hours by a strong southeast gale, Prof. Langley's houseboat, containing his airship, slipped her moorings this morning and traveled two miles up the Potomac. Watchers on the Virginia shore expected to see her driven up the mouth of Chappawamic creek, just below Quantico, but an anchorage was found in shoal water before the gale had abated.

The vessel dragged with her one of the two large buoys between which she was first anchored. She remained in her new position throughout the morning but it is believed that Prof. Langley will have her towed back. He is said to have been on board during the drifting. A temporary interruption of the plans was the chief damage.

CARNIVAL A SUCCESS.

McKeesport's Charities Will Receive About $6,000 from It.

The last day of the McKeesport Business Men's carnival opened yesterday cold and chilly. A rainstorm followed about 7 o'clock and the grounds were muddy and dirty. However, this did not deter the crowds, and all day long the midway was jammed with immense crowds. The affair has been a decided success and the committee in charge of the finances estimate that they will clear about $6,000, which will be given to local charities. The decorations about the city were taken down yesterday and the brilliant colors are much missed.

The company that held the affair will go to New Castle next week, where they will appear for the benefit of the firemen of that place. The week in McKeesport has been an eventful one for the company. One of their snake charmers was put out of commission by an attack by a python; another performer attempted suicide, one of the bears belonging to the animal show was killed by a lion, and several hundred dollars' worth of electrical apparatus was damaged by a storm.

NO GARBAGE FURNACE.

McKeesport Board of Health Does Not Know What to Do With Refuse.

The McKeesport board of health is facing a serious proposition. The United States Steel Company, when it asked for the vacation of city properties in the Bowery district for the erection of the $10,000,000 steel plant, secured the present garbage furnace as part of the grant. This will be torn down during the coming week to make way for improvements. Councils have made no provision for the disposition of the garbage in event of the removal of the furnace, and the board of health is in a quandary as to what to do with the refuse.

A number of citizens are figuring on a proposition to be handed to councils asking for a contract to dispose of the refuse. Should this be granted they will build a furnace and the city will have to settle.

Painter's Probable Fatal Fall.

Robert Matthews, 30 years old, of Turtle Creek, a painter, fell from the roof of the new addition to the Westinghouse building at East Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon to the yard below, a distance of 65 feet. He was badly injured and taken to the West Penn hospital, where it is expected that he will die. Matthews was at work when the accident took place. He was changing some scaffolding and missing his footing, fell headlong into the yard. When picked up he was unconscious.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS.

Extraordinary Values at Hoffmann's 537 Smithfield St

During the past week we have taken back a large number of upright pianos rented to professionals and students and, to dispose of these instruments quickly, we have decided to offer them at less than one-half of their real value. These pianos are warranted for six years. Here are a few of the remarkable bargains:

$450.00 Vose piano, mahogany, used only four months, now only.......$325 00
$600.00 Hazelton piano, finest style, hand carved, burl walnut case, now only 285 00
$400.00 Vose piano, ebonized case, now only 175 00
$300.00 Schuloff piano, mahogany cased, used only six months, now only 150 00
$300.00 Apollo piano, mahogany cased, now only.......... 100 00
$350.00 Starr piano, in elegant condition 125 00

The above pianos are uprights, and we are also offering 10 good square pianos, your choice for $60.00.

Five square pianos, your choice, $40.00. Used organs, from $10.00 up.

Terms will be arranged to suit your convenience. Do not put off buying your piano when you can make a saving of over $100.00 in a good reliable instrument by buying now.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield Street.

TRAIN SPED TO FLYING DEBRIS

Two Men Killed and Sixteen Hurt by an Explosion of Dynamite.

WERE PASSENGERS ON TRAIN

Magazine Blew Up Just As Train Was Passing and Not an Occupant of the Coaches Escaped Injury of Some Description.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROANOKE, VA., July 18.—By the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite and blasting powder, stored in a magazine near Pearisburg, Giles county, this afternoon, two men were killed outright, 16 were more or less injured and about 100 others severely shocked.

Westbound passenger train No. 1 on the main line of the Norfolk & Western was going at full speed past the magazine, which was located 200 yards from the tracks, when the explosion occurred. The windows of the train were broken and the coaches in other ways damaged and not a single person on the train escaped injury or shock. The dead:

JAMES PHILLIPS, white, Blair, Va.
GEORGE NOEL, colored, Elliston, Va.

The injured: R. H. Roup, Christiansburg, Va.; Ira Wilson, Radford, Va.; J. W. Grover, Bluefield, W. Va.; S. H. Gregor, Tazewell, Va.; O. C. Jenkins, general manager Bluefield Coal and Coke Company, Bluefield, W. Va.; J. C. Jones, Redford, Va.; F. M. McCalsey, Roanoke; Sherman Hunt, Shellsville, Va.; George Witt, Keystone, W. Va.; W. G. Calhoun, Belspring Va.; E. S. Baird, Hinton, W. Va.; F. E. Dupey, Hinton, W. Va.; Burnett Reid, Bluefield, W. Va.; Griff F. Carnes, Redford, Va.; W. L. Blackwell, Saltville, Va.

Phillips and Noel were laborers, and their mangled bodies were found near the wrecked magazine. A special train with surgeons on board conveyed the wounded to Bluefield, where they were placed in a hospital. It is not known what caused the explosion.

FOUND ORE DEPOSIT.

Company in Which Pittsburghers Are Interested Makes Fortunate Investment.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., July 18.—(Special.)—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Mining Company, whose stockholders are Cleveland and Pittsburgh men, is developing a solid body of silicious ore close to the west shore of Iron Mountain lake, within the limits of the city of Ishpeming. The ore rises to a height of about 100 feet above the lake level and upon the face of a diorite hill, the deposit being so located that it can be mined cheaply, only a little stripping being necessary to expose it. The property is well laid out for rapid work. The ore is identical in appearance and chemical makeup to that of the company's Tilden mine not far distant.

At the latter property, the mine has been worked out, the miners coming into the diorite on which the deposit rested, and all work has ceased at that place. This ore can now be profitably used by the company as a mixture with other ores, and it is likely the deposit will be mined by the open-pit method, with the probability that the deposit will be found leading into something better.

HAYMAKER'S CONVENTION.

State Collector of Straws Retires After Ten Years' Service.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—At the annual convention of the Haymakers' association here today, State Collector of Straws Mahlon H. Trumbauer of Philadelphia, retired after ten years of service.

These officers were chosen for the coming year: State chief haymaker, Frank W. Bilmore, Lebanon; vice chief, L. E. Shaw, Philadelphia; past chief, Frank Dissert, Chambersburg; keeper of bundles, C. L. Jones, Philadelphia; collector of straws, C. C. Williams, Philadelphia; trustee, Charles W. Savage, Philadelphia; representatives to the national association, John T. Ferley, Lewis Schrock, B. F. Hertz, J. R. Emsley, H. C. Kline, Joseph Farrar, Philadelphia; Jesse Shallcross, Coatesville; Charles E. Pass, C. C. Keeley, Harrisburg; Harry B. Kantner, Altoona. Harrisburg was chosen as the next place of meeting in 1904.

During the year 1,677 members were added to the order, making a total membership of 11,220. The event of the day was the parade this afternoon, when in the garb of haymakers the delegates paraded the streets behind hay tedders, hay rakes, reapers and other farm machines.

DEATH WAS DEALT TO AN ITALIAN IN THE DARK

Continued from First Page.

man's entrails. Either the wound in the breast or the one in the side was sufficient to have caused Carle's death. The blood from the wound saturated Carle's clothing and ran out over the floor on which he was laid.

At the spot where Carle's body was found but little blood was seen, and the police believe that the two mortal wounds were of such great depth that Carle bled internally long before the blood began to run from the wounds.

The police will hold Cord, who is about 16 years old, as a witness, and they expect to be able to capture Carle's murderer today. The boy is positive in his assertion that he can identify the man whom Carle said had stabbed him.

Many Italians living in the neighborhood went to the house to see the body of Carle and as each entered the room he leaned over the bloody body of Carle and kissed his face. According to a custom among Italians, when a countryman is willing to kiss the face of a man who has been murdered, it is accepted as proof that he had no hand in his death.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed July 18.

NEW YORK—Etruria for Liverpool; Finland for Antwerp; Mesaba for London; Patricia for Hamburg; Hohenzollern for Genoa; Ethiopia for Glasgow.
HAVRE—La Bretagne for New York.
CHERBOURG—Grosser Kurfurst for Bremen.
GLASGOW—Salacia for Montreal; Vardinian for Montreal.
QUEENSTOWN — Menominee for New York.
LIVERPOOL—Umbria for New York.
ANTWERP—Kroonland for New York.

Arrived July 18.

NEW YORK—Bulgaria from Hamburg.
PHILADELPHIA—Friesland from Liverpool.
ROTTERDAM—Ryndam from New York.
LONDON—Minnesota from Philadelphia.
LIVERPOOL—Georgic from London; Lucania from New York.
BREMEN—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from New York.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE EXPECTED

AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN,
Son of the British Colonial Secretary, Who Is Reported Engaged to Miss White.

MISS MURIEL WHITE,
Daughter of the Secretary of the United States Embassy In London.

BARONNE DE VRIERE MARRIED IN SECRET

New Husband Is Vladimir Constantinovich, a Relative of Murdered Alexander.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 18.—Much interest has been aroused by a report which reached London today of the marriage of the Baronne De Viere, who was formerly Miss Anne Heyward Cutting, to Vladimir Constantinovich. The ceremony was performed in the strictest privacy and not even the close friends are yet aware of the details of the event which took place Saturday last. On that day the newly married pair, who had both been in London for about a fortnight, left for the Continent and are now settled at No. 80 Rue Clement Marot, Paris.

Vladimir Constantinovich is a son of Colonel Constantinovich, who was a cousin of King Milan and consequently a relative of the murdered King Alexander of Servia. His sister, Mlle. Constantinovich, was married recently to Prince Mirko of Montenegro. Vladimir is, I am told, 25 years of age and is said to be a very handsome man. He served for some time in the army, having the rank of a lieutenant in a regiment stationed in Belgrade. It was there his acquaintance began with the Baronne de Vriere, whose former husband was an attache of the Belgian legation.

MRS. KOUNTZ AS AN ACTRESS.

Wife of the Murderer of Contractor Walsh May Go on the Stage.

Mrs. Walter P. Kountz, whose husband shot and killed Contractor John Walsh several months ago, is considering several offers she has from theatrical managers and announced yesterday that she would probably go on the stage in the near future. According to her story Mrs. Kountz has lost heavily in speculation recently and is compelled to accept some kind of work in order to make a living.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Kountz got permission from ex-Mayor William J. Diehl, one of the prison board, to visit the Western penitentiary and spent a short time in the visitors' room with her husband. The latter sent for her, she says. Mrs. Kountz is suffering severely from the bullet wound in her lung inflicted by her husband the night he killed Contractor Walsh.

STEINER WANTED TO DIE.

When Prevented from Poisoning Himself, Tried to Get a Revolver.

Nicholas Steiner of Bellwood, a suburb of Homestead, attempted suicide last evening by trying to drink a quantity of paris green. He became violently enraged shortly before and drove his family from the house.

A stepson returned and seeing the old man, who is near 60 years of age, mixing up paris green in a glass, broke in and grappled with him. Steiner attempted to swallow the mixture, and when frustrated made desperate efforts to secure a revolver which lay on the table. He was locked up.

$11,000 PAID FOR CANVAS AT LONDON PICTURE SALE

LONDON, July 18.—(Special.)—A feature of the sale of old and modern pictures held at Christie's today, which realized a total of $32,000, was a competition for a Gainsborough portrait of Capt. Wade, master of ceremonies at Bath, 91 inches by 59 inches, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1771, sold by order of the directors of the Bath Assembly Rooms Company. Commencing at 500 guineas, spirited bidding caused the price to mount rapidly, until it was sold for $11,000.

WIRELESS PHOTOS ARE PROMISED BY TESLA

Strange Flashes of Light Arouse Curiosity of Neighbors at Warden Clyffe.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Nicola Tesla has been heard from again after long months of quiet that foreboded startling results. When Tesla's name is not in the papers he must be very busy indeed. This time it is "wireless photography" and he promises that the day is not far distant when we can "sit" in New York and have our photographs reproduced in Pittsburgh, Chicago or even Oshkosh, though why anyone would want his picture in Oshkosh even Tesla cannot explain.

Tesla and his assistants are carrying on experiments now at Warden Clyffe, Long Island, and everyone down that way is consumed with curiosity over the strange flashes that have gone forth in the night from the laboratory. In speaking of his experiments Tesla said today: "These experiments are my private business. I will say, however, that we are doing very much more than solving the problem of wireless telegraphy. In fact, I am satisfied of the practicability of taking wireless photographs. Very much more important things even than these will, I am convinced, be accomplished in the near future."

FRANK A. PARKER.

NO PEACE UNTIL MONDAY.

Chicago Strikers Submit Proposals to Kellogg Switchboard Company.

CHICAGO, July 18.—(Special.)—The peace conferences of the day did not end the Kellogg strike. The day passed, however, without rioting.

The negotiations closed temporarily shortly after noon when the union representatives submitted to the company's representative the proposition that, as the first step to settlement, all employes now on strike be reinstated within 10 days.

This proposition was presented to the directors of the Kellogg company this afternoon by Attorney A. C. Allen and L. D. Kellogg, the corporation's peace conferees. An answer is not expected until Monday.

UNDERSIZED FIGHTER WHIPS THREE BIG ONES

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—(Special.)—John Brierson, weight 130 pounds, 5 feet 4 inches tall, of 1200 Union avenue, whipped three men on the 1 o'clock owl on the Wyandotte street car line this morning. In the fight he grappled with Theodore Miller, one of the trio, and taking Miller's leg in his hands, broke the bones below the knee in two places. He escaped.

The three men boarded the car at Ninth street, carrying grips. They tossed these into the car. One of them fell into the lap of a little girl, the men say by accident. A small man standing beside the little girl, believed to be her father, proceeded to get busy with dire results to all three.

Making Its Own Paper.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 18.—The Kansas City Star has begun successfully the operation of its paper mill built here within the last nine months. The capacity of the mill is 40 tons of white paper daily, all of which will be consumed by the Star and its morning paper, the Times. The paper is made from pulp shipped from Canada. There is only one other newspaper in the world that manufactures its own paper—the London Telegraph.

MRS. R. B. MELLON SAVED THE LIFE OF HER MOTHER

Mrs. Alexander King Nearly Drowned and Badly Hurt in Accident Near Ligonier, Where Tally-Ho Upset in Middle of Creek.

A tallyho party of Pittsburghers had a narrow escape from drowning, one woman in the party nearly met death and was unconscious for four hours, and another woman showed extreme bravery and probably saved the life of her mother, in an accident near Ligonier yesterday afternoon. Those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mellon, their child Richard, aged 3, and his nurse; Mrs. Alexander King, mother of Mrs. R. B. Mellon; Robert B. King, Thomas Mellon, Lucille Mellon, Miss Mary Schultz and two coachmen.

They were in a coach to which were attached four horses and were on their way to the summer home of James R. Mellon, near New Florence. When about two and one-half miles from Ligonier, near the Idlewild picnic grove, they found that a bridge over Coal Pit run had been washed away by the recent heavy rains. It was decided to ford the stream, and when in the middle the coach upset in about four feet of water.

Mrs. Alexander King was thrown from the vehicle, which turned on its side and fell on her with its weight and that of the occupants. It was raining heavily and all had on rain coats. Rubber aprons also were tightly buttoned around the coach to keep out the rain. This made it hard for the occupants to get out.

Finally Mrs. R. B. Mellon worked herself loose and managed to reach her mother and hold her head out of water until aid came from the men. The men in the party were busy with the horses, which became fractious and showed signs of running away. Mrs. King was unconscious and was carried to the bank of the stream. The child was rescued from drowning by one of the coachmen.

All got to shore badly shaken up and thoroughly wet, and the vehicle was hurriedly driven to Ligonier. It took four hours to revive Mrs. King. She had fallen on her thigh, and the weight of the heavy coach badly cut her. Mrs. R. B. Mellon had a badly sprained ankle. The party will remain at the Hotel Frenser, Ligonier, until Mrs. King can be removed. This will be Tuesday or Wednesday. The Mellons are of the well-known firm of bankers of this city.

COSTLY CANVAS HERE PAINTED BY WHISTLER

Death of Celebrated Artist Will Cause Interest in Sarasate's Portrait.

The death of J. A. McN. Whistler, the celebrated American artist will create new interest in at least one canvas in the Carnegie art galleries. In a corner of the main room hangs a portrait of Pablo Martin Melitón Sarasate, the violinist, painted by Whistler nearly 20 years ago. This picture was purchased for the Carnegie galleries about six years ago from a New York art dealer and is valued at $15,000.

At the loan exhibition at the Carnegie institute last year was exhibited the artist's most famous picture, "The Falling Rocket," which caused Whistler's lawsuit with John Ruskin. This painting was loaned by Samuel Untermeyer of New York. A canvas not so widely known, but equally characteristic of the painter's work, was the picture entitled "Nocturne," loaned by John G. Johnson.

"I last saw Mr. Whistler about two years ago," said John W. Beatty, director of the Carnegie art galleries last night. "I was visiting in Paris and called upon the artist in his apartments there. He was a very charming man and you felt perfectly at home the moment you crossed his hospitable threshold.

"He lived in the Latin quarter in Paris in Rue de Bac and surrounded himself with all the little luxuries that an artist enjoys. I took tea with him there and was most delightfully entertained. He has been called eccentric, but every person who has enjoyed his hospitality will have but the warmest regard for the man. His studio was in London and he divided his time between the two great capitals. I feel that we are fortunate in having such a splendid example of Whistler's work as the Sarasate portrait. Its value will be greatly increased, of course, since the artist's death."

MUM AS A CLAM.

Mayor Low Declines to Discuss His Conference With the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 18.—(Special.)—Mayor Low on his yacht, the Surprise, arrived and departed from Sagamore Hill in a driving rainstorm. Not a clam in the bottom of the bay could have told less than did he of the conference on the approaching municipal campaign which he had with the president. Although it was known the president intended to improve the presence of Mayor Low at luncheon to talk New York city politics, Mr. Low, as he stood in the slight shelter of the Roosevelt bathhouse before entering a launch, declared his call was "purely social."

"Will you say, Mr. Low, you are willing to be renominated?" he was asked.

"Oh, I can't say anything about that," he answered.

Besides Mayor Low there were present at luncheon at Sagamore Hill George Von Mayer, United States ambassador to Italy, and William H. Ward of New York. It was probably a coincidence that Ambassador Von Mayer, who it has been said might resign, was here at the same time as Mayor Low, whom it was reported the president would appoint to a foreign diplomatic post if defeated this fall.

OFF TO SCOTLAND.

Ethel Barrymore Will Play "Cousin Kate" in New York the Coming Season.

LONDON, July 18.—Ethel Barrymore has started for Scotland for a month's holiday. She plays "Cousin Kate" in New York next season. This probably will be her last season in the United States for a number of years. Frohman has engaged her to come to London at the close of the season, to remain for an indefinite period.

Mabel Gilman has been engaged to star in a big London production of "Dolly Varden." Frohman has engaged Frau Charlotte Wiehe, a famous German actress, to appear at Osborn's playhouse. Frau Wiehe is versatile. She does three one-act plays the same evening.

Senator Clark, Lee Schubert and the latter's partner, Hennessy, have occupied a box nightly at the various theaters. This has started the report that Senator Clark will back Schubert and Hennessy in a New York theater.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS AWAY INJURING THREE PERSONS

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 18.—A trolley car on the Wyoming Valley Traction Company's line ran away at down grade near Edwardsville today through the disarranging of the brake gear. After going about a half mile at rapid speed the car jumped the track and was overturned and demolished. The crew escaped, but these passengers were injured: J. H. Brown of Scranton, head and face lacerated; Mrs. Dominick Mangan of Plymouth, rendered unconscious by falling from car and striking on her head; P. H. Monahan of Luzerne, bruised about head.

LEARN MODERN METHODS.

Honorable and profitable positions await worthy, competent students. Every graduate appreciates the modern practicability of the knowledge acquired in The Actual Business College, 310 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Established 1880. Day and evening sessions. Call or send for catalogues or office assistants, Big Ten-Cent Store Building. Telephone 2250 Court.

Stock Investments.

Invest in growing properties. The United States Security Company have just issued a letter on Wabash, showing its value and how small investors can become stockholders.

ARE WILLING BUT WAITING

No Harmony Agreement Arrived at Between the Republican and Citizens Organizations.

T. S. BIGELOW MADE AN OFFER

A Leader in the Citizens Organization Approached an Officer of the Republican County Committee—No Official Negotiations, but Peace Is Desired.

The political horizon was agitated yesterday by the published report that the Republican organization had succumbed to the Citizens party and that both parties would come together previous to the autumn campaign and conduct, shoulder to shoulder, a fight with the old enemy, the Democratic party. It is a fact the leaders of the Citizens party are trying to effect an arrangement with the Republicans, but the statement that a deal has been consummated was made out of whole cloth. Equally false was the statement that the proposition for peace proposals had come from the Republican organization.

A proposition was made, but the bearer was a man high up in the councils of the Citizens party. There is no doubt, either, that the Republican leaders would welcome some plan by which the factional fighting may be stopped and the Republican party of Allegheny county united once again, but from talks had with the Republican leaders it is evident that they feel positive that victory will crown their efforts in the fall campaign, no matter whether or not the Citizens party decides to abandon its organization and range itself under the banner of Republicanism.

Bore a Flag of Truce.

A few days ago an officer of the Republican county committee was approached by the aforesaid leader of the Citizens party. The gentleman said that he represented Thomas S. Bigelow; that Mr. Bigelow was broken down in health, desired to retire from party strife, and wished to know if the differences between the Republicans and the Citizens could not be composed. Of course, like every other Republican who has the interests of Allegheny county, of Pittsburgh and of the Republican party at heart, the organization officer welcomed this proposal; like every other Republican he would be glad to see the old party reunited, and he did not hesitate to tell Mr. Bigelow's friend so. Then he acquainted other prominent Republicans with the news and on the next occasion when he saw the Citizens party's man, a Republican of note was with him, and these two kept the Republican leaders informed.

Any official negotiations that may in future be conducted—and so far nothing official has been done—need not be necessarily complicated. The Republican organization will preserve its sovereignty, and in conjunction with the Citizens party will remain as at present officered.

Nothing Definite Yet.

The entire proposition is, however, still in the field of speculation and conjecture and clouded with uncertainty. There may be harmony or the present line-up may continue through the next campaign. The Republicans will meet the Citizens party part way, but they will not lie down in the road. Any proposition conceived in a fair, manly spirit will be received in a like way, and no harsh terms will be imposed upon those who wandered away; but however negotiations may end, the Republican organization will conduct a vigorous campaign, and its leaders entertain no doubt that it will be victorious, whether they fight alone or side by side with the Citizens.

Thomas J. Ford was asked yesterday concerning the harmony story and he replied:

"I can only say that any proposition looking to the adjustment of the differences between Republican factions was not initiated by the Republican county committee. And, furthermore, no matter what arrangement might be made, there will be no change in the officers or members of the Republican county committee. I really do not know whether harmony will be established or not."

Murry A. Verner, chairman of the Citizens party's county committee, said he would like to see the Citizens and the Republicans "get together," and confirmed the fact that no "official" negotiations had even been begun, much less completed.

Mayor Hays' Position.

Mayor William B. Hays said: "Before considering any harmony arrangement I would be largely swayed by whatever action the Democrats may take. I would first like to ascertain whether they are disposed to treat us fairly in another fusion arrangement."

Thomas S. Bigelow said there was nothing in the story that the Republicans and the Citizens had effected a harmony agreement. "There have been no conferences," he said; "that is, there has been nothing official on which conclusions could be based. I do not know what the chances are of the Citizens and the Republicans coming together."

He added that he had been in three fusion campaigns with the Democrats and he thought he owed them nothing. The official body to effect harmony or fusion was, Mr. Bigelow said, the Citizens party's committee of five, and he was convinced that the other members of that committee would do as he wished, and that Mayor Hays and Murry A. Verner would go along with him in any arrangement effected.

James A. Clark, the Democratic county chairman, said he did not see how the Citizens party could "deal" with the Republicans after having fought them so hard, but whether there was fusion or not between the Democrats and Citizens, the Democrats would conduct a vigorous fight for the county offices. Mr. Clark left for the west last night and will be gone a month.

Raising Funds for Camp.

Company G., Second Pennsylvania regiment, United Boys' Brigade of America, held a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. McIntyre, No. 914 Church avenue, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday evenings. The gathering was for the benefit of the company and the proceeds will be used to help pay the expenses of the company at the encampment to be held at Conneaut lake for two weeks, commencing August 4.

PIANO SPECIALS.

A nice second-hand Kranich or Bach Upright. Rosewood case, $125.

Chickering Bros., Upright. Mahogany case, used only one year, $290; regular $550 style.

Hallett & Davis Upright. Beautiful walnut case. Less than two years old, $260; when new, $475.

Kranich & Bach Baby Grand. A perfect gem. Not used enough to hurt; only $350.

Kimball Upright, used for a time by Prof. Charles Davis Carter. Beautiful tone; $210.

Kimball Upright, Cabinet Grand, $550 style. Out less than three months; now $360.

Cash or easy payments.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield St.
Bring this with you to find the place.

WAR COMRADES HOLD AN OUTING

Allegheny County Grand Army Association Enjoys Reunion at Butler.

FINE PRESENT TO COL. SCOTT

Past Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania Is Given a Gold Finished Silver Service—Religious Program to Be Carried Out Today.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTLER, PA., July 18.—Rain interfered to a considerable extent with the outing of the Allegheny County Grand Army association at Alameda park here today, but the veterans made the best of the situation and seemed to enjoy big day, as hundreds of visitors are expected from Pittsburgh and Allegheny on special trains.

The meeting of the veterans at the park today was called to order by Judge Warner of Somerset. Edward Walton of Philadelphia, department commander of Pennsylvania, delivered an address, as did also Inspector General Nicholson of Philadelphia.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation to past commander of department, S. P. Scott of this city, on behalf of the department of Pennsylvania, of a fine gold finished silver service of 127 pieces. The presentation speech was made by Past Department Commander Thomas G. Sample of Allegheny. Col. Scott was taken by surprise, but made a feeling speech of thanks to his comrades for their token of esteem.

This evening Company L, Sixteenth regiment, N. G. P., Capt. James A. McKee commanding, gave a dress parade and drill at the park, at the end of which Col. Thomas G. Sample, on behalf of the Allegheny County association, presented the company with a set of guidons. A camp fire was scheduled for tonight, but was not held, the time being occupied by dancing.

Tomorrow religious services will be held at the park, conducted by the Rev. E. R. Worrell, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church here. This service was to have been conducted by Department Chaplain John W. Sayres of Philadelphia, but he is unable to be present. National Commander Thomas J. Stewart, who was expected today, was detained on account of business and the veterans were very much disappointed because he was unable to be present.

FLEEING FOR LIFE.

Austrian Bandit Chief Leaves Chicago Just as His Identity Is Discovered.

CHICAGO, July 18.—(Special.)—Wola Smiljanich, the banished leader of a band of Austrian bandits, released from custody by the South Chicago police, who were unaware of his identity, is fleeing for his life towards New York and the seacoast in an effort to escape capture and the punishment he knows will follow his extradition.

Today the police learned his identity and of his presence in South Chicago while working to implicate him in another case. Warrants were immediately taken out for his arrest. Through a comrade who left Austria with him and still remained here, Smiljanich was warned in time and left his home an hour before the police arrived.

Serious Charge Against a Boy.

Thomas Kinley, 16 years old, of Sherman, near Forty-second street, is held in No. 5 police station on the charge of assault. The complainant is Mrs. Mary Holmquist, of the same section, who made the information in behalf of two little girls, one of whom is the daughter of Mrs. Holmquist, aged 8 years. The other girl is only 7 years old. Kinley will get a hearing this morning.

Bucket of Lime Fell on Child.

A bucketful of lime fell on the head of Margaret, the 3-year-old daughter of John Brinker, of 77 Cherry street, Etna, yesterday afternoon, the lime streaming down her face and arms. The bucket was on a shelf in the cellar and the child knocked it over with a stick, but fortunately none got in her eyes. Her face and hands were badly burned.

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WOULD DROWN THOSE GUILTY OF DELAYING SAND FILTRATION

Dr. Adolph Koenig Speaks With Effect on the Filtration Situation.

QUESTION IS A SETTLED ONE

Well-Known Medical Editor Says Proposition for Another Commission Is Disgusting to Everyone Acquainted With the Matter.

> Stones should be tied around the necks of those responsible for the delays in sand filtration, and they should be drowned in the Allegheny river. Is there any death worse?
>
> DR. ADOLPH KOENIG.

"The proposition that came out of councils to submit the question of filtration to another commission is disgusting to every one in touch with the matter," said Dr. Adolph Koenig, the well-known local physician and editor of the Pennsylvania Medical Journal.

Dr. Koenig has been from the start one of the most consistent friends of filtration and one of the best informed on the subject. Even before the commission was appointed years ago that made the valuable and complete report, he had been pointing out the need for just such a purification of the city's water.

"The question of filtration is no longer an open one. The excellent commission that made the study has settled the question," he said. "The talk of some persons about doubt as to typhoid fever being a water-borne disease is the talk of fools. The delay that has been inflicted on the people of this city has been criminal and the results murderous. I see the health reports show recently that there have been 18 deaths from typhoid fever in Pittsburgh in one week. The average runs over 10 deaths a week, and where there is one death there will be ten cases of illness. This means that there are upward of 100 new cases of typhoid fever in Pittsburgh every week, and still there are some persons who favor delay in this matter. Whoever is responsible for the actions of those who have delayed this matter is responsible for the deaths of these people of Pittsburgh in the great majority of cases.

"Sand filtration is pointed out as the best method, as it undoubtedly is. I made some inquiries from the manager of one of the mechanical filter plants during the tests that were made at Brilliant and he admitted that the amount of chemicals to be used was a matter that could not be decided accurately, and that there is constant danger of the water being charged all the time with alum.

"Alum is an astringent. Its continued use, as would be the case day after day when the water was mechanically filtered, would produce constipation and indigestion from its action on the stomach. There is no doubt as to its deleterious qualities.

"The talk as to the water of the Allegheny being sufficiently pure to drink simply shows the ignorance of those who say so. One mile above the intake pipe is the county workhouse, where hundreds of men afflicted with diseases live, and from that home flows into the river right above the intake pipe the sewage. Not even the workhouse people are allowed to use the river water. The water there is obtained from springs. They do use river water, however, to flush their sewers.

"Sand filtration is the reproduction by the ingenuity of man of the process by which nature purifies water. The stream that comes bubbling fresh and delicious from a spring has been purified just as will the city water, by its passage through the sand beds. No other treatment known will produce such results as this natural method.

"Then there's no monopoly of this method, no patents to be used, no particular device needed, no chance for graft. I guess that is the trouble."

FILTRATION IS STILL TIED UP IN COMMITTEE

No Report to Be Made to Councils Until September—Delay Past Elections.

Although the filtration committee adopted its report over a week ago it has not been presented to councils and there is no prospect of it being submitted before September. To all appearances the pure water matter is tied up in the filtration committee for an indefinite period.

Chairman Thomas M. Brown promised to present the report at the meeting of common council last Monday night, but failed to do so. He was at the meeting, but withdrew during the discussion over the elevated railroad ordinance. Before leaving he turned over some papers to other members to be presented to councils, but the filtration report was not among them.

There is not likely to be another meeting of common council before September, as the railroad ordinance has passed the lower branch finally and there is no cause for a special meeting unless it is filtration. The chairman of the filtration committee does not recognize the pure water question as of sufficient importance to make an effort to get councils together in midsummer.

If the filtration committee's report is adopted the matter will have to go to the finance committee and a new commission. The latter is to be appointed to investigate and recommend alum water filters, better known as the mechanical system, and the finance committee is expected to take up again the question of sand filtration.

The finance committee is supposed to wait also until it gets estimates from Director E. M. Bigelow. With the report tied up in the filtration committee after missing the chance of last Monday, with councils adjourned for the summer and Director Bigelow sojourning in the south the pure water advocates are much discouraged.

It is claimed by those advocating pure water that the filtration committee does not intend to permit councils to take any definite action on filtration before the councilmanic elections next February, and that the report of the committee was framed with this end in view. If the report does not get into councils until September, as seems almost certain, the matter can be easily delayed beyond February, when a new set of councilmen are to be elected. This is expected to prevent filtration becoming an issue in the campaign.

MEMBERS ASKED TO SIGN A CALL

Effort Will Be Made to Get Special Session of Select Council on Friday.

ANOTHER REFUSAL BY HAYS

Mayor Declines to Summon the Upper Branch Together to Consider the Duquesne Way Elevated Railroad Ordinance—Request Made by Officials.

A petition to call a special meeting of select council for the latter part of the ensuing week, probably Friday, to take up the Duquesne way railroad ordinance will be circulated tomorrow among the members of the upper branch. Officials of the Pennsylvania called upon Mayor William B. Hays yesterday morning and requested the executive to call select council together at once, but the mayor refused. President John S. Lambie of select has also refused to issue a call and a meeting can only be had now by one-third of the 38 members of the select branch signing the call.

Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Col. Samuel Moody, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, had a conference an hour and a half long with Mayor Hays yesterday morning. Immediately after they left Mayor Hays stated that the Pennsylvania officials had asked him to call a special meeting of select council to consider the Duquesne way ordinance.

Keeping Out of the Fight.

"I told Mr. Pitcairn," said the mayor, "that it would be impossible for me to call a meeting of select council, as a delegation of councilmen representing those opposed to the ordinance in the other council had come to me with a similar request and I had refused them. I told them, as I told the councilmen Friday, that factional differences in councils were matters in which I could take no part, and that I could have nothing to do with the railroad ordinance until it came to me for my signature.

"I told Mr. Pitcairn that the city solicitor's advice was that I had no right to call a meeting under the circumstances; that the mayor could only call a meeting in case of a public emergency and that this was not a matter that could be properly construed as a public emergency. I told him that I was not opposed to the ordinance, but that my position was the same as from the beginning. I was in favor of some regulation which would permit the use of the tracks by other lines.

"I was asked if I would oppose a meeting of select council, and I replied that I would not take a hand either way."

May Not Accept Franchise.

Mr. Pitcairn was seen after the conference, and stated that the plans of the company had been fully explained to the mayor and that he was convinced the mayor would act fairly to the railroad company when the ordinance reached him for his signature. Mr. Pitcairn said he understood that a number of amendments would be offered in select council, and that it was possible that the measure might be put in such shape that the company could not accept the franchise under it.

W. H. Stevenson said yesterday afternoon that the opponents of the railroad ordinance in common council were not certain whether they would make an effort to get a meeting of the lower branch tomorrow night, and that they might not know positively until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Stevenson said ward meetings to protest against the passage of the ordinance might be held next week, followed by a mass meeting downtown.

Stock Investments.

Invest in growing properties. The United States Security Company have just issued a letter on Wabash, showing its value and how small investors can become stockholders.

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NEW RULES FOR REPUBLICANS

County Committee Holds Meeting and Adopts Changes Suggested With Amendment.

DOORS ARE OPEN TO CITIZENS

Rule Designed to Prevent the Purchasing of Delegates Causes a Debate—Two County Conventions Are to Be Held, Instead of Three.

The Allegheny county Republican committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in common council chamber, adopted the new rules that have been under consideration for some time by the committee on rules and adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. In most cases the new rules are the old ones, with changes in phraseology. These were adopted without a formal vote, but in cases where changes were made the rules were voted on by the county committee. The changes advocated by the rules committee went through, although an amendment in one case was adopted by the convention, the chairman of the committee on rules being in favor of it. The report of the committee on contested seats, thowing out a number of men and installing others in their places, was adopted unanimously. The anticipated trouble over the convention plan of the rules committee did not materialize, for instead of proposing one county convention it suggested two, which suited the adherents of those condidates who did not like the originally proposed one-convention plan.

The county committee was called to order by Chairman Thomas J. Ford, and Senator Charles A. Muehlbronner read the minutes of the last meeting. W. T. Tredway read the report of the committee on contested seats, and the convention adopted it.

Trouble Over Credentials.

In a number of election districts in Allegheny, in the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, and in Homestead, on the day of the primaries, election boards belonging to the Citizens party were installed and gave credentials to men elected by that faction. The Republicans held their own primaries, elected committeemen and contested the seats of the others. The committee on contests reported in favor of installing all the Republicans. John Sauers, Citizens, was unseated, and George Burgoon was recognized as the committeeman from the first district of the Fourth ward; Councilman Morris Einstein, Citizens, had to make way for Christian Reukaff, in the First district of the Twelfth ward; a son of Detective T. C. Johnson was unseated and E. Mangold got his place, and George I. Rudolph was declared the legally elected committeeman, instead of John Gaebring, Jr. The following is a complete list of the men seated:

J. McM. Smith in the Fifth district, Tenth ward; R. G. Ellison Sixth district, Second ward; Robert Cruikshank Seventh district, Second ward; Harry Twindell Fourth district, Third ward; George Burgoon First district, Fourteenth ward; J. W. Dickson First district, Fifth ward; S. H. Robertson Third district, Fifth ward; George Schad First district, Eighth ward; Christ Reunkamp First district, Twelfth ward; Michael Paul First district, Thirteenth ward; E. Mangold Second district, Thirteenth ward; C. O. Diverts First district, Fifteenth ward, all of Allegheny. Oscar Stackpole First district, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, and Robert McWhinney Fifth ward, Homestead.

Discussion Over Committee Report.

There was no debate on the report of the committee on contested seats, but the report of the committee on rules aroused some discussion. It was read by the chairman, Senator W. A. Magee, Jr. When the rule permitting any one to participate in the Republican primaries who had voted "the whole Republican state and national ticket" George Richards moved that the words "state and national" be omitted, his evident object being to prevent members of the Citizens party from taking part in the primaries. Ex-County Chairman Andrew C. Robertson made a speech urging that the hand of fellowship be extended to those who had left the local organization, and the rule as reported by the committee was adopted.

George W. Snaman of Allegheny argued eloquently for the adoption of the rule requiring candidates to file with the county chairman the names of delegates who intended to run for them at the primaries. Mr. Snaman said the buying of delegates had been too common in Republican politics in this county; that the filing of the names would prevent it to a great extent and would hinder the establishment of a political ring, for as delegates would be on record they could not sell out to another candidate.

Mr. Snaman's speech was brought out by Joseph G. Armstrong's motion to strike out the proposed rule. Mr. Armstrong said that delegates could be bought at the primaries. George M. Hosack said the adoption of the rule would be of no effect for delegates could resign and transfer their credentials to delegates for other candidates.

Adopted the Rule.

Despite this opposition the rule was adopted, after being amended so that the names must be filed with the county chairman five days, instead of 48 hours, before the convention. The rule to drop the lowest candidate before the convention after the third ballot was adopted after some debate. The convention decided that at the next primaries each district should elect a delegate to attend a convention to nominate candidates for prothonotary, jury commissioner and director of the poor, and another delegate to attend a convention to nominate candidates for district attorney and sheriff. Then the convention adjourned. The primaries will be held on the third Saturday in September.

A convention of the Eighth legislatve district committee was held in the Republican headquarters. Frederick W. Edwards of Braddock was elected permanent chairman, Robert M. Ewing of Wilkinsburg secretary, and Mayor George J. F. Falkenstein of McKeesport treasurer. The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee of 10 and a resolution was adopted that all future meetings of the district committee be held in the district.

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Hall Racks at Half Prices

Eight golden oak Hall Racks, with cabinet seat, high arms and double hooks. It's not a big collection, but the patterns are among the best of the season. Five prices:

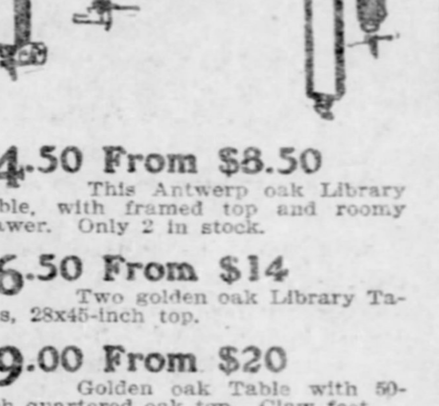
$7.50 From $14 With French bevel pattern mirror.

$8.00 From $15 With French bevel oval mirror.

$9.50 From $20 With French bevel oval mirror.

$13.00 From $27 With 30 in. French bevel mirror.

$25.00 From $55 With Hanging Mirror and separate seat. The seat is covered with genuine leather.

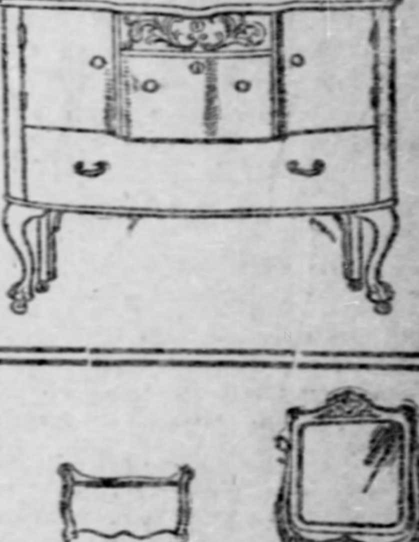


$4.50 From $8.50 This Antwerp oak Library Table, with framed top and roomy drawer. Only 2 in stock.

$6.50 From $14 Two golden oak Library Tables, 28x45-inch top.

$9.00 From $20 Golden oak Table with 50-inch quartered oak top. Claw feet.

Sideboards at Half Prices



Don't miss these if you expect to need a sideboard within the next year.

$13.50 From $30 Three Buffet Sideboards. Quartered golden oak, 42-inch top. Base has straight legs, double cupboard and 2 drawers. French bevel mirror.

$16.00 From $32 Two quartered golden oak Sideboards. 45-inch top. Swell fronts on top of drawers. French bevel mirror.

$18.75 From $42 Genuine mahogany Buffet Sideboard. French bevel mirror. Light carvings.

$20.00 From $40 One Sideboard in the Mission style. Antwerp oak. 18-inch by 40-inch French bevel mirror. Base four feet wide.

Couches at Reduced Prices

Only one or two of a pattern.

$5.00 from $8.00. Green Velour Couch, with golden oak frame.

$9.50 from $17. Carved Golden Oak frame. Box tufted top. Velour covering.

$13.50 from $19. Figured Velour Couch. Deep tufted top. Oak frame. Claw feet.

Lots of good bargains in Davenport Sofa Beds and in Leather Couches. The savings average a third.

$9.75 This $15 Iron Bed

Brass Scrolls in head and foot, heavy posts. Fancy cast Chilis. Enameled back, green or white. Single or full size.

$14 This $18 Iron Bed

An extra heavy bedstead with extra large cast iron chills. A fine design. Enameled in white and gold or green.

Soft Top Mattress—to fit these bedsteads, $1.50.
Genuine Layer Cotton Felt Mattress, $10.

Some great Bedding Values here this week for those who hurry.

$29.50 This Bedroom Suit—Selected golden oak wood, massively carved. Roll cap on foot-board. Roll drawer fronts. French bevel pattern mirror.

$85 from $135. A very handsome quartered golden oak suit. An artistic design. Hand carving. An extra large mirror.

$125 from $185. Genuine Mahogany Bedroom Suit with Napoleon bedstead. Hand rubbed dull finish. A great bargain.

Toilet Tables

Only a few left. There is one in golden oak and one in mahogany finish—like illustration. French bevel pattern mirror; $12.00 values for

$5.50

One very fine birdseye maple Toilet Table. Regular price $40, now

$19.50

$17.50 This $28 Antwerp Settee

Genuine leather cushion. 4½ feet wide, 22 inches deep. A handsome piece for library or reception hall.

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Cloth top with leather bound edges. Oak legs with hinged iron braces. Top 3 feet in diameter. Value $6.00.

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Something you seldom get at under prices. Here are eight at half prices and less. Two, three or four drawers.

$6.50 from $13, golden oak.
$6.50 from $13, mahogany finish
$14 from $28, mahogany finish
$15 from $30, genuine mahogany
$16 from $32, genuine mahogany

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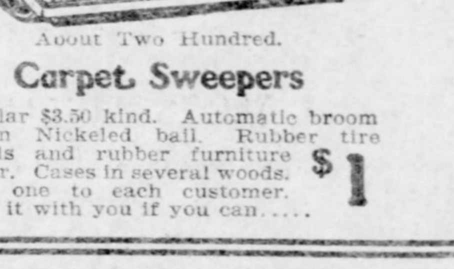

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50c a pair for $1.00 and $1.50 grades. | **$1.25** a pair for $2.25 and $2.75 grades.
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All-wool face Tapestry Brussels Carpet.......60c
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Body Brussels Room Rugs—size 9 ft. by 12 ft.......$27.50
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All our very fine Sleeper Go-Carts have been reduced. Some are half. Some a third. All have newest sleeper attachments. Adjustable back and dash. Round rubber tires and enameled wheels and springs. Fine cushions. Pretty parasols. Six prices:

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$12.50 from $20. | **$27** from $35.
$18.50 from $27. | **$30** from $38.

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Not for me! I'm safe from all of them and happy. The heat of summer causes organic matter everywhere to decay. All dead vegetable or animal matter rots if not kept on ice. All undigested food in the human body will ferment a hundred times as quickly in summer as in winter. Consequence—stomach, liver, bowels poisoned, thrown out of order—sour stomach, gases, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, appendicitis, and in some regions yellow fever and the plague. Little children suffer terribly everywhere. What does good sense tell you to do? You can't keep the human body on ice, and the drinking of ice-cold drinks does more harm than good because it stops digestion and chills the internal organs. The proper thing is to keep all impure and unnecessary matter out of the body every day, not give it a chance to sour and decay in the stomach and bowels, and poison the blood and the whole body. In this way you will stop all hot, feverish conditions, and keep your insides cool and healthy. To do it, use a medicine that is not offensive to the taste and not harsh and violent in its action. There is only one safe system-cleaner to take in the summer time, because it will not cause diarrhoea or griping, and that is

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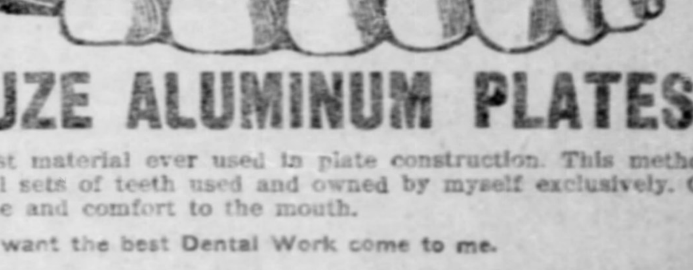

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Sunday, July 19, 1903.

Reports of the first week's work of the new county bureau of detectives, while it indicates that the officers have been busily employed, makes no showing of arrests for infraction of the laws. This, far from indicating that there is no work for the bureau to do, may be accepted as proving that it has already a wholesome effect in influencing those disposed to violate the statutes not to do so before the measure of the ability of the new peace officers has been taken. It is not to be expected that six men can wholly reform the county by their physical efforts, but, doubtless, the knowledge that they are up and doing will exercise an important moral control over the movements of those who go outside the cities and larger boroughs to escape police restraints.

The public has always taken peculiar interest in former President Cleveland's family affairs. He was married in the White House and every increase in his family has been a subject of general notice and felicitation. Of his three girls the eldest was born the year before he was nominated for his second term. The other two were born during his second term, and the first born of these is the only child of a president ever born in the White House. A boy was born to him in the fall after the completion of his second term, and now another boy comes to him in the year before that in which his nomination for a third term will take place if it ever does. The conjunction is what makers of horoscopes would call auspicious. His three girls and two boys intersperse his political career in a way to which people of ingenuity in that direction might attach prophetical significance.

The announcement that residents of the boroughs of Bellevue, Avalon, Ben Avon and Emsworth have taken the necessary preliminary steps for the incorporation of a hospital is important evidence of the growth of population in the towns that form a continuous chain along the Ohio river below Allegheny city. Down that side of the river residence districts have developed and grown together until now they are divided from each other by only imaginary lines instead of by expanses of farm land, and are linked together by paved streets. On the other side of the Ohio the growth has been no less noticeable, but has been marked by a greater expansion of industries and of resident populations dependent on them. The Greater Pittsburgh is growing up and down the rivers and expanding back over the hills at a marvelous rate, keeping enterprising real estate dealers constantly employed with lot sales and sales of homes. The census of 1910 for Allegheny county, at the present rate of development, will amaze the nation.

It is a necessary work that the bureau of health is doing in its vaccination campaign in parts of the city where smallpox has recently appeared. Last fall there was a general compulsory movement through the city, but it is not possible even in a systematic progress to catch all in the dragnet. Also, the population of Pittsburgh is a fluid and not a fixed quantity, and its volume is constantly increasing. Many go away, but a greater number come to take their places. Consequently, there is always work for the vaccinator, and the additions of late to the population of the municipal hospital have furnished evidence that it is a good time to put the city in condition to resist encroachments of disease before cold weather. Pittsburgh is exposed on every side and has need, therefore, to be constantly on guard. With people flocking here from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, eternal vigilance is the price of immunity. The manner of the present campaign is to attack the disease at all new points of infection, thus supplementing the previous thorough work and insuring against the growth of active centers of contagion. A general cleaning up process in the more congested portions of the city would be a wise supplement to this work of vaccination.

Although, as we have repeatedly said, the proposition that the Duquesne way franchise should provide for a union road open to all railroads is impracticable, yet the point made by Mayor Hays in regard to the interchange of cars between the different roads is a good one. A genuine grievance is specified by the grain men, who complained that they could not get cars transferred to the East End because the Pennsylvania road refused to do the switching on any terms. In Chicago and other cities there is a community of action among the different railroads, and cars are switched from one road to another at a regular scale of charges for the service. The same facilities ought to exist here, but the obligation ought to rest upon all the roads and not on the Pennsylvania railroad alone, and it ought to apply to all city terminals, and not to the Duquesne way branch alone. If an agreement can be secured as part of the present franchise negotiations, under which the various railroad companies will switch one another's cars to any desired point on their respective lines, at a reasonable charge for the service, it will be a proper facility due to Pittsburgh business interests. The obligation should, however, be reciprocal and not binding upon the Pennsylvania railroad alone. It might take the form of a stipulation that the railroad shall receive cars from any railroad which receives cars from it to be switched to points desired by shippers.

Party Reorganization.

The new rules adopted by the Republican county committee maintain an open door for all Republicans to enter the party organization, irrespective of previous faction differences in local affairs. All that is necessary as a qualification to participate in the party primaries is that the voter shall have supported the last state or national ticket of the party. An amendment requiring that the whole party ticket should have been voted was defeated. There is nothing in past local differences to prevent Republicans of whatever faction from getting together in the party reorganization now going on. As an earnest of the change of party disposition which has taken place, new men appear at the head of affairs. Chairman Thomas J. Ford, Vice President L. L. Davis, Secretary Charles A. Muehlbronner, Treasurer D. L. Gillespie and the other officers of the county organization are all new to their positions, and are animated by a sincere purpose to strengthen the party by just recognition of all its elements. The old machine is gone and the Republican party of Allegheny county has been reorganized upon such liberal principles that its claim to represent every element of Republicanism is no longer open to dispute.

This party reorganization leaves nothing of the original grounds of complaint which prompted the fusion movement. The Republican party organization now provides means for the fair expression of party sentiment through open primaries, and is available as an instrument for accomplishing any reforms desired by party sentiment. In this respect fusion has been a manifest failure; powerful to bring down, it is incapable of building up, as it does not furnish any basis upon which administrative policy can rest. Nothing more can be expected of fusion than what it has already accomplished in overthrowing the old machine and liberalizing the party management. There is no political principle which fusion can now claim to represent, and in degenerating into a mere bargain among politicians of different parties for a division of the public offices, it becomes disgusting and offensive to the mass of the voters. Hence, there has been a development of party sentiment in favor of party union that is having a marked effect upon the political situation, and influences are unquestionably at work toward the adjustment of faction differences. This is what The Gazette has steadily advocated, and the movement should be welcomed by all Republicans. It does not mean any change in the present organization of the party. It does not contemplate the resuscitation of old bosses, or the installation of new bosses, but it does contemplate fair and open primaries and equal opportunity to all Republicans to participate in party action. There are no deals pending, but the regular Republican party organization has the door open to all Republicans, with the assurance of welcome. Few Republicans will be disposed to stay outside and keep company with the Democrats when they are assured of respect and consideration in their own party household.

The Open Door.

The efforts by which Russia is endeavoring to substitute Russian cotton manufactures for American-made goods in Manchuria are described in a recent consular report. The completion of the Siberian railway gives an all-rail route for shipments of Russian cotton goods, which will eventually become an important factor in trade conditions, but at present the freight service is so expensive that the sea route via the Suez canal is preferred. A fleet of 14 steamers, receiving an annual subsidy of $309,000, plies between the Black sea and the Manchurian ports of Port Arthur and Dalny, where the goods are entered free of duty. There has been no Manchurian port open to American goods on any terms, but they go first to Shanghai, where customs duties and port charges, storage and handling are paid, and are then reshipped to Niuchwang, where freight, pilotage, port and handling charges are again paid. In addition to shutting out direct exports of American goods to Manchuria, substitution of Russian goods is promoted by imitation of American styles and marks. Active efforts are made to interest Chinese merchants in Russian trade, Russian officials and Russian banks co-operating with Russian commercial agents in every possible way.

As a result of the skill and energy with which Russian trade is pushed an increasing sale of Russian goods in markets heretofore supplied by American goods would naturally result, and so far as this ensues from fair competition there can be no ground of just complaint. It is the closing of the doors to the commerce of other nations of which this country has complained. It is unfair that Russia should have open ports to Manchuria while other nations are debarred, and against this seizure of exclusive commercial privileges by Russia the policy of the open door was formulated by our government and has at last been acceded to by Russia. Ports are to be opened so that other nations as well as Russia may ship directly to Manchuria. In view of the habitual trend of Russian policy, it will, however, require constant watchfulness to see that the open door is a reality and is not subjected to practical closure by systematic obstruction and discrimination.

A new factor in the situation is developing which is affecting the Manchurian market adversely to all cotton exports, whether Russian, English or American. Native goods are being introduced and are meeting with favor. The cloth is made from yarns colored before weaving, and the colors are fast and durable. Native companies furnish the yarn to the weavers and pay them according to the quantity woven. The work is done on hand looms in the homes by women and children, who earn only a few cents a day, and these goods are put upon the market at the rate of $1 85 per piece, 20 yards long and 25 inches wide. Their fast colors and strong make gain favor for them, and the native companies are doing a prosperous business. The market for cotton goods in China and Manchuria is, however, so vast that there is a large, permanent trade assured to American products if kept upon an equality of commercial privilege with Russia and other nations.

Building Strikes Settled.

If the 75,000 men who are expected to resume work in New York city on Monday as a result of settlement of the building trades strikes do so, it can be easily seen that the resumption must have a good effect on general business. But it is just as apparent that great injury has been caused by the idleness, which has extended over many weeks. The largest building firm operating in New York made a settlement with its men a couple of weeks ago, so that this army of 75,000 does not represent all the men who have been on strike in the building trades of the metropolis during more than two months past. There was at one time not fewer than 125,000 men on strike who ought to have been busily employed on structures which have been delayed by the labor disputes, and while it is cheerful news that construction may now proceed without interruption, it is true that much has been lost that cannot be made good.

The losses of wages and losses of profits since May 1 have been enormous, and they have not been confined to the disputants, but passed along to dealers in material and to manufacturers and others. Instead of living on earnings the workingmen of New York city have been living on stored-up capital, or discounting the future by living on credit. So that now when it is all over each can easily figure out his losses. The sum of the whole must be enormous, and it is a real and not a theoretical loss. Similarly, the capital employed in building and construction has suffered a loss, not only of profit, but of interest on delayed investments, which can be easily computed by its bookkeepers and which must be large. Now, as work goes forward, it will be on buildings that ought to have been completed or nearly so ere this, the completion of which must stand in the way of new work that ought to be now in progress. It is a costly lesson that is taught by this strike, and one that ought to be taken to heart by all the parties to it.

The Democratic Millstone.

Mr. Bryan in his address at Chicago yesterday gave an interesting exhibition of a man so self-centered and self-complacent as to be unable to read and interpret the lessons of the recent past. As to his sincerity there can be no doubt, and the certainty that he is sincere makes the spectacle all the more amazing. Mr. Bryan, while right in the conclusion he reaches that the Democratic party could not succeed with Cleveland for its nominee, is wrong in believing that the Democratic party is handicapped in any degree by the attitude of the Cleveland administration toward corporations. What is remembered against Cleveland is his attitude on protection to American industries, and what is remembered in his favor is his attitude toward the money question. His attitude toward American industries is, however, the traditional attitude of his party, and in adhering to his party's free trade policies he was entirely true to its platforms of principles. It is, therefore, the particular policy that distinguished Cleveland's administration that is an impediment to his party rather than the man himself. There is no effort in the Democratic party to repudiate free trade as a cardinal plank of party principle. Mr. Bryan himself adheres to it as strongly as does Cleveland. If we look to the action of Democratic conventions to find what is by them considered to be the handicap to Democratic success, we discover that there is a strong feeling that the handicap is the particular party policy which was dictated by Mr. Bryan himself in two campaigns, and which he is endeavoring to fasten upon his party in another campaign. The Iowa Democratic convention did not repudiate free trade, but it did repudiate free silver. The circumstance that practically all Democrats approve the inspiring motive of the Cleveland administration, while a large section of the Democratic party repudiates the inspiring motive of the Bryan dominance of the Democratic party, it enables disinterested observers to see what is obscured to Bryan's vision, that he rather than Cleveland is looked on by Democrats as the millstone.

The Right Way.

The Toronto letter, which we publish this morning, makes an impressive showing of the public gains to be secured from public franchises when their value is negotiated through a municipal agency representing the community as a whole. Instead of leaving street railway franchises to be scrambled for by the politicians, the city of Toronto itself took the franchise, fixed its terms and invited competition for a lease limited to 25 years. The main consideration was to provide accommodation for the public and the interests of every class of the community were considered. Different classes of tickets were provided for, ranging in price from 10 for 25 cents to 8 for 25 cents, good during special hours. Tickets good at any time on week days were fixed at 6 for 25 cents, and on Sundays at 7 for 25 cents. Moreover, it was provided that the cars should be of such design as the city engineer should approve, and that lines should be run on such streets and cars should be run at as frequent intervals as the city authorities should direct.

For a franchise so conditioned and limited to 25 years, reserving to the city the right to purchase the plant at the expiration of the franchise, the company which holds the lease pays $800 per mile of single track and 8 per cent on all gross receipts up to a million dollars, the percentage increasing for each additional half million until it amounts to 20 per cent upon all receipts over $3,000,000 per annum. Thus, in addition to securing cheap fares for the people, the city derives a large revenue from the franchise, amounting last year to $235,447, and, moreover, the company pays taxes upon all its property, the sum last year amounting to $22,758 96. The company is prosperous and declares regular dividends, but, of course, there is no capitalization of franchise value in its stocks and bonds. The exhibit shows what good municipal management can do; the results of municipal mismanagement and incompetency we see all about us in Pittsburgh.

Now that Marconi, after telegraphing without wires, has learned to telegraph without masts, the only thing that is left to be done to put the old telegraph companies out of business is for him to teach the world to telegraph without money and without price.

Alleghenians feel that they still have something to live for with a delinquent tax collectorship to be abolished. And it may be remarked en passant, or any old way, that Pittsburghers have the same incentive and a number of others.

Perhaps it was the stork that has been observed hovering around the Cleveland summer home at Buzzard's bay of late, but if any other strange bird is seen from this time forward folks will know that it is the presidential bee.

Judge Gray probably takes the view that only one man can be elected president of the United States next year. Hence his unruffled calm in the presence of an attempt to launch a boom for him.

Tom L. Johnson will not get Mark Hanna's scalp, but his period of perspiration will be good for his health if the strenuous exertion doesn't react on his heart.

Amid all the hue and cry of the yellow ones concerning him, it stands out louder than words that Mr. Schwab is attending to his own business and doing well at it.

After reading the newspapers we are convinced that Congressman Cannon's remarks have stimulated the desire for a rubber currency.

Gen. Wheeler differs with Gen. Shafter in declaring that the Spanish at Santiago were good fighters. And Wheeler was on the firing line.

Now that other questions are retiring to the rear, the Balkan warcloud looms up again in the form of a large interrogation point.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is still guessing as to whether he will take the elevator up or land in the cellar.

To fly or not to fly? is not the question with Prof. Longley, but whether the machine can be made to work.

Now it is Korea that wants to be saved from its great and good friend Russia by means of an open door.

Umbrella's didn't count in Wall street last week, but life preservers were in strong demand.

What was it that troubled Wall street—boll weevil, chinch bugs, the strong arm or cold feet?

It is Wall street that was programmed to finance opposition to Roosevelt. Ha! ha! ha!

Do you see those Pennsylvania railroad tracks in Liberty avenue? Well, don't forget them.

Russia, it may be remarked, wants to hold the key to those Manchurian open doors.

Wall street is gradually resuming harmonious relations with the United States.

The regular army, oh, will be well topped off when Gen. Young is its head.

What Mr. Bryan calls comedy doesn't strike Grover Cleveland that way.

Secretary Hay evidently does not credit the rumors of his resignation.

The road to Sagamore Hill continues to be a much traveled pathway.

It isn't unnatural that there should be water in a sea of speculation.

Anyway, the orphans' picnic got in between the showers this year.

The guard has no quarrel with Capt. Stewart about the armory.

Kentucky Republicans have made a good start.

Perhaps St. Swithin thinks he has earned a rest.

Kishineff has gone back to its place on the map.

Industrial Equality.

"This is no place to discuss social equality," said President Mitchell to the miners' convention, "but there is and shall be such a thing as industrial equality. All union men look alike to me, white, black, red or yellow." Mr. Mitchell has given another proof of his qualifications for leadership. Leaving aside the question of justice and of human rights, he has the quality, indispensable to a leader, of seeing acts as they are, says the New York World. The existence of 9,000,000 negroes in this country is a tremendous fact. It is also a fact that they are going to eat, and that to eat they must work. The question before the unions, therefore, is not whether the negroes shall work or not, but whether they shall work as union men or as an unorganized mass, always threatening the standard of wages. As Mr. Mitchell sees, this is no question of social equality. It is a stern industrial condition, and he proposes to meet it in the only logical way.

SOME SUMMER MORNING.

Some morning when the wind has set his bugles
all a-blowing,
I shall have gone away, perhaps, without the
flowers knowing
That I, who know their every want—thrice
happy in the tending—
Had gone to the fair gardens, where the summer has no ending.

Some morning when the sea has crept up to the
low, salt mashes,
And all the stars have faded from the heaven's
sapphire arches,
When through the eastern gates, at last, the
tardy night is going—
I shall have gone away, perhaps, without the
birds a-knowing.

And love shall have no power to hold me with
caresses tender,
For I shall pass the sunrise gold, the moon's
white, silent splendor,
Beyond the sunset and the dawn, where never
word was spoken,
Where since creation's natal morn, the stillness
slept unbroken.

Oh, little rills that I have known, through
tangled grasses straying,
When I am gone, sing as of old, when all the
world was Maying!
Oh, clover blooms—I love you so—at every
springtime's coming,
Spread out your blossoms to the dew, and set
the bees a-humming.

I know not of the gates of pearl, on golden
hinges turning,
The glory bright, more than the light of countless suns a-burning,
These things await me. I would be no slow,
reluctant comer,
And God will call me early on some morning in
the summer.
—The late Jeannette La Flambey, in Chicago Interior.

The Quiet Observer.

ERASMUS WILSON.

There are those who seem to take great delight in poking fun at preachers, and some go so far as to make light of religion and to boast of not having been to church for ever so many years.

A strange feature about this boast is that the time is usually stretched considerably in order to make the boast appear bigger than the facts will justify.

That some preachers are to blame for the unfavorable remarks made concerning them there is no doubt, for there are cranks in their profession the same as in others, but they are more likely to be spotted and dragged out than are those in other professions.

One reason for this is that there are some people—a great many, maybe—who are always on the lookout for some excuse for not being religious, going to church and showing respect to sacred things. And it is amazing what small things they will pick up.

But haven't you heard it said that a drowning man will grasp a straw?

If a man knows that he is not doing right; that he is neglecting sacred duties, and that he is risking his eternal happiness, he will grasp at almost anything, even a shadow.

Every man, even if he has been raised only ordinarily well, knows that the church is a good institution; that it is sacred and ought to have his respect and support. He also knows that the church can do him much good, benefit him in this life, and help him to a higher and better life hereafter.

It may be fairly concluded that no one can speak slightingly, or disrespectfully, or blasphemously of religion, or of the church, or of those engaged in church work, with a clear conscience. As you may have noticed, or may notice, those who speak thus do so in a bluffy, nonchalant way, as if ashamed of what they say. And for most part they are, which is to their credit, little as it is, yet not less than some of the things they grasp at.

* * * * *

The average sermon pleases the preacher who delivers it, no doubt, but does it please and edify those who hear it? If it did, would they not talk so enthusiastically about it as to induce others to go and be entertained and edified?

An entertaining actor, lecturer or instructor is sure to draw good houses. The people are ever willing to hear about that which they want to know. Mark Twain says the secret of his success as a lecturer was that he rarely told the people anything they didn't know, or know something about. The most successful preachers are those noted for simplicity of style and plainness of teaching.

What do the common people, or the uncommon, for that matter, care for dense doctrines, fine spun theories or hair-splitting disquisitions on the shades of meaning of words?

To be able to understand the average sermon delivered by the average theologian, one would have to be graduated from a theological seminary. It is as far beyond the grasp of the average man and woman as the preacher is beyond them in the matter of scholarship and in thought.

And then, those who toil day by day, and particularly those who look upon toil and labor as a hardship, are anxious to know how to render their lives more enjoyable, and they will listen attentively to anyone who can tell them how they may live more comfortably. What do they care about Hebrew literature, or the mysteries of prophecy, or the fine points of difference between creeds? But they do care to know how to live more comfortably right here and now.

And is that not the important thing, after all? Is not the future life determined by the present? As we live here so shall we not live there? Is it not that which we do, rather than which we believe, or think we believe, that fits us for heaven?

But what does the average preacher know about those who do not go to church? The fact that so many of his neighbors do not go to hear him preach shows that he does not know what they want, much less what they need. The successful business man first learns what the people want and then strives to get it for them, and to present it in the most attractive form.

* * * * *

The sermonizer differs from the man who is successful in any other calling. He ignores the wants of the people, and often their needs, and gives them that which it was ordained, or appointed by creeds and councils of old, that they should have.

The common people gladly heard the gospel in the days of Jesus. His preaching, and that of those who He sent out to teach, must have been very plain and simple, because ignorant Galileean fishermen understood and believed, and followed their teachings. Some contend that these people did not comprehend the meaning of what was taught in the usual way, but that they were made to believe, or were converted through the operation of a special power possessed by their teachers. In other words, they were made to understand that which they were incapable of comprehending in their natural minds.

Is there conclusive proof that such was the case? If some were specially given power to understand, why not all?

Is there anything in the Sermon on the Mount that any passably intelligent person cannot understand? Is there anything in it that anyone possessed of common sense does not, or will not believe?

Is there as much in the deeply studied, laboriously wrought out sermons of today that the common people can comprehend as easily, and understand as readily?

Are the efforts of learned theologians as simple, as direct, as effective?

The up-to-date sermon is so far beyond the grasp of the common people that they cannot possibly become interested in it. It appears to have been written by a learned man for the edification or entertainment of learned men, and not for the masses who hunger for words of hope and cheer, and who look to the preacher for instruction and direction on their life journey to the hereafter, which is to them a far more serious matter than to those who have the time to read and to study, and the ability to comprehend and to understand.

* * * * *

Modern preaching consists mainly in expounding texts, therefore the preacher must take a text, and then with the help of learned authors he proceeds to expound it—that is, to tear it all to pieces and expose the meanings, and shades of meanings, purposely hidden inside of it so cleverly that a common mortal might read the words again and again without ever suspecting their presence. At least that is what he thinks he is doing, but nine times out of ten the text was much plainer, and far more easily understood, before than after being expounded.

But that is sermonizing, and the average preacher seems to think that he was called, and sent, to sermonize rather than to teach the people how to live right so they may die right.

Christianity is a code of living, a system for the development of the good in man, a scheme by which one may enjoy the greatest possible happiness here and hereafter.

IN THE EYE OF FAME.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague of the Marine hospital, Washington, and Assistant Surgeon Home have been assigned to Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, to study the plague situation in India.

Edward Davis, for several years pastor of the Central Christian church of Oakland, Cal., has forsaken the pulpit and entered upon a stage career. He has written "a play with a purpose," and will himself assume the leading role.

The czarina of Russia has just completed her thirty-first year.

The khedive of Egypt, who is visiting England, has been elected an honorary member of the Jockey club.

Ambassador and Baroness von Sternberg will make an extensive western tour in the fall, going as far as San Francisco.

Charles Henry Gibbs, keeper of Bug Light of Nantucket, Mass., who receives the smallest salary of any person in the government employ, has just been sent a check for $1, his year's salary.

William Bosson of Indianapolis has one of the best collections of autographs and autograph letters from persons connected with the early history of the country of any man in the United States.

Cardinal Oreglia is the only cardinal holding a present position in the vatican who did not receive his red hat from the hands of Leo XIII. He is a cardinal of Pius IX.'s creation, and is now 82 years old.

Talked of in New York

GEORGE C. JENKS.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ministers and workers in the field of religious improvement generally declare that New York is ripe for a great evangelical campaign. The campaign has begun. In Carnegie hall there are meetings every Sunday night quite in the style of the old Moody and Sankey gatherings, and many persons are brought to the mourner's bench who never would have got there save under vigorous lashing. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, who comes from the west with a reputation for hewing straight to the line and having no mercy on Apollyon, will preach tomorrow evening and every Sunday night this month. He is a forceful speaker and his ministrations are dramatic enough to hold the attention from the first. This is a great advantage for a speaker, of course, and Mr. Morgan realizes it as well as his listeners. The gospel tents, of which there are two in the city, will be rather uncomfortable this Sunday, if the predictions of the weather prophets are fulfilled. The hurricane coming from the west is likely to get under the tent and lift things, while the rain is practically certain to find its way through the cracks in the canvas. Still, so long as there is standing room in Carnegie hall, the tents can afford to go out of commission for one day. It will not rain every Sunday this summer. Music always plays an important part in revival services, and although Mr. Sankey is not able to take part in the Carnegie hall meetings, there are many professional singers who can be hired for that feature of the exercise. At least two Pittsburgh singers have made reputations in this way in New York.

Little Dispute Quickly Ended.

The pleasant relations which have long prevailed between passengers and street car men in New York continue. James Murphy, passenger, broke the jaw of John Phelan, conductor, over a dispute about 5 cents last night.

The Auto Endurance Run.

Interest in the automobile endurance run to take place next October is increasing here. Secretary Irwin is rushing across this state looking up the route, and his report, when he gets back, will have a great deal to do with the selection of the line to be followed. It is possible the trip will cover 1,000 miles, taking in Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Just an Ordinary Bear.

It is said that there is only one Japanese bear in the country, and that is at Bostock's menagerie at Coney Island. The animal is not very different from any other bear, although the imaginative observer might think it would look well in a kimona, and has a sly expression in its eyes, as if in the habit of peeping over a fan.

The Latest Arrival at Buzzards Bay.

Congratulations have been buzzing over the telegraph wires to Buzzards Bay all day. Grover Cleveland does not care to talk over his family matters with strangers, but he can hardly resent the widespread and cordial interest taken in the joyous happening of today at his summer home.

Parlor Cars a Necessity.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have issued a defense of their parlor cars. It appears that the company has an agreement with the Long Island Railroad Company under which it is compelled to run through trains from Manhattan to Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach. On these trains the B. R. T. finds that there is a demand for parlor cars. The fact that sometimes, when the other cars are full, the roughs will invade the higher-priced cars, seems to be an insufficient reason for taking off the parlor cars. That is the sentiment of the B. R. T., and it seems to be that the public are on the side of the company. A ride on an ordinary car to Brighton Beach in race week is an experience which is not all pleasure, while the home journey is often unspeakable.

Mayor Low and His Yacht.

Mayor Low was with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill today. It is an easy thing to get to Oyster Bay when you have a trim steam yacht like the Surprise, the mayor's private craft. It was late tonight when the Surprise came down through Hell Gate on the return trip, but the mayor seemed as if he had had such a pleasant time that he did not care when he got home. The chief bit of news that comes from the foregathering is that Mayor Low will be a candidate for re-election. When "Big Bill" Devery heard this he grunted something that sounded like "What is the matter with me?"

Interpreting the Contract Labor Law.

When a young Englishman who arrived on the Majestic two days ago to establish a branch office of his firm at Savannah, Ga., was examined before the board of special inquiry today to determine whether he should not be sent back to England under the contract labor laws, he made a strong point in his own favor. He contended that, as he came as a confidential agent of his house, and not as a skilled laborer, he was not affected by the contract laws. He said that the American contract laws, if they excluded him, practically closed the United States to foreign merchants and manufacturers desirous of establishing branches of their business here, adding: "My firm could not be expected to entrust to an American with whom they had had no dealings whatever the establishing of a branch here."

Dry Sunday Today in New York.

The police say that tomorrow will be a "dry" Sunday in New York. It is understood that no special orders have been issued from headquarters, but that it is understood that any carelessness in the way of enforcing the law against illegal liquor selling will bring rapid punishment upon the official responsible for it. There never was a time when closer regulations of liquor selling prevailed in this city. The Raines hotels are terrorized and the little holes-in-the-wall, which correspond to Pittsburgh speakeasies, are virtually out of business. There were 200 arrests last Sunday in all the five boroughs which make up Greater New York, and proper action was taken in each case. There will not be so many arrests this Sunday, but, on the other hand, there will be a closer attention to the sandwich proviso, and in most instances the purchaser of the sandwich will have to eat that delicacy as well as pay for it.

Pumping Out the Water.

The water that nearly filled the great excavation at Longacre square yesterday through a broken main was nearly all pumped out this afternoon. By Monday morning it will be possible to resume the work of laying the foundations of the great building that is to go up on the spot, of which the New York Times will occupy a goodly portion. It will be one of the most imposing business edifices in New York.

Housings Will Be Scarce.

It is declared by a writer in one of the evening papers, presumably an expert, that "the fall and spring renting season of 1903-4 will see an appreciable shortage in the supply of housings of all kinds in Manhattan." There are several reasons for this, says the expert. The cessation of building for two months in a city of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants is the most important one, although the probable scarcity of houses is not traceable to the great strike alone. There are other factors to be taken into account, he says, besides the building deadlock, such as the unprecedented increase in population, the unusual business expansion—a condition representing less than the normal production and antedating labor troubles—and the withdrawal of large areas to be used as sites for public and semi-public improvements. In the Bronx there may be enough houses, but only just enough, while in the tenement districts there is not likely to be much change, because new houses are very few where people live in one or two rooms in close neighborhoods, paying rents that would obtain for them roomy separate houses a little way out in the country. This last suggestion is the only prospect of relief, by the way, and is so recognized by all who give the matter anything like thoughtful attention.

An Innocuous Trust.

The latest industrial combination is that of the toothpick trust. There are six independent factories and they have combined, their joint output being 100,000,000 toothpicks a day, or more than one toothpick to every man, woman and child in the country. This plainly proves that we are a great toothpicking nation, our consumption of toothpicks being something marvelous. The price has steadily declined until now 1,000 toothpicks are sold at wholesale for 2 cents. There is said to be too small a profit at that price, and hence the combination. This is one trust against which there will be no great outcry. Toothpicks are not a necessary of life; in the event of their advance to an extortionate trust price everybody having a last resort to a penknife.—Topeka Capital.

A Closed Incident.

The announcement that what has come to be called the Kishineff incident is closed will be received with the proverbial "mingled emotions." There are, we suppose, those perfervid souls who will rage against it, holding that, regardless of the condition of our own house, we should insist upon setting our neighbors' houses in order for them, and should be ready at all times to fight them if they do not welcome the intrusion. With that view of the case we cannot agree. It may be a matter of regret that the Russian government declined to receive from this country any representations, remonstrances, petitions or what not concerning its conduct of its domestic affairs. But he must have a strange conception of the sovereign rights of nations who thinks it has transgressed its powers or even the bounds of friendly relationship in so doing.

It is a well-established principle of diplomatic intercourse that one government, without offense, may decline to receive as ambassador one who is persona non grata to it; whereupon the government that sent him has nothing to do but to appoint some more acceptable envoy in his place. If a government is thus its own judge of the envoys it will receive, surely it is in at least equal measure its own judge of the messages it will receive from them. The general sentiment will, however, as we confidently believe, be that "all's well that ends well." It will be recognized that while the Kishineff petition has not in letter been delivered to the czar, it has been made most effective in spirit.—New York Tribune.

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There can be no quarrel with Russia on the score of her refusal to receive the petition. The day has not yet come for the exchange in this manner of international sentiments, and each government must be expected to guard carefully the avenues of communication. The petition was in itself respectful enough, perhaps rather over respectful. It was not a charge against the Russian government, but against the riotous residents of Bessarabia and those provincial officials who seem to have been derelict in duty. It was most pointedly a plea for the institution of such measures as would effectively guard against a repetition of the disorders, which, the petitioners declared, the Jews of the province still fear. Under the circumstances the petition was a gentle admonition to Russia that the atrocity of the Easter season might soon be repeated unless steps are taken to avert such a disaster.

If Russia is to be believed, the St. Petersburg authorities have acted, and are still acting, vigorously in the prosecution and punishment of those who were guilty of the atrocities of April and the official laxity accompanying and permitting them. It may not be true. Russia may be covering its complacency and inaction in the premises by the cloak of its vast and powerful press censorship. But the United States government cannot scrutinize Russia's domestic affairs, nor can it assume that Russia is failing in its duty to the world in the matter of the preservation of a religious tolerance such as the czar in his recent rescript proclaimed broadcast.—Washington Star.

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Nominally the American protest against the Kishineff horror does not go to the Russian government; in reality it has gone with all the moral power and effect of a national remonstrance. The matter has been handled with admirable judgment and delicacy. The nature of the petition has clearly been made known. It is practically the voice of the American people. Behind it is the universal American sentiment of abhorrence of the massacre that was so cruelly perpetrated. Behind that sentiment again is the well-understood spirit of the American government in sympathy with it. In response to a friendly inquiry the Russian government indicates that it will not receive the petition, and the petition does not go. The diplomatic proprieties are observed; there is no breach of courtesy; there is no rupture of relations; but both sides fully understand the facts and the moral force of the American position is fully felt.—Philadelphia Press.

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There has been noise enough over the matter in the diplomatic world: there has been enough seen about it in print and heard about it in the speech of people a thousand times over to put the Russian government on notice that the civilized world views with amazement and pain its failure to prevent within the dominions of the czar the murder of men and women for reasons of faith and religion. The delivery and reception of the petition would have been, after all, but an empty ceremony. The real mission of the document was long ago performed.—New York Times.

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The Russian government understands fully the feelings of the American people over the atrocious massacres at Kishineff. From all over the civilized world has come up the protests of the people, voicing their horror and indignation. The officials of the czar's empire, and the czar himself, are fully cognizant of this, without any resort to diplomatic messages. And the fact that most energetic steps have been taken to ferret out those who were actively concerned in the bloody butchery, and to bring them to deserved punishment, shows that all has been accomplished that could have been hoped had the Jewish petition been formally received.—Toledo Blade.

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The petition has served the major portion of its purpose. It has expressed in a striking and authoritative manner the sentiment of the American people upon the subject to which it relates, and the influence of that sentiment is a force which the Russian authorities are unable to exclude and from whose pressure there is no way of escape. They know now what the people of the United States think of their methods, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the Hebrew subjects of the czar will be less harshly treated hereafter by reason of that knowledge.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Pittsburgh Amazes Him.

"I go to Pittsburgh quite often," said Mr. Alexander A. Scott, a prominent business man of Knoxville, Tenn., at the Raleigh, "and every time I go there am amazed at the gigantic strides that city is making, and at the enormous volume of business it transacts. As a center of human activity, it is a wonder, and yet I can see no reason beyond that of mere money-making to induce a man to wish to make it his home. Any place where a citizen must change his collar three times a day ought to have many other points of compensatory advantage. I was astonished on a recent trip to Pittsburgh to hear of some real estate values. Prices of Fifth avenue property (that being the main business thoroughfare) beat New York out of sight. I was shown a department store the proprietors of which contracted 20 years ago for an annual ground rental of $20,000. The contract shortly expires, and the owners of the land have notified the store people that if they wish a longer tenure they can keep the property by paying $180,000 per year. In the same neighborhood the keeper of a small basement place in which cigars and newspapers are sold pays $3,800 annual rent. I hardly think that there is any other town in America that can show such rapid advance in realty."—Washington Post.

IT IS TO SMILE.

Backward, turn backward,
O, Time, in thy flight,
So wifey will think
It's eleven last night.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

She (scornfully)—I believe he only married her for her money.
He (decidedly)—Well, he has certainly earned it.—Stray Stories.

Brown—I hear you've bought a property at Lonesomewood. How does your land lie?
Gallen—Not nearly so well as the agent who sold it to me.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What did those men say when you told them it was going to rain?" asked Noah.
"They just laughed," said Japhet, "and said they always took such predictions by contraries."—Washington Star.

Wiggins—You know, dear, that I consider my home a heaven on earth.
Mrs. Wiggins—Yes; I've noticed that people who are sure of going to heaven are never in any hurry to get there.—Boston Transcript.

Clarence—So you refuse me! Well, I'm going right straight off to hang myself.
Clara—Now, don't you go and use my hammock rope, 'cause it's the third I've had to buy this season!—Chicago News.

Columbus was six days out, when the sailors grumbled at the delay.
"Confound it!" he exclaimed; "can't you see we're beating the Shamrocks over!"
Realizing the victory they had achieved, the dissenters withdrew.—New York Sun.

PARASOLS AND JEWELRY.

Lot of Children's Fine Parasols, of satin and silkoline material, with ruffle or plain border; worth from 50c to 75c; figured and solid shades; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **35c**

JEWELRY.

Lot of Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, Gold and Silver Plated Brooches, Necklaces, with Lockets, Ladies' and Men's Latest Styles in Watch Fobs, worth 75c to $1.25; Stock-Taking Sale Price, choice, each **25c**

Lot of Silk Pleated and Leather Belts—Ladies' and Children's gold plated Rings, with handsome settings, Stick Pins and Pearl Waist Sets; worth from 25c to 48c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, choice, each **10c**

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Lot of Infants' Long Slips. Trimmed with lace and embroidery; worth 48c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

Lot of Infants' Fine Cambric Muslin Slips. Hemstitched and embroidery trimmed; worth 98c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **48c**

Lot of Infants' White Long Bedford Cord Coats, with large cape; trimmed with silk braid and ribbon; worth $4.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **$1.98**

Lot of Infants' White Lawn Caps, all sizes and styles; worth 25c and 35c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **15c**

Lot of Children's White Lawn Dresses, richly trimmed in embroidery and laces; deep ruffle; worth $2; 6 to 14 years; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **75c**

Lot of Children's White Fine Persian Lawn Dresses—Beautifully trimmed in fine Val. laces; newest cut and worth $3.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **$1.75**

Lot of Children's Calico Dresses, in neat patterns, all colors and sizes; worth 98c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **38c**

JOYCE'S

305-307-309 PENN AVENUE AND THIRD STREET.

TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.

You Must Hurry to Snap Up Some of These Record-Forging Bargains In

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND FURNISHINGS!

Lot of Children's Black Ribbed, Polka Dot and Plain Hose, in any size you want; the best 19c quality made; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **3c**

Lot of Ladies' Black and Fancy Hose, in all sizes; worth 12½c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **6c**

Lot of Ladies' Black Silk Hose, with colored stitching; all sizes; worth 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **33c**

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

Lot of Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs worth 5c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **1c**

Lot of Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs—Rich effects; worth 12½c and 15c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **5c**

MITTS—Lot of Ladies' Lisle Thread Mitts and Gloves—Elbow lengths, in various shades; worth 35c; any size you want; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **10c**

STOCK-TAKING BARGAINS IN **SHOES.**

3,900 pairs of Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Shoes, comprising several different styles, all up to date; at the Stock-Taking Sale Price **$1.19**

1,900 pairs of Women's $2.00 Shoes, the best values on the market; Stock-Taking Sale Price **98c**

Misses' and Children's Shoes—75 different styles, all mid-summer weights, which regularly sold for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00; Stock-Taking Sale Price, 98c, 75c, 59c and **39c**

1,350 pairs of Women's Oxfords — 40 different styles, which regularly sell for $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, $1.49, $1.25 and **98c**

JOYCE'S ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

STARTS TOMORROW (MONDAY) MORNING AT 8:30 SHARP!

MOUNTAIN HEAPS .....OF..... Broken sizes of Made-Up Garments, Remnants and Short Rolls of Dry Goods; Chic, Fashionable Millinery, Furnishings, Etc., MUST BE TURNED INTO MONEY IMMEDIATELY so that we can figure out the year's business!

The most interesting point about these Annual Stock-Taking Sales is that you get NEW STYLES and THOROUGHLY RELIABLE QUALITIES, no matter how sensational the price-reductions! It stands to reason that these events would not have become such marvelous factors in creating the JOYCE PROGRESS AND EXPANSION had we simply made these sales occasions upon which to unload all undesirable, shoddy styles into the hands of our patrons! Our every day PRICES are too convincing—stand for too wonderful a SAVING—to allow stocks to pile up! If you've wondered at our previous values you'll be fairly amazed that any power could lower prices so sensationally as they are in this ad.

The one order all over the house was to MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE SACRIFICE that the success of this Sale might go far ahead of even the mighty June Remnant Sale, when stocks were snapped up faster than any mortal being ever dreamed could be possible. Every department has certainly done its level best to make the sale a WONDER for even THIS HOUSE, which has been back of the most sensational mercantile successes of modern history!

The Dry Goods Dept. will be the vantage point for every sharp-eyed woman at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. The bargains we have planned in Silks, Cool Summer Wash Goods, Linens, Domestics, Curtains, Laces, etc., for that hour will totally eclipse the revolutionary values of last month. Other special dry goods features will be held at intervals through the day. Don't take our word about anything, but come direct to the department!

No sale in the history of our Ladies' Department was ever planned with such determination and whole-hearted spirit as the one which will be inaugurated at 9:15 and continue with great Bargain Surprises till 5 p. m. If you allow anything to keep you from any of these sales don't blame us because you missed the most thrilling prices ever sewed to stylish, nobby garments. Don't wait till 5 o'clock, either, and expect just as wonderful inducements as the shrewd shoppers will carry home in the morning and early in the afternoon. The manufacturers were forced to sell at the deepest sacrifice in years owing to the backwardness of the season, so you can figure on getting prices which would have dismayed us any other year.

EVERY PREVIOUS RECORD FOR PENN AVE. CROWDS WILL BE BROKEN BY THE THRONGS WHO WILL BE ON HAND WHEN THE DOORS OPEN TO HELP MOVE THESE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF STOCKS!

STORE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 5:30 P. M.

At 8:30 to 12 and 2:30 to 5:30 the special Sales of Millinery will be the magnet for the greatest crowds that ever thronged this department! In volume of stocks, grand character of the bargains, etc., THIS 1903 SALE takes precedence! THE SALES WHICH WILL BE SPRUNG ALL OVER THE HOUSE BETWEEN 3 O'CLOCK AND THE CLOSING HOUR will tell the same story of PRICE-SACRIFICE. You'll never forgive yourself if you miss a single one of these movements!

NO MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED DURING THIS SALE!

Marvelously Low Stock-Taking Prices On

Ladies' and Children's Muslin Wear.

GOWNS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Cambric Muslin Gowns, full cut, tucked yoke and ruffle; all sizes; worth 75c, Stock-Taking Price, each **29c**

GOWNS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Cambric Gowns, trimmed in Cluny and Val. laces, with tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, high and low neck, all sizes; worth $1.00; Stock-Taking Price, each **48c**

DRAWERS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, hemstitched, with two clusters of tucks, Torchon and Val. Lace trimming, best 50c value; Stock-Taking Price, per pair **25c**

SKIRTS.

Lot of Ladies' Cambric Muslin Skirts, full fashioned, with lace trimming; worth 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price **39c**

SKIRTS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Cambric Skirts, full deep ruffle, with two rows of insertion, edged with Linen Torchon lace; worth $1.50; Stock-Taking Price, each **75c**

SKIRTS.

Lot of Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, in light and dark colors; worth 39c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **18c**

CORSET COVERS.

Lot of Ladies' Corset Covers, of fine cambric muslin, lace trimmed, any size you want; worth 39c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

CORSET COVERS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, all sizes, trimmed with embroidery and laces; worth 50c; Stock-Taking Price, each **25c**

CORSETS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Batiste Girdle Corsets; all sizes; worth 50c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **24c**

Lot of Ladies' Corsets — Madame Strong's $1.00 brand, all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **25c**

CORSET WAISTS.

Lot of Children's Fine Cambric Underwaists, with taped buttons, all sizes; worth 35c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **15c**

Corset Waists.

Lot of Children's Fine White Drilling Waists, all sizes, worth 25c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **10c**

APRONS.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, extra wide, with fancy border and deep hemstitched; worth 50c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **25c**

DRESSING SACQUES.

Lot of Ladies' Fine Batiste Dressing Sacques, in beautiful designs and colorings, newest styles; worth 69c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **29c**

Everybody Will Marvel at the Stock-Taking Bargains in

Ladies' and Children's Knit Wear

300 dozen Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests—Ribbon neck, short sleeves, open front, pearl buttons; worth 50c; Sale Price, each **12½c**

300 dozen Fine Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Vests—Plain and open; lace striped effects; worth 75c; Sale Price, each **25c**

200 dozen Children's Ribbed and Plain Balbriggan Vests; worth 35c; all to go in this Sale at, each **10c**

100 dozen Misses' Knitted Drawers, with torchon lace trimming; worth 25c; Sale Price, per pair **12½c**

CORSET COVERS

20 dozen Knitted Corset Covers, perfect fitting, neatly trimmed; worth 50c, Sale Price, each **19c**

THE STOCK-TAKING SALE OF

DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, DOMESTICS, ETC.,

WILL BE MADE THE MOST MEMORABLE OF YOUR LIFE WITH PRICES NO OTHER DEALER EVER DREAMED OF QUOTING.

You'll marvel how even the urgent need of converting all these mountains of remnants, short rolls, etc., into CASH could persuade us to knock prices down so marvelously! We're selling on a margin that will make up-town dealers throw their hands up in horror! In hundreds of instances we've given no thought to cost at all. We must gain an estimate of the year's business, and there's absolutely no other way but to re-price the goods the way they will sell the quickest! With these record-smashing figures there's every reason on earth for a record-smashing rush, so get here early! Remember the special surprises which will be sprung at 10 o'clock.

SILKS.

Lot of Fine Corded Wash Silks, in various colorings; worth 48c, in lengths of 2½ to 5 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **12½c**

SILKS.

Lot of Fine India and Japanese Silks, plain colors, white, black and all shades; worth 75c, in lengths of 2 to 10 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **35c**

SILKS.

Lot of Black Taffeta Silks, 36 inches wide, in lengths of 2 to 9 yards; fine lustrous finish; worth 98c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **50c**

SILKS.

Lot of French Foulard Dress Silks, in silk and satin finish; 24 inches wide, in lengths from 2 to 15 yards; newest patterns; worth 75c and $1.00 yard; Stock-Taking Sale Price for choice, per yard **25c**

DRESS GOODS.

Lot of Wool Dress Goods, 38 to 40 inches wide, in 3 to 5-yard lengths, large variety of shades; worth 25c and 35c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **10c**

DRESS GOODS.

Lot of Fine All-Wool Dress Goods, all styles of materials in lengths of 2½ to 6 yards; worth from 50c to $1.00; Stock-Taking Sale Price per yard, 38c and **25c**

DRESS GOODS.

Lot of Finest Imported Dress Weaves, in black, colors and novelties, in various lengths, 52 to 60 inches wide; $1.50 to $3.50 values; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard, upwards **69c**

WASH GOODS.

Lot of Fine Domestic Lawns and Dimities, in newest patterns, in lengths of 3 to 12 yards; worth 10c and 12½c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **3c**

WASH GOODS.

Lot of Fine Lawns and Batistes, in new patterns, beautiful colorings, in lengths of 4 to 12 yards; worth 15c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

Lot of Fine Imported Dimities, in floral and Persian stripe effects; beautiful colorings; worth 20c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **8⅓c**

WASH GOODS.

Lot of Fine Imported Lawns, Dimities, Organdies, Batistes, etc., fine sheer quality, all the season's newest patterns and colorings; worth 25c, in lengths of 5 to 12 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **7½c**

WASH GOODS.

Lot of Finest Imported Wash Goods, comprising silk tissues, silk and linen novelties, French silk, zephyrs, etc., in lengths of 3 to 12 yards; worth 50c and 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **25c**

WHITE GOODS.

Lot of White Lawns, in various lengths; worth 8½c; Stock-Taking Sale price, per yard **3c**

WHITE GOODS.

Lot of 40-inch White Manchester Lawn, satin striped; deep border and hemstitched; worth 15c, in lengths of 3 to 8 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

WHITE GOODS.

Lot of White French Madras, Mercerized Damask, Silk Mulls, Silk Mousselines and Canvas Weaves; worth 50c and 75c; in lengths of from 2½ to 12 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard, 25c and **15c**

WHITE GOODS.

Lot of Fine White French Organdies, in open stripe effects, handsome effects; worth 25c, in lengths of 3 to 10 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **10c**

BLACK GOODS.

Lot of Fine Black French Organdies, with open chain stitch stripe; worth 25c, in lengths of 3 to 12 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **8c**

NAPKINS.

Lot of Fringed Linen Napkins, full size; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **3c**

NAPKINS.

Lot of Bleached Linen Napkins, full sizes; worth 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per dozen **35c**

BLACK GOODS.

Lot of Fine Black India Linon and Persian Lawns, 30 to 46 inches wide; worth 25c to 75c yard, in various lengths; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard, 20c and **10c**

BLACK GRENADINES.

Lot of Fine Black Grenadines, in different lengths; worth from 75c to $1.25 yard; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **39c**

CHALLIES.

Lot of Fine Wool Challies, in floral and Persian stripes; beautiful combination colorings; worth 25c, in lengths of 2½ to 12 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

P. K.'S.

Lot of French P. K.'s, in pinks and light blues only, in lengths of 2 to 10 yards; worth 25c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

FRENCH MADRAS.

Lot of Fine French Madras Cloths, 36 inches wide, in lengths of from 2½ to 12 yards; worth 25c; Stock-Taking Sale price, per yard **10c**

TABLE LINENS.

Lot of Turkey Red Table Linen Damask, best designs; worth 25c; in lengths of from 1½ to 3 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **10c**

TABLE LINENS.

Lot of Bleached Table Linen; 60 inches wide, beautiful patterns; worth 39c, in lengths of from 1½ to 3½ yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **15c**

TABLE LINENS.

Lot of Bleached and Half Bleached Table Linens, full 60 inches wide, newest patterns, in lengths of from 1½ to 5 yards; worth 50c and 60c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **25c**

TABLE FELT.

Lot of Fine Heavy Table Felt, 54 inches wide, in lengths of 2 to 8 yards; worth 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **29c**

CRASHES.

Lot of Bleached Crash, in lengths of 2 to 5 yards; worth 8½c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **3c**

CRASH.

Lot of 12½c Bleached Linen Russia Crash, 18 inches wide, in lengths of from 3 to 10 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

SPREADS.

Lot of White Fringed Bed Spreads, in beautiful Marseilles patterns; extra large size; the quality you pay $2.50 for; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **$1.50**

SPREADS.

Lot of White and Colored Bed Spreads, full sizes, hemmed ready for use; worth $2.00; some slightly soiled; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **$1.00**

SPREADS.

Lot of White Bed Spreads, regular full size Marseilles patterns; worth 98c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **49c**

TOWELS.

Bleached Huck Towels, 18x36; worth 15c; Stock-Taking Sale Price per dozen **$1.00**

SHEETING.

Lot of yards 40-inch Half Bleached Sheeting, in lengths of 2 to 10 yards; worth 10c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **4c**

SHEETS.

Lot of Fine Full Size Sheets, 3-inch hem, laundered ready for use; worth 50c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **25c**

SHEETS.

Lot of Extra Large Size Sheets, finest quality Sheeting, ready for use; worth 69c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **39c**

SHEETS.

Lot of Best Bleached Sheets, 81x90; best grade of sheeting, ready for use; worth 90c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **49c**

PILLOW CASES.

Lot of Bleached Pillow Cases, 42x36, fine quality muslin; the 12½c quality; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **5c**

BOLSTERS.

Lot of Bleached Bolsters, 42x72; laundered, ready for use; you pay 35c for this grade; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **15c**

TICKING.

Lot of Best 25c Feather Ticking, in lengths of 3 to 10 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **12½c**

WHITE FLANNEL.

Lot of White Pressed Flannel, best 25c quality; in lengths of 3 to 6 yards; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **12½c**

THESE PRICES WILL BRING PITTSBURGH'S SHREWDEST BUYERS IN THRONGS TO THE STOCK-TAKING SALE OF

Lace Curtains, Rugs and Window Shades.

LACE CURTAINS.

Lot of Finest Lace Curtains, in Irish Point, Brussels Net, fine Nottingham and Siamese net, in lots of from one pair to three pairs, enormous selections; worth from $3.50 to $7.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair, $2.00 to **$1.25**

SWISS CURTAINS.

Lot of Fine Plain Swiss Ruffled Curtains, regular length and width, with two rows of tucking and deep flounce; worth $1.25; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **69c**

SWISS CURTAINS.

Lot Fancy Striped Lappet Swiss Curtains, full length and width; five styles; worth $2.00; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **$1.00**

LACE CURTAINS.

Lot of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in new patterns; worth 98c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **49c**

LACE CURTAINS.

Lot of Nottingham and Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in five of the newest styles; worth $1.25 and $1.50, choice at Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **69c**

RUGS.

Lot of Fine Reversible Smyrna Rugs, full hearth size, fringed; worth $2.48, in newest styles; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **$1.00**

WINDOW SHADES.

Lot of Linen and Felt Window Shades, with latest patent roller; not all colors; all to go at Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **5c**

WINDOW SHADES.

Lot of 50c Linen Window Shades, in all colors; best patent roller; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **17c**

BLANKETS.

Lot of Fine All-Wool Country Blankets, full size; worth $4.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **$2.48**

COMFORTS.

Lot of Fine Silkoline Covered Comforts, with or without flounce; fine fluffy cotton filling; worth from $2.50 to $5.00; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each, $1.98 and **$1.25**

BLANKETS.

Lot of Extra Heavy Cotton Blankets, in two colors only, grey and white; extra large size; worth $1.25; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per pair **59c**

THERE ARE WONDERFUL SAVINGS FOR YOU AT THE RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES WE'VE MARKED ON

Laces and Embroideries,

Lot of Fine Val. Laces and Insertions — In lengths of 1 to 12 yards; worth from 5c to 10c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **3c**

Lot of Val., Torchon and Serpentine Laces and Insertions, in various lengths; worth from 15c to 20c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **5c**

Lot of Fine Cambric Embroidery—5 to 9 inches wide; newest patterns; worth from 15c to 35c; different lengths; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard, 12½c and **5c**

Lot of All-Over Laces, in newest designs; full width; worth 39c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **12½c**

SCARFS AND SQUARES.

Lot of Fine Scarfs and Squares—Comprising Irish Point, plain Linen and Nottinghams; worth from 75c to $1.00; choice at Stock-Taking Sale Price each **19c**

CUSHION TOPS

Lot of Fine Cushion Tops and Laundry Bags—Worth 25c; Stock-Taking Sale Price for choice, each **11c**

SOAPS.

5,000 Cakes of Sanitary and Tar Soaps—worth 5c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **1c**

APPLY THE SURE TEST OF COMPARISON AND YOU'RE SURE TO SEE THE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES AT

THIS STOCK-TAKING SALE OF **MILLINERY!**

Every production included in this great price-cutting sale is dainty, stylish and cleverly executed—unmatchable in beauty and in PRICE LITTLENESS! The best milliners of the country are represented by their choicest and most popular conceits. Look at the prices—the shrewdest buyer will be forced to admit that it's the first time Pittsburgh ever held such BARGAINS!

Lot of Ladies' Trimmed Hats, with chiffon silk lace ribbon, flowers and fancy buckles; worth $4.90 to $10.00; Stock-Taking Price, each, $2.98 to **98c**

Lot of Children's Trimmed Hats, in any kind you want; worth $6.50 and $4.50; Stock-Taking Price, each, $1.98 and **98c**

Lot of Ladies' Shirt Waist Hats Neatly trimmed, worth $2.50; choice at Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **38c**

Lot of Ladies' Pearl Finish Sailor Hats; worth $2; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **29c**

Lot of Ladies' Untrimmed Colored Chiffon Hats; worth $2.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

Lot of Ladies' Untrimmed Straw Shapes—A large selection to choose from; worth $1.48 to $1; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each, 25c and **10c**

Lot of Children's Untrimmed Hats—Worth $1.48, put in three lots; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each, 48c, 25c and **5c**

Lot of French Roses, in bunches; worth 98c and 50c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per bunch, 10c and **5c**

Lot of Sprays of Cherries; worth $1.48; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per spray **48c**

Lot of Bunches Black Flowers, worth 48c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per bunch **9c**

Lot of Silk Veils, worth $1.50 and $1.69; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **68c**

Lot of Fancy Steel Buckles—Any kind you want; worth 25c and 39c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **5c**

Lot of Brush Aigrettes, in white or black; worth $1; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **15c**

Lot of Colored Velvets; worth 75c yd.; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **20c**

Lot of Crinkled Silk Chiffons, in any color you want; worth $1; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **19c**

Lot of Bolts Black Velvet Ribbons—Satin back, No. 22; worth 45c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **15c**

Lot of Liberty Satin and Silk Ribbons Nos. 80, to 100; worth 45c and 59c; in any color you want; Stock-Taking Sale Price, per yard **15c**

THESE OVERPOWERING PRICE FACTS WILL DRAW THE MIGHTIEST CROWDS IN HISTORY TO THE

Stock-Taking Sale of **LADIES' MADE-UP GARMENTS**

By all means be on hand tomorrow morning! We must turn all the remaining stocks into money before any estimate can be gained on the past busy month's business, or we wouldn't dream of inaugurating such a deep-reduction sale! Another factor which has helped to make this sale's opportunities without parallel was the continued cold weather which left no outlet for the mammoth stocks which the manufacturers had prepared! They allowed great leeway for increased business which never materialized on account of the backwardness of the season! Rather than suffer a total loss they sold to us at prices we could easily see didn't cover the actual cost of labor or the material. Figure how mightily this stagnation has increased your opportunities by studying the following prices. Don't forget the advantages of first choice.

SUITS.

Women's and Misses' Tailor-Made Suits Cheviots, Venetians and Scotch Mixtures; new blouse styles; lined with good satin; blacks, blues, castors and browns; odd sizes; worth $12.50 and $15.00; Stock-Taking Price **$4.95**

Women's and Misses' Fine Suits, in Venetians, Broadcloths, Cheviots, Etamines and Mixed Goods; this season's best tailor-made garments; colors black, blue, brown, grey and castor; lined with best satin or taffeta; only a few of each kind, in odd sizes; prices range from $18 to $22.50; Stock-Taking Sale Price **$8.95**

Women's Covert Cloth Jackets—Lined with satin; best tailor made; odd sizes only; regular prices $4 to $6.50; marked down to $2.98 and **98c**

SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Shirt Waist Suits—Best percale and chambray; handsome patterns in different colors; some made plain and some trimmed; not a regular line of sizes in this lot; worth from $2 to $3. Stock-Taking Price **98c**

Shirt Waist Suits in lawns and percales; stripes and figures; a large variety of newest colors; handsomely made; plain or neatly trimmed; prices were $3.50 to $4.50; Stock-Taking Price **$1.89**

Shirt Waist Suits—Imported novelties, handsome designs and very desirable colors; only odd sizes left; regular $6.50 to $8.50 suits; Stock-Taking Sale Price **$2.98**

Shirt Waist Suits, in elegant French lawns; fancy stripes and neat dots; only a few odd sizes left in this lot; were $10.00 and $12.50; Stock-Taking Price **$4.98**

SHIRT WAISTS.

Shirt Waists, in lawns, percales and grass linens; neatly trimmed with insertions and clusters of tuckings in front and back; odd sizes only; prices range from 79c to 98c. Stock-Taking Price **25c**

Shirt Waists, in mercerized sateen or lawns; black and white colors; very handsomely trimmed; odd sizes; worth $1.25; Stock-Taking Sale Price **49c**

Shirt Waists, made of wash silks, neatly trimmed with fine tucks and fancy lace; sold all this season at $3.50; marked down now to **$1.98**

DRESS AND WALKING SKIRTS.

Women's Walking Skirts, made of meltons, cheviots and zibelines, black, blue and oxford colors; trimmed with tabs and buttons and finished with several rows of tailor stitching; all sizes; regular value $4.98; Stock-Taking Sale Price **$2.88**

Shirt Waists, in plain and dotted French lawns; trimmed with insertions and tucking; very handsome designs; regular prices $1.75 and $1.98; Stock-Taking Sale Price **98c**

WASH SKIRTS.

Women's and Misses' Wash Skirts, in fine quality duck or grass linen; nicely trimmed; great many styles to select from; were $1.25 and $1.75; Stock-Taking Sale Price **79c**

Women's Fine Dress Skirts, in all-wool materials; various designs, elegantly tailored; all sizes; most desirable colors; regular values $6 to $8; Stock-Taking Sale Price **$3.98**

WASHABLE PETTICOATS.

Women's Washable Petticoats, in good quality percale, very full with deep plaited ruffle, in a variety of handsome stripes; regular value 79c; Stock-Taking Sale Price **29c**

ALL GREATER PITTSBURGH WILL RING WITH THE OPPORTUNITIES AT JOYCE'S STOCK-TAKING SALE OF

Men's Furnishings.

Think of the sensational values which made last year's sale the greatest on record! With double the stocks and many times lower prices you can easily see that these next 3 days will be filled with the swiftest selling of history! We can't tell anything about the year's business with all these enormous odds and ends, etc.; still on the shelves, so are compelled to name prices which will sweep them into the hands of our patrons at once! Remember, this is not a sale of old style shopworn goods, but of the newest and best goods to be found in any aggressive Men's Furnishing Dep't.

Odds and Ends of Men's 50c, 75c and $1.00 Shirts; stiff or soft bosom, some slightly soiled; all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each 25c and **15c**

Odds and Ends of Men's 50c, 75c and $2 Negligee Shirts; splendidly made of fine imported madras cloths; in neat stripes or figured effects; all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each, 55c, 44c and **33c**

Large Lot of Men's 10c Socks—In plain blue, brown and black; fast colors; full seamless; all you want during this Stock-Taking Sale at, per pair **3c**

Odds and Ends of Men's 50c Silk Finish Balbriggan Underwear; double seat drawers; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

Odds and Ends of Men's 75c and $1.00 Fine Imported French Balbriggan Underwear; also mercerized silk underwear, sold elsewhere for $1.00, in any color you want; long or short sleeves; double seat drawers; all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **35c**

Odds and Ends of Men's $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 All-Wool Underwear, made of fine Australian lamb's wool, in camel's hair or natural wool, celebrated Glastenbury make; also men's $1.50 medicated scarlet all-wool underwear; all sizes, 30 to 50; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **48c**

Men's 50c Suspenders — President, Crown and Eagle make; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **25c**

Odds and Ends of Men's 25c and 35c Balbriggan Underwear; all sizes in the lot; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **12½c**

Boys' 25c Waists, made of ginghams and percales; all sizes, Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **8⅓c**

Boys' 50c Waists, made of fine imported madras cloth, in light or dark patterns; all sizes, Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **15c**

Boys' 50c All-Wool Knee Pants, in plain blue, brown, black; also neat stripe effects; all sizes, 4 to 15 years; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

Men's 50c Working Shirts; splendidly made of cheviots, in black and white stripes; all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **19c**

Men's 69c White Unlaundered Dress Shirts—Made of New York mills muslin, pure linen bosom; all sizes; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **35c**

Boys' Brownie Overalls, with bibs, all sizes, never sold for less than 25c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **9c**

Men's 10c Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, large size; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **2c**

Men's 25c Suspenders; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **8c**

Men's 50c Ties—In four-in-hand, teck and shield bows, made of barathea and peau de soie silks; Stock-Taking Sale Price, each **10c**

Pretty Pennsylvania Girls	Love Making Out-of-Doors	Gold Mining in Colorado	Trained Bulls the Newest Fad	Pretty Gowns for Economical Women	The Ideal Summer Girl	And the Best Comic Pages Ever Printed In Next Issue Of	The Sunday Gazette

GREATLY ADMIRES THE CLEVELANDS

Joseph Kornblum Says Arrival of New Baby Must Cause Great Joy.

RUTH IS A VERY BRIGHT GIRL

Former President Surrounded by His Increasing Family—Appears Ten Years Younger Than When in White House. Esther Is Especially Smart Child.

"The coming of another child—especially when it is a boy—must be the cause of great joy in the Cleveland household," said Joseph Kornblum, the well-known local optician, last night at his home, No. 1116 Fayette street, Allegheny, when he heard of the addition to the family of the former president. Mr. Kornblum is a great friend of the Cleveland family, and he makes at least two trips to their home each year, the purpose being to look at the eyes of both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

"This is the second son of the Clevelands," continued Mr. Kornblum, "and makes their fifth child. The first was Ruth, now in her fourteenth year; next comes Esther, then follows Marion, whose place as the baby was taken by Richard, and now comes the new baby. I would like to be in Princeton to see the looks of gladness in the eyes of the mother and father, for I know of no parents who think more of their children than do Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. This is shown in their home life, and is an unusual thing for persons who occupy the positions they do, as in many instances the children of parents of that kind spend most of their time with the nurses and seldom see their parents.

"Mr. Cleveland takes a good bit of exercise, and much of this is in playing billiards. His library and billiard room are in one, and most of his visitors are received there. The room generally looks like a junk shop, with all kinds of toys lying around, for this is where the little ones do their playing, while their father rolls the ivories—he all the time being at the beck and call of the youngsters.

"From my own observation I would think that the father thinks more of Ruth, the eldest, than any of the rest. There is nothing in the stories that were out at one time that Ruth is not bright. She is just as intelligent in every way as are girls of her age. She talks German fluently, and I was surprised at her aptitude in this respect after conversing with her in German.

"Talk about smart children," continued Mr. Kornblum, as he became enthusiastic, "you ought to see and talk with Esther. She has a stub nose, a vivacious air, and a ready answer to everything that is put to her.

"Marion resembles her mother more than any of the rest," said Mr. Kornblum. "She is slighter than the other children and does not appear to have the Cleveland strength that characterizes the others.

"Richard, or little Dick, is tall, athletic and muscular. His father is very proud of him, and never misses a chance to show his activity.

"I was in Princeton the last in January and then Mrs. Cleveland looked the picture of health and happiness. She is as truly lovable as she is beautiful. She is perfection in every way. There are no airs about her, and she has a smile for everybody. 'Einfaugh,' a German word, is about the only word I could get to express her character. I cannot say that her simplicity is her charm, for she is full of vivacity. She says she has nothing else to wish for in Princeton, which is surprising in view of the fact that she lived in Washington so long. She takes much interest in the work on the farm the Clevelands have there.

"Mr. Cleveland," concluded Mr. Kornblum, "looks 10 years younger than he did when he was in the White House. He has a sprightlier air, is full of activity, and does not weigh so much as he did in Washington. When I was at his home in January I saw him running up stairs, and he appeared like a young man."

BOGUS PAPERS FOUND.

Five Would-Be Immigrants Deported from Baltimore for This Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Investigations recently made by immigration officers show that naturalization papers and passports intended for the use of immigrants coming to this country are being manufactured abroad and sold to would-be immigrants to the United States.

In Baltimore yesterday five sets of fraudulent papers were found on passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg. All of the holders of the papers were ordered to be deported on the same steamer when she sailed today.

Reports from immigration officials at New York, Philadelphia and other large ports show the seizure of these fraudulent papers. A government board which has been at work on these passports has learned that the papers are obtainable in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. They are said to have been printed at Agram. In many cases the holders of these papers do not in any way answer to the descriptions written in the instruments. Orders have been issued to all officials to watch all immigrants closely and all possessing such papers will be deported, regardless of other circumstances.

Ex-Gov. Stone Interested.

Ex-Gov. William A. Stone and a number of Pittsburgh capitalists have purchased the domestic and foreign rights of the electric lamp hanger, a device to adjust the height of electric lights. A company is to be formed within a few days. It is the intention to erect a factory in Pittsburgh to manufacture the apparatus. The new industry will give employment to a large number of men. E. Van Denvouver is the organizer of the company.

McKeesport Y. M. C. A. Picnic.

The McKeesport Young Men's Christian association will give a picnic on Tuesday, July 28, at Olympia park. A committee of four, J. R. Patterson, Irving Mansell, Harry Gardner and Ralph Newlin, has been appointed to take charge of the sporting events of the day.

Sunday Crusaders Meet Today.

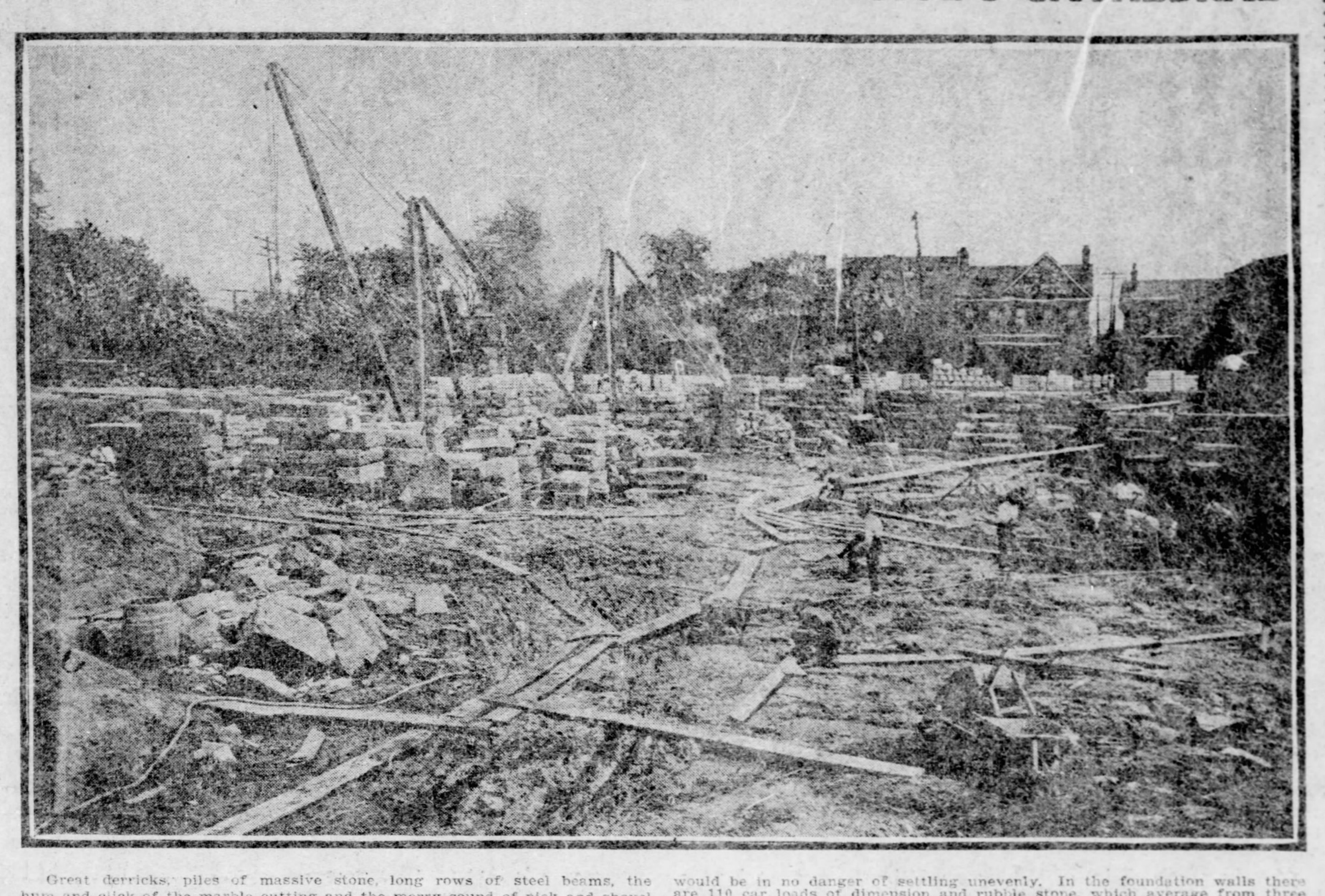
A meeting of the ministers and church people of Homestead will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Fourth Avenue Methodist church of Homestead, to take action on the crusade which is being waged by the ministers of the Monongahela valley against Kennywood park being kept open on Sunday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Barnes R. Wall	Webster
Lillian Hall	Webster
Ralph E. Kiskaddon	Avalon
Clara M. Taylor	Avalon
Charles S. Willoughby	Freedom
Laura Miller	Remington, Pa.
Alfred G. Follett	Pittsburgh
Lottie L. Savage	Norfolk, Va.
John H. Lienhard	Turtle Creek
Verena Bandi	Turtle Creek
Otto Polinski	Braddock
Elizabeth Full	Braddock
John Miller	Allegheny
Amelia Jakobskuna	Allegheny
Albert F. Buse	Pittsburgh
Sophia Stolts	Carrick

SCENE ON THE SITE OF THE NEW ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



Great derricks, piles of massive stone, long rows of steel beams, the hum and click of the marble cutting and the merry sound of pick and shovel and hammer and mallet in the hands of the 125 skilled workmen show how rapidly the work is progressing on the magnificent St. Paul's cathedral at Fifth avenue and Craig street. The excavation is completed and three-fourths of the foundation is in place. To support the immense building with its towers 250 feet high, the foundation was sunk to a level of 15 feet. At the base was laid a bed of concrete five feet thick, which was interlaced with long grillage beams, making a veritable snow shoe base. This bed extended 18 feet beyond the building line, so that the whole structure would be in no danger of settling unevenly. In the foundation walls there are 110 car loads of dimension and rubble stone, which average from three to six tons each in weight. Most of the structural steel is now on the ground and the work on the superstructure will start this week. This alone will cost $800,000. After a six weeks' strike the marble cutters are back at work and the beautiful blocks of marble are rapidly being fashioned into their respective forms. In addition to this strike, the trouble between the quarrymen and their derrick helpers was the indirect cause of considerable delay. In a short time Contractor Reilly of Philadelphia will have the work along far enough so that Pittsburghers will get some idea of the size and beauty of the new St. Paul's.

FARMERS WILL RECEIVE POLICE PROTECTION

New County Detectives Are Not to Be Used in Conflict With City Police or for Political Advantage.

"It is nonsense to talk about the new county detective bureau being used for political purposes," said District Attorney John C. Haymker yesterday, when asked about a publication conveying the impression that the regular police force of the cities was to be interfered with and a campaign against speakeasies and disorderly houses conducted by the district attorney's detectives, for political advantage. "Why, the very appointments themselves show that good men were picked out regardless of their political affiliations. The man appointed from McKeesport is a Citizen party man and fought the Republicans bitterly at the last election. The man from Bridgeville is a Democrat.

"The cities have their own police forces and it is expected that they will cope with crime within the municipal borders. Of course, if there were, for example, a notorious gambling house in one of the cities which the city police force failed to suppress, then, if I were aware of it, I would consider it within my province to enforce the law, but I assure you that I have nothing of that sort in my mind now. If a murder should be committed in the cities, the county detectives would aid the city police to the best of their ability in running down the murderer. That is natural and right.

"Don't forget that the county detective bureau was organized for the protection of the rural districts just as the city police is for the protection of the municipalities. We had one county detective. He could not possibly be expected to prevent crime out in the country, and it was difficult for one busy man to discover or capture the perpetrators of crime that was committed in the rural districts, far away from his headquarters. It was because the rural communities, the boroughs, the farmhouses, were without adequate police protection that the county commissioners gave the district attorney's office the additional detectives. If any person believes that I would take away that protection from the people that need it and have the county detectives nosing about the cities, where there is ample police protection, then that person does not know me."

MT. GALLITZIN'S REUNION.

Former Students at the Seminary at Ebensburg Formed Alumni Association.

The first reunion of the scholars of Mt. Gallitzin seminary, Ebensburg, Pa., was held at that institution's new school at Baden, now Mt. Gallitzin academy. Old schoolfellows from all portions of the country attended, with their wives and families. Some of the pupils who were taught at the seminary in 1869, at the time it was started, came back to the familiar scenes of their schoolboy days. Many well-known Pittsburgh and Allegheny men are the product of the old institution, among them being John Freyvogel, Richard Fricker, August and Anthony Vilsack, Joseph H. Sauers, Charles J. Weisser, Charles O'Leary, Dominick Ihmsen, Dr. Nicholas Bigby, Florence Weisser, James Cosgrove, J. Victor O'Brien and "Duke" Phelan.

Many of them were present and there was an alumni association started for the first time in the history of the school. Joseph H. Sauers was elected president; John A. Coyle, secretary, and Anthony J. Vilsack, treasurer. Plans were made to continue holding assemblies every year, and the beautiful grounds of the school will be the scene of another reunion next year.

Fire Company's Carnival.

The Vigilant fire company of East McKeesport will hold its second annual carnival next Thursday and Friday. A piano-case organ will be raffled during the two days. Arrangements are being made for securing a number of outside attractions, and the grounds next to the fire station will be well provided with amusements.

POLICEMAN IS CHARGED WITH THEFT OF DIAMOND

Sylvian Hunter of Craft Avenue, This City, Has Officer Edward Ginter and Robert Jones of Homestead Held for Court.

Sensational developments have followed one another with remarkable rapidity in Homestead police circles within the last few days. The latest and most startling took place yesterday morning, when Edward Ginter, a patrolman, and Robert Jones, his companion, were arrested on a charge of larceny and held for court.

Sylvian Hunter of Craft avenue, Pittsburgh, is the prosecutor. In his story which he told Justice J. Clyde Miller yesterday afternoon he charged Officer Ginter and Jones with stealing a diamond stud valued at $65 and a small amount of money from his pocket while he was sleeping in Ginter's room Thursday night last.

Hunter met the men in Pittsburgh and accompanied them to Homestead Thursday night, where he alleges they induced him to stay with them in Ginter's room. When he searched for his diamond stud in the morning it was missing, and Ginter claimed he also missed a diamond. The matter was reported to Detectives Frank Bell and John J. Cavanaugh of Homestead, and the stud was found on Frank Layman, captain of the Homestead police force. He said he had been given it by Ginter.

The hearing was held before Justice J. Clyde Miller yesterday afternoon and Ginter and Jones were held for trial at court. The affair has caused a sensation in Homestead, where both defendants are prominent and members of well-known families.

Capt. Layman and John Coyle, an ex-police officer, Thursday last had an encounter in Eighth avenue over trouble growing out of Coyle's dismissal from the police force a few weeks ago. Coyle was arrested and will be given a hearing Monday night.

Other sensational developments are expected in the Homestead police force within a short time.

THIEF SHOOTS THIEF.

While Tapping Saloon Till One Robber Shoots and Kills His Pal.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Shot dead by his pal while tapping a till was the fate of Michael Quinlan, aged 23, this morning. Benjamin Haggerty, aged 24, admits that he did the shooting, but says it was an accident. He says the pistol was found in the place, the saloon of Patrick Ryan, No. 51 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

The men gained entrance to the saloon by forcing the shutter off a window. Once inside they began to pile up the cigars and liquors ready for removal. They broke open the cash register and took the contents. "Then," said Haggerty later, "Quinlan started to drink every drop of beer that there was in the shop. He stood in front of the beer pump and I went rumaging around until I found an empty revolver. Then I found one cartridge. I pulled the trigger of the gun and as it did not go off I concluded to pull it until the shot was fired. I had no intention of hitting Quinlan. That was an accident. I only wanted to scare him."

As the bullet pierced his heart, Quinlan was too dead to be scared. Haggerty tried to escape, but was caught within a few blocks of the scene. He is the son of a late wealthy glass manufacturer.

FRANK A. PARKER.

To Hold Lawn Fete and Reception.

The reception and lawn fete to be given by the Usher club of St. Brigid's church at Kenwood lawn, Larimer avenue, next Thursday evening promises to be enjoyable. The hours will be from 8 to 11 o'clock. The committees having charge of the details have completed all arrangements. Special cars will be provided to take the guests to their homes after the reception.

BREMMER PLACE, HENRY C. FRICK'S SUMMER RESIDENCE

H. C. Frick's love for the beautiful in nature finds delicate expression in the adornment of his new summer home, "Bremmer Place," at Beverly Farms, Mass. The house is of frame, with innumerable gables and cool, shady verandas, offering abundant opportunities for arboreal adornment. All Mr. Frick's favorite shrubs grow on the spacious lawn, and in the hothouses bloom the most fragrant of flowers. The house, it would seem from the accompanying picture, is surrounded by trees whose luxuriant branches lend enchantment to the view of the surrounding landscape.

MORE STATISTICS ON RACE SUICIDE

Protestant Families Have Fewer Children Than Catholics and Hebrews.

NEW YORK FIGURES QUOTED

Of the Protestant Denominations the Episcopalians Are the Most Prolific. Presbyterians Also Rank High in the List.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—In the Federation, the quarterly organ of the Federation of Churches and Christian organizations in New York city, out today, is given the results of an investigation of race suicide by the executive secretary, Dr. Walter A. Laidlaw. Dr. Laidlaw says:

"That religion may have directly to do with the question of race suicide has been illustrated by the sociologists of the Federation. The baterial collection on both the East and West sides of Manhattan and in various wards of Brooklyn, during the past seven years, and the exceptional equipment for handling it, have made it possible to prepare a careful study of the subject.

"The average number of children in the Protestant families is 1.85; in the Roman Catholic 2.03, and in the Hebrew 2.54 children. Only 16.6 per cent of the Hebrews are without children, whereas 2.3 per cent of the Protestants are without children. It should be noticed that six times as many Hebrews have nine children as have the Protestant families, and that for every Protestant family with eight children there are proportionately four Hebrew and twice as many with seven children. At the other end of the table it appears that the proportion of Protestant families with but one or two children is larger than that of the Hebrew families with one or two children.

"Among the several Protestant communions there are several whose average of children is higher than the Roman Catholic average, notably the Episcopalian and Presbyterian, but excepting the free Methodists there is not a single Protestant communion in which the average is as high as the Hebrew."

Locating Traction Improvements.

Supt. J. Wilber Brown of the McKeesport branch of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville Street Car Company, with a number of civil engineers, made a tour of the local lines yesterday to locate a number of switches and other improvements. A franchise has been asked for a connection on Sinclair street, between the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville line and the Pittsburgh Railways Company lines.

DIED.

ARCHER—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 8:15 a. m., THOMAS ARCHER, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 457 Ella street, Wilkinsburg, on Sunday at 12 o'clock noon. Services at Central Christian church, Pride and Colwell streets, Pittsburgh, at 1 p. m.

DAVIS—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 12:30 p. m., the REV. JOHN DAVIS, in his 81st year.

Funeral services at the family home, Fifth avenue, near Morewood avenue, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Intervent private.

FAUSET—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 12:45 p. m., MRS. ANN FAUSET, in her 75th year.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, B. H. Taylor, Swissvale avenue, Edgewood, Pa., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment later.

GEORGE—At Pasadena, Cal., Thursday, July 16, 1903, ROBERT ALEXANDER GEORGE, aged 35 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. John L. George, Beaver street, Sewickley, Quaker Valley station on Monday afternoon, July 20, at 4:15. Interment private. Trains leave Allegheny station at 3:40 p. m. (city time).

HOEVELER—At the family home, 531 Sheraden avenue, East End, Saturday, July 18, 1903, at 3:40 a. m., CLEMENT F., son of Joseph A. E. and Cecilia Hoeveler, in his 21st year.

Requiem mass at SS. Peter and Paul's church, Larimer avenue, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HART—On Saturday, July 18, 1903, at 8:30 a. m., ELIZA L., widow of the late George Hart, aged 81 years, of Columbiana, O.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George G. Canaan, No. 20 Ellsworth street, Allegheny, on Sunday, July 19, at 4 p. m. Interment at Columbiana, O., on Monday.

M'KALLIP—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 2 p. m., at his residence, THE REV. JOHN K. M'KALLIP, D. D.

Funeral services at Leechburg, Pa., Monday, July 20, 1903, at First Presbyterian church at 2 p. m.

NESS—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 10 p. m., LYDIA, wife of William Ness (nee Lamont), in her 19th year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 900 Penn street, Sharpsburg, on Monday at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS—WILLIAM PRESTON ROBERTS, son of Evan M. and Mary K. Roberts, July 18, 1903, at 2:15 p. m., age 3 years 6 months 21 days.

Funeral from the home, 2746 Oakley street, South Side, Monday, July 20, at 2 p. m.

SMITH—On Friday, July 17, 1903, at 9:30 p. m., at his residence, No. 160 Charles street, Allegheny, WILLIAM SMITH, beloved husband of Mary Smith (nee Dittmer), in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 160 Charles street, Allegheny, Monday, July 20, at 2 p. m., to which friends of the family, Allegheny commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Robert Bloom lodge, No. 414, I. O. O. F.; Elks lodge, No. 339, and Solomon lodge, No. 231, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited.

(Philadelphia and Cleveland papers please copy.)

WILSON—On Saturday, July 18, 1903, ISABELLA B., mother of John G. and James Wilson, aged 85 years.

Funeral services at the late residence, 616 Cliff street, Allegheny, on Monday at 2:30 p. m.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburg via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

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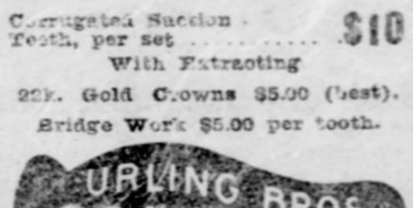

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SUMMER CATARRH SO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD

Claims Many Thousands. A Great Tragedian's Thanks to Pe-ru-na.

ROBERT DOWNING, THE FAMOUS TRAGEDIAN.

AMONG the greatest, if not the greatest, of American tragedians is Robert Downing. For years he has held American audiences spell-bound with his thrilling interpretation of tragedy. Few people realize what exhaustless energy it requires of a man to keep up this terrible drain of nervous force. If the truth were known it would be found without doubt that few if any of the leading stage artists are without some tonic of nerve invigorator to enable them to keep themselves in a state of absolute health.

Robert Downing, the subject of our sketch, was recently interviewed by the press on this subject. Mr. Downing promptly and emphatically gave the whole credit of his splendid physical condition to Peruna, saying:

"I find it a preventative against all sudden summer ills that swoop upon one in changing climates and water. It is the finest traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences.

"You may notice that persons in poor health always find the heat most intolerable; this I avoid by using Peruna. I know by the thermometer that the weather is hot, yet I have felt the heat less this summer than ever.

"The cooling action of Peruna on the mucous membrane makes it invaluable to actors and singers, as it does away with that tendency to sudden hoarseness so apt to overtake one on emerging from a hot dressing room to the draughty stage.

"To sum it up, Peruna has done me more good than any tonic I have ever taken."—Robert Downing.

Mrs. Hannah Lind, 1132 E. Long St., Columbus, O., says:

"I was for many years a victim of nervous prostration and neuralgia. I would have spells during which my suffering was great. All sorts of treatment was tried, from which I received little or no benefit. Doctors were employed and various kinds of medicines used. Except to give temporary relief, there was no appreciable change in my condition. At last I was induced to try a bottle of Peruna, and, after using two bottles of this medicine, I found myself more improved than from all the other treatment I ever received. I always try to keep Peruna in the house, as I then feel safe from my nervous attacks. It is a wonderful medicine for nervous women, and I recommend it to them especially during the trying weather of spring and early summer."

Simple stimulants will not cure such cases. Neither will so-called tonics. Nothing but a natural nerve invigorator that restores the mucous membranes to their normal condition will permanently relieve such cases. Dr. Hartman was the first physician in the United States to accurately describe systemic catarrh. His remedy Peruna, the only systemic catarrh remedy yet devised, is now known all over the civilized world. A person having used it once can never be persuaded to be without it when in need of such a remedy.

Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

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KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharf-boat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghriest, Agents, No. 807 Water st. Tel. 428.

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Mother Goose's Rhymes and Jingles, illustrated in color by Ludwig Henning, appear only in The Sunday Gazette.

HAS BUILT RAILROADS MORE THAN HALF CENTURY

Sebastian Wimmer Has Had Remarkable Career as an Engineer.

HE SERVED UNDER MAXIMILIAN

At the Age of Seventy-Two Years He Is Doing Important Work for the Pittsburgh Extension of the Wabash—Built the Lake Erie.

SEBASTIAN WIMMER.

The scene was common pleas court, No. 2 of Allegheny county and the time, several weeks ago. A case was on trial involving many thousands of dollars. It was one of the many similar cases that have come into Allegheny county courts since the Wabash railroad first started to extend to Pittsburgh. A wide divergence in the opinions of the engineers of the Wabash and the others interested in regard to a certain road near Cecil, Washington county had resulted in an application for an injunction against the railroad and the court was hearing the evidence.

The plaintiffs' evidence was all in and the defendant railroad company presented as a witness a gentlemen of impressive appearance, certainly over 70 years of age and wearing a full beard, turned gray, that reached half way to his waist. The bright eye and clear complexion showed a strength and health that many younger men would give all they have to possess.

Sebastian Wimmer was the name called when the witness was summoned and sworn.

Builder of Railroads.

"What is your occupation, Mr. Wimmer?" asked the examining counsel for the railroad.

"Civil engineer," was the response.

"Have you seen the work in question?"

"Yes."

"In your opinion can the line be built safely other than the way the railroad plans to have it done?"

"It cannot."

"How long have you been an engineer?"

"Fifty-two years."

"What experience in railroad work have you had?"

This was the question to which the counsel had been leading, and the narration of the railroad experience of Sebastian Wimmer, civil engineer, that followed the question, caused Judge Elliot Rodgers to lean forward in his judicial seat and listen to the tale of the great work with which the witness had been connected. The dullest person in the court room pricked up his ears as this builder of railroads told how he had gained all over the United States and in Mexico the experience that qualified him to say just how the Wabash line should be built in this case. When he had compelted his story and had shown the situation at the place under discussion, the court said:

Court Decided Promptly.

"The injunction is refused."

Sebastian Wimmer, this distinguished railroad builder is now supervising engineer of the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western, the Pittsburgh, Toledo & Western and the other railroad companies under the names of which the Wabash railroad is reaching into the Pittsburgh district. He, and Charles McK. Watts, principal assistant engineer, have rendered valuable assistance to President and Chief Engineer J. W. Patterson.

How well this work has been done is already, even before it is completed, being commented on in the engineering papers. The lowness of the grades, the avoidance of the thousand and one conditions that would cause annoyance later, the general thoroughness of the construction, the careful supervision of the contractors to see that each perform the work in every detail as the contracts specify—all these points are illustrative of the excellent engineering ability that has been shown in the new line and for this much credit is due this veteran engineer.

Some of His Tasks.

An associate of A. J. Cassat, George B. Roberts, Thomas Scott and James McCrea in the engineering history of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Wimmer himself built a considerable part of that system. He was the chief engineer in constructing the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad 25 years ago and built such a road that it has been a comparatively easy task to keep it in the forefront of modern lines. He was one of the principal engineers of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

To a large extent Mr. Wimmer's career has been that of a Pittsburgher. This city has been his residence for long periods at various times, but St. Mary's, Pa., is his official residence and the family home for over 40 years, although he has a large stock farm in Minnesota, to which he makes occasional visits and in which he finds his chief pleasure.

"When I have built my last railroad line, I shall go there to enjoy my rest," he says.

Like many other distinguished engineers of the earlier period of American railroad building Mr. Wimmer was born in Europe, Thalmassing,, near Ratisbone, Bavaria, is his native town and the date of his birth was January 5, 1831. His father was a hotel proprietor in that town.

When Sebastian Wimmer was but two years old his father removed to Munich. The son was brought up in that city and received all the educational advantages of a German educational center. He attended the public schools, and was graduated at the technical and polytechnical schools. He pursued the engineering courses in these schools in 1850 and 1851.

About the time of his graduation, when he was considering entering upon his engineering practice in his native country, his uncle, Boniface Wimmer, the Rt. Rev. Arch Abbot of the Benedictine order paid a visit to his family. This uncle had just established a Benedictine monastery at St. Vincent, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland county, Pa., now one of the most prominent monasteries of that order in America. The uncle persuaded the youth that America was the better place for him to rise in his profession, and when the arch abbot returned to America Sebastian Wimmer came with him. They reached New York June 2, 1851. After a visit with his uncle at St. Vincent, young Wimmer came to Pittsburgh and secured a position with Hastings & Preisser, then city engineers of Pittsburgh. After a year here he went on a trip to New Orleans. On his return trip he was attacked by the fever and was laid up for a long time.

First Railroad Work.

Mr. Wimmer's first connection with the railroad work dates from the end of that attack of illness. The Allegheny Valley railroad was then about to be built and he was secured as one of the assistant engineers. His division was between Tarentum and Kittanning, and the hundreds who pass over that line daily now can see the excellent work which was done under his direction nearly 50 years ago.

In due course of time the Allegheny Valley railroad was completed. With his uncle Mr. Wimmer made a trip to Minnesota in October, 1856, that country then being very different from the present well-settled community, covered with railroad lines. This visit was only a short one, for he was soon back in Pittsburgh, and on February 12, 1857, he was married, his bride being Miss Lavinia H. Blakely, a daughter of 'Squire James Blakely, who was for 25 years an alderman in Pittsburgh and held many other important offices in the city government. 'Squire Blakely was an Englishman, and came to Pittsburgh in 1817.

Some time after his marriage Mr. Wimmer returned to Minnesota railroad work. He was engaged in locating the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley railroad from Minneapolis via Minnehaha Falls and Ft. Snelling across the Minnesota river to Mendota, and later on he was in charge of the Faribault division. This work was suspended by financial troubles, and in 1859 he returned to Pittsburgh and then went for a southern trip.

Took Up Bookkeeping.

During the winter of 1859-60 he took a course of study in bookkeeping and business methods at the old Iron City college here.

It was in the next year Mr. Wimmer again entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad. Under the direction of Thomas Seabrook he made the survey from Garland and Titusville to Oil City, and in 1863-65 had charge of the building of the Philadelphia & Erie between Whetham, 18 miles west of Lock Haven, and Warren.

Mr. Wimmer had made an attempt to enter the engineer corps of the United States army during the civil war and had all but secured an appointment from Simon Cameron through Thomas Scott, then assistant secretary of war and an old friend in the Pennsylvania railroad work, when the Philadelphia & Erie project called him away.

In March, 1865, a request was made by the management of an English construction company for an engineer from the Pennsylvania railroad to take charge of a portion of the construction of the Imperial Mexican railway. The president of the Pennsylvania named Mr. Wimmer, and in due course he was appointed and for three years ending in 1868, he was engaged in this work. He was placed in charge of the mountain division, with headquarters at Maltrata, where the heaviest work was done.

Wimmer's Viaduct.

There stands today on that division a great bridge called to this day "Wimmer's viaduct." This work was a pet project of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, whose throne even then was tottering on itc bass and fell before the work was completed.

On April 29, 1865, while this work was in progress, it was reported that the emperor was coming to see the men engaged in the task and the task itself. His arrival at Maltrata was betokened by a salute of 100 guns, and that evening the emperor gave a great dinner for the officials. Mr. Wimmer was seated opposite the emperor and the dinner was progressing merrily when a messenger bearing a telegram entered the room and the telegram was delivered to the emperor. He read it, and then said:

"I am exceedingly sorry, but I must put myself in telegraphic communication at once," and left the table.

It developed afterward that this telegram bore the word of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It was just two weeks late in arriving, having been brought by boat and messenger from New Orleans. It was the first word of the event to reach Mexico.

Through the vicissitudes of Mexico during the downfall of Maximilian and the creation of the republic this road suffered. Work was stopped once, but was again started. Mr. Wimmer was sent to London on business connected with the work, and was otherwise prominent in its affairs.

Built the Low Grade.

His next large railroad task was the building of the low grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad's Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division, as it is called today. This extends from Driftwood to Red Bank, and the task required from 1868 to 1874 for completion. The name "low grade," given it by Mr. Wimmer, because of the smallness of the grades on the line, has remained its title to this day. James McCrea was in charge of the second division of this work.

The hard times of 1873 came on, and there was nothing to be done in an engineering way. At the suggestion of friends he decided to run for the state legislature. He had moved his family to St. Mary's, Elk county, in 1863, and was entitled to represent that county. He received the nomination and was elected for two successive terms. He was chairman of the railroad committee, secretary of the committee on counties and townships and a member of the centennial committee.

Mr. Wimmer's work of greatest importanec to Pittsburgh, except, possibly, his present work of building the Wabash, followed in the next few years, from 1877 to 1879. It was the construction of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. He was its chief engineer and that line with its many improvements is today located substantially as he built it. The work was attended by the bitterest opposition from the Pennsylvania and obstacles of all sorts were placed in its way. At one time a Pennsylvania freight car was placed at Mahoningtown at a point where the Lake Erie wanted a grade crossing. That freigth car was mysteriously burned one night and the veteran engineer's eyes twinkle as he tells the incident.

Engineering Feats Accomplished.

In succession followed the construction of the New York City & Northern railroad, now a part of the New York Central system; an inspection of the Mexican Central railway for a New York syndicate; the construction of the Erie & Wyoming railroad from Pittston and Scranton to Hawley; the Yonkers Rapid Transit railway from Van Cortland park to Gettys square, Yonkers, N. Y., and work on the line between Turners station, on the Erie, and Danbury, Conn., via Anthony's Nose and Peekskill. He also located lines in Elk and Clerfield counties for John E. Dubois and later for the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railway. Various other tasks have engaged his attention, but the principal ones have been enumerated preceding his engagement with the Wabash extension as associate engineer.

Mr. Wimmer owns the most valuable private engineering library in the country. The collection has been forming for many years and contains many standard works which have long since become unobtainable. The value of this library is high in the thousands of dollars. He has also become the owner of the finest instruments an engineer could wish. There are in the collection instruments which the ordinary engineer would probably never see.

Mr. Wimmer's wife is still living at the family home at St. Mary's. The surviving children are Wilfred, James S. and Sebastian J. Wimmer, the last being a practicing physician of New York city. A son, Ernest J., was three times elected district attorney of Elk county, and was one of the most promising young lawyers in the state before his untimely death, a few years ago.

A Roxbury Murder Suspect.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Charles Jackson, the negro who was arrested for the murder of Charles W. Roxbury, was today identified by Miss Lillian Thomasch as the man who struck Roxbury down. Miss Thomasch was with Roxbury when he was attacked. A blood-stained pocketbook that tallies with one carried by Roxbury on the night of his murder, was found in Jackson's apartments today.

Stricken With Paralysis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Rev. E. C. Foute, rector of Grace Episcopal church and one of the best-known Episcopal divines in the United States, has been stricken with paralysis.

A STENOGRAPHER, A BARGAIN AND LIBERTY AVENUE FREIGHT TRACK

"I don't pay much attention to municipal matters," said Maud, a bright and attractive stenographer in one of the skyscrapers, on Thursday, "but I am for the removal of the tracks from Liberty avenue. Why? Well, a horrid freight train made me almost miss a bargain at one of the numerous remnant sales. Why I went to the sale and how I succeeded in making my purchase hasn't much to do with the Liberty avenue freight track, but it was the one annoying incident in the matter.

"When I started down to work in the morning I hadn't given the remnant sales much thought. Had only 75 cents in my purse, enough for car fare and lunch. I began reading The Gazette on the car and couldn't resist the temptation to go after a bargain. When I wandered into one of the big stores I saw a remnant of seven yards of dress goods, the same kind of material that Alice, my chum, bought for a dress. She paid $2 a yard, but this was marked down to $1. The clerk told me it was a bargain, but there was I with only 70 cents. I couldn't think of letting that bargain get away from me, so I asked the clerk if he would keep it for me if I made a small payment down on it. Of course he would. How much would I have to pay down? Well, a dollar was the least he could accept. I looked over the goods again, apparently not thinking so well of the bargain, and told him I would drop in again and see whether I would take it.

"Well, you can just bet I wanted that remnant. I rushed back to the office and called up Alice. Asked her to lend me 50 cents. She laughed; asked me what I wanted with it, and I told her. Then I rushed up to Alice's office on Fourth avenue and got the necessary fifty. Rushed back again and when I reached Market and Liberty there was a freight that looked to me to be longer than the moral law, creeping toward the point. Through the open spaces between the cars I could see that stream of shoppers flowing toward the resting place of my bargain. Would that freight never pass? Visions of compensation for mental worry according to the Salus-Grady bill flashed through my mind and I was wondering how 'R. P.' would receive a summons for a suit in trespass for a million. Finally that freight got past and I made a bee line for that remnant.

"My heart sank as I saw a woman handling it with a longing look in her eyes. The clerk happened to be there and recognized me. 'Thought you'd come back after it, did you?' he asked. I said yes in a don't-care sort of a way to hide my feelings, paid the dollar and told him to send it C. O. D. That finished my adventure after that bargain, but if I had my way that Liberty avenue freight track would be out of there before night. I'm with The Gazette for its removal, and I know there are thousands more women who feel the same way about it."

HUNT WILL GO ON FOR MURDERER

Will Be Activity if Testimony at Inquest in Ex-Recorder J. O. Brown's Case Warrants It.

DECISION GIVEN TOMOROW

Colonel Campbell of Kentucky Says There Is Much Conflicting Testimony, but He Does Not Think There Was Suicide.

If the supposed murderer of Recorder J. O. Brown is to be found steps will be taken after tomorrow's session of the coroner's inquest to weave the chain of evidence that will bring the person to justice. If it is decided that a clear case cannot be made out of the testimony at hand all fruther efforts in the present investigation will be dropped.

The opinions of Col. T. C. Campbell and J. Scott Ferguson, the attorneys engaged by Coroner Jesse McGeary, will be given after tomorrow's testimony has been received and the final decision in the case will be made. It is probable that the investigation will continue and that somebody may be held for the grand jury's action.

"It is a bad case," said Mr. Campbell last night as he prepared to leave for Cincinnati. He shook his head doubtfully, but gave no hint that he was discouraged in the task he had undertaken. He was brought here from New York to decide if it is possible to hold any person for the grand jury's action on the testimony that has been presented and the opinion prevails that he will succeed.

"There is much conflicting testimony," continued Col. Campbell, "and it resembles the mystery surrounding the assassination of Goebel in Kentucky. Out of that, however, it was soon possible to fix the responsibility, and we started, not in Frankfort, where the crime was committed, but in the mountains nearly 200 miles away. I still refuse to believe that Recorder Brown committed suicide."

Campbell had spent the entire day in the coroner's office reading the testimony. Deputy Coroner Louis Huchel assisted him in the work and a great mass of correspondence was examined. Col. Campbell will spend Sunday in Kentucky in conference with other attorneys regarding the new trials in the Goebel case, which open early in August.

Should it be decided to continue the investigation several sessions of the inquest will be held this week. A number of Pullman employes and railroad men who work at the Union station are likely to be examined and several former witnesses will be recalled.

COCKRAN DENIES IT

American Orator Has No Intention of Surrendering His Citizenship.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Mr. Bourke Cockran contrary to report declares he has no intention of becoming a British subject, so that the galleries of the house of commons will not have a chance to ring with his eloquence. I ran across Mr. Cockran yesterday in Brooke street near Claridges, and asked him about the story.

"There is absolutely no truth in it," declared the lawyer, with some heat. "Newspapers print all sorts of things. Certainly I should never have taken so much trouble acquiring my American citizenship if I ever had any intention of throwing it over so readily. I have no idea how the report arose."

LARGE PROFITS MADE OUT OF MARKET STALLS

Director McIlvain of Allegheny Proposes to Put a Stop to Present Methods.

"Some people in Allegheny have been making a lot of money that should come into the city treasury, and I am gong to stop this dealing if I can," said Director E. J. McIlvain of the department of public works yesterday. "The stalls in the Allegheny market have been a source of graft for years, and before long a stand in the market will cost almost as much as a seat in the stock exchange. I know of one stall that sold several weeks ago for $3,500, and although the market clerk, the mayor, myself and the city controller had to execute the transfer papers, the city got nothing out of it. A notary public would demand a good fee for similar work.

"My purpose is to prevent speculating in market stalls. That is why I introduced the ordinance into select council last Wednesday asking for an amendment to the existing ordinance governing the leasing of market stalls. I want the ordinance amended so that when a stall is sold the city gets 20 per cent of what the purchaser makes on the deal.

"For years there have been men holding leases on stands that have never occupied them, but have rented their stalls for a big annual rental. It has really been a source of nice income to some people, but I want these people ousted and those that hold leases hereafter must occupy their stalls."

Negro Lynched by His Own Race.

LAKE BUTLER, FLA., July 18.—A negro tramp named Adams, who assaulted a negro woman near this place a day or so ago, was captured last night by a mob of negroes and lynched in Santa Fe swamp. His body was cut into shreds by the mob and severely disfigured. The lynching was carried out by negroes entirely.

MANY FORTUNES SHRINKING AWAY

Losers in the Speculative Game in Wall Street Make No Outcry.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?

Gradual Declines in Stock Values Mean Heavy Losses to the Holders—Shrewd Insiders Said to Have Pocketed Large Profits.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 18.

Controversy has been general in Wall street this week as to where all of the stocks sold have gone to. It has been repeatedly asserted that there is no "buying power" and that the public is not in the market, but it is conceded that for every seller there is a buyer.

A representative of one of the largest commission houses in the street which has half a dozen wires connecting with other cities, said today that the amount of stocks now carried speculatively in the street was probably not more than a quarter as large as it was during the boom prior to the Northern Pacific panic. He cited as an instance that in the spring of 1901 his office was carrying for customers 50,000 shares of United States Steel stock, whereas the amount now was less than 15,000 shares. The same was true of various other stocks.

A private banker with excellent opportunities for observation said, in explaining the difference between the present condition of the speculative holdings in Wall street and two years ago:

"The general public, including a long list of speculators who made up the buyers before the Northern Pacific panic, were eliminated by that event as a stock market factor and did not come back. In their place sprang up a host of traders and operators have been swapping stocks and have kept the ball rolling. Most of these persons have a fixed income or utilize their earnings either in the stock market or some other sort of speculation. A good many wealthy men who had made fortunes out of the steel corporation or by other promoting schemes had a large amount of money left after May 9 to operate with. Nearly all of these people have been gradually losing their money as prices receded, until the man with $20,000,000 is now worth perhaps only $5,000,000, and the one who had $1,000,000 may have only $100,000.

"Who has got this money? Some shrewd people, perhaps insiders, who had bought at low prices, sold out their holdings at the high level of the boom, or at various points on the way down. Unquestionably investors all over the country have been absorbing stocks with their surplus earnings. This buying has extended over a long period and has not been very pronounced at any one time."

FRANK A. PARKER.

Injunction Against Strikers.

BELOIT, WIS., July 18.—Judge Dinwiddie of the circuit court of Rock county today granted a restraining injunction against picketing at the Berlin machine works. The injunction is very sweeping in its nature. The Machinists' union has been out on strike for nine weeks.

Four Hurt in Collision.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Jul 18.—In a collision on the Great Northern road between a passenger and a freight train here today a boy named Grogan and three trainmen were seriously hurt.

If You Don't Read Our Ads. You Miss the Best Bargains in the Newspapers

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Infants' Wear

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits—made of pique, linen and chambray ginghams—ranging in price from $5.00 to $1.25—Monday choice at HALF PRICE.

Infants' Dresses—made of cambric and nainsook—neatly tucked and trimmed with lace—value $1.00, Monday 50c

Boys' and Girls' Linen Hats—all colors—at 18c

Summer Shawls—silk, wool and mercerized—fringed or plain—imported and domestic novelties—ranging in price from $5.00 to 50c

Women's Hosiery

Women's Richelieu Ribbed Lisle Hose—Onyx brand—50c kind, at 25c

Women's Imported Gauze Lisle or Lace Lisle Hose—extraordinary values for Monday only:

$1.00 kind, 75c pair.
75c kind, 50c pair.
And 50c kind at 35c pair.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY

Good goods at remarkable prices are the inducements for Monday. Getting stocks into shape to receive fall goods is the reason for the heavy reductions. We can't mention many of the best bargains because lots are too small. But a trip through the store will disclose to you some of the very best values you ever knew.

Specials in Silks and Wash Fabrics

Although these depts. have only this season's newest and choicest goods, the prices drop just as hard as if the stuffs were old and undesirable. Our silk dept. has opened the eyes of Pittsburghers to many facts—especially to the knowledge that dependable silks can be sold for less than what you've been paying.

Silks

Japanese Checked Silks, in the different sized black-and-white and blue-and-white checks; nothing more fashionable for the shirt waist suit, and the beauty of these is that they launder perfectly; are never sold under 50c, special price per yard for Monday is 27½c

Your choice of over 100 pieces of the finest grade satin finish Twilled Foulards at only 39c yard — all this season's most stylish effects, designs and color combination that cannot fail to please; worth all of 75c, special price, per yard, for Monday is 39c

40 pieces of finest grade Satin Liberty Foulard, stylish floral and set designs are the most stylish color combinations, this season's choicest styles that have found ready sale at $1.00, Monday special price, per yard, is only 47c

Perspiration proof Black Corded Silks, in the single cord and also the cluster cord effects; will make a handsome waist or dress, guaranteed to wash without changing color; very finest yarn dyed Japanese goods that always sell at 50c, Monday special price, per yard, is only 28c

5 pieces of a splendid heavy Black Taffeta Silk, comes full 36 inches wide, and we guarantee it to give perfect wear; this grade always sells for $1.25, while they last for Monday, per yard, only 85c

Wash Goods

75 pieces of fine Lawns, all this season's best styles and color effects, we guarantee their washing qualities; goods that have never sold under 10c, special price, per yard, for Monday is 5c

A combination lot of finest grade Lawns, Dimities and Batiste, in dots, scrolls, figures and floral designs, dainty styles that make up so prettily; all our 15c and 18c grades on Monday at, per yard 10c

400 yards of fine imported White Persian Lawn; this has a particularly nice finish and launders without losing its luster; this item should certainly be of interest; worth 25c, Monday price, per yard, is only 15c

Very finest grade Silk Warp Mousseline and fine St. Gall Swisses, come in a full range of the most popular colors, and also in very handsome striped effects; goods that have sold all season at 50c and 75c, Monday special price, per yard, is only 25c

We are showing the handsomest collection of white Madras Cloths to be found in this section, dainty styles in dots, neat figures, stripes, etc.; styles that are especially desirable for the waist or shirt waist suit, Monday, per yard, at only 25c

White Lawn Waists Less Than Half

Surely it was a great purchase. Customers just rave about the beauty of the waists—say they never heard of such fascinating waists for so little. The waists certainly are lovely—the maker who sold them to us knows his business. So does our buyer—for you get them for less than half their real worth.

LOT I.—White Lawn Shirt Waists, all fresh and clean, about 25 different styles — worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2, while they last go at the tiny price of 89c

LOT II.—Beautiful Waists, made of finest India Lawn, at least 20 different styles with either long or short sleeves, high or low neck, all fresh and new—not one worth less than $2.25 or $2.50—while they last take your choice for $1.39

LOT III.—Finest India Lawn, Pure Linen and Dotted Swiss Shirt Waists—clean and new—in magnificent designs—positively worth $2.75, $3 and $3.50, only $1.69

LOT IV.—Finest India Lawn, Embroidered Swiss, Embroidered Linen and Mull Shirt Waists—all sizes, from 32 to 44—crisp and new—worth $3, $3.50 and $4—only $1.89

Wash Shirt Waist Suits—Three different styles of shirt waist suits at $5.00, well worth $10.00. First style is made of finest India lawn, waist as well as skirt with embroidered front; second style made of finest India lawn, waist tucked and trimmed with cluny lace, skirt also tucked and trimmed to match; skirt style made of finest lawn in black and white polka dot, small or large dots—these suits are as dainty and fascinating as any you have ever seen—they're regular $10 suits, but our price—while they last is $5.00

Some Good Glove Values.

Women's Pure Silk Gloves—2-clasp—in black, white and all the new shades—double finger tips and all sizes—These gloves are a perfect fit—at 50c

Women's Pure Silk Net Gloves—The most fashionable glove of the season—come with one or two pearl clasp—in black, white, mode and grey—at 75c

Women's English Suede Lisle Gloves—2-clasp—in black, white and all the leading shades—Paris point stitching—must say they're the nearest looking to kid—at 25c

Women's Pure Silk Lace Mitts—Black or white—value $1.00 and $1.25 pair—at 38c

Knit Underwear

Women's Lisle Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless; Honiton lace effect; regular and extra sizes; value 25c, at 15c

Kayser's Vegasilk Vests, low neck and sleeveless; value 50c, at 25c

Muslin Underwear

Women's fine Cambric Skirts, 2 insertings of English val., 3 clusters of hemstitched tucks and deep lace ruffle; value $2.50, at $1.75

Women's Nainsook Corset Covers, inserting of fine lace or embroidery; ribbon trimming; value $1.25, at 98c

Women's Chemise Gowns, yoke of fine embroidery or lace, finished with ribbon trimming; value $2, at $1.50

Women's Skirt Chemises, made of fine nainsook, trimmed with beautiful val. lace, tucks and ribbon trimming; also skirt trimmed with val. lace; value $2.50, at $2.00

Women's Nainsook or Cambric Drawers, neatly trimmed with val. lace; also other styles trimmed with embroidery and tucks; value $2.25, at $1.50

Excellent Belt Value at 25c

A special Belt of unusual value for all the women of these cities. The cut below is an exact picture of it, but you cannot appreciate the extraordinary value until you take the belt in your hands and examine it. It is made of black or white folded taffeta silk with a large magnificent art nouveau back piece, a kind never seen on a belt of this price before. Special display of these belts in our Fifth Ave. Show Case. We do not believe you can find it anywhere else in town. The extraordinary price is 25c

Parasols for Summer Outing

Solid black and solid white Parasols are in great demand this year, and we are amply prepared to serve you. You can make no mistake in buying a black or white parasol, as it matches any gown.

White Parasols, coaching style, made of heavy pure China silk, with deep hemstitched border, also black, at $1.50

New ruffled black or white pure silk Parasols, at $1.50

Full line of better goods ranging up to $16.50

We also have a large line of other styles in Parasols.

New Drapery Veils

New Drapery Veils, in chiffon, liberty and the new crepe finish, with hemstitched or woven borders; come in all the new colors, especially the light shades for seashore wear; ranging in price from $2.00 to 48c

Laces

Platt and Normandy Vals., edges and insertions to match, 2 to 5 inches wide; value 15c, 20c and 25c yard, at 10c

Bedding

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, at 10c

Hemstitched Sheets, 63x90, 45c; 81x90 at 55c

Hemstitched Bolster Cases, 42x72, at 28c

Fringed Spreads, 70x82, at 85c

Grey and White Cotton Blankets, 10-4 size, at 45c

Curtains

Imported Vestibule Lace Drapery, comprising Irish Ponts and Brussels Nets: Arabian and White.

$1.50 quality $1.00 yard
$1.00 quality 75c yard
75c quality 50c yard
50c quality 25c yard

Nottingham Lace Curtains, single or double borders, 3½ and 4 yards long, 50 to 60 inches wide; value $2.25 and $2.00 pair, at $1.35

Ruffled White and Colored Swiss Curtains, 2½ and 3 yards long; value $1.00 and $1.25 pair, at 70c

Rope Portieres, full line colors; $3.00, $2.75 and $2.50 values, at $1.85

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Store closes at 5 except Saturdays, when we're open till 10 p. m.

Trimmed millinery—
Tomorrow you are privileged to select any trimmed hat in our millinery department now marked $2.50, $3, $3.75 and $4, and it will cost you 98c. This low price can cast no reflection upon the qualities or styles of the hats included in this sale; the intent and purpose of this cut-price sale is to reduce our stock—and for our own convenience and your money-saving benefit we mow down prices while the styles are yet in season. **98c**

"New idea" patterns any style, **10c**

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

A complete silk clearance

NO matter how fine a silk stock may be, there's but one time to sell it, and that's while the goods are in season. To preclude all possibility of there being any silks left to carry over, we've cut prices down ¼ to ½.

21 in. black India—excellent weight, for unlined dresses, suits and waists—deep, lustrous black—reduced to, yard, **25c**

24 in. white habutai—superior, heavy quality, will not lose its bright lustre nor turn yellow from frequent washing and ironing, **29c**

75c, 85c and $1.00 satin foulards—this season's choicest scroll and floral designs (small, medium and large), in shades of tan, brown, reseda, nile, old rose, navy royal, gobelin and French blue. (See Smithfield street window.) Reduced to, yd., **49c**

White corded Jap. silk—best all silk quality brought from Japan—9 different effects of single and cluster cords, reduced to, yd., **25c**

Shepherd check silk for shirt waist suits, waists and dresses, navy with white hair line blocks, also navy and white, regular checks—real value white, regular checks—real value 65c, reduced to, yard **45c**

36 in. black taffeta—strictly all pure silk, excellent heavy weight, very strong and lustrous—worth 85c, reduced to, yard, **62½c**

Embroidered dot pongee—in navy, red, royal, ciel and white dots—the usual $1 quality at, yd. **52½c**

At half price

Extra special Lovely hand-drawn linen Mexican bands; also tenerife and Paraguay bands, 1 to 3 in. wide—at yd., 75c 48c and **35c**

Extra special Dainty white embroidered medallions, scroll and butterfly designs, square and oblong shapes — at each, 10c, 5c and **3c**

DON'T imagine that just because we haven't said anything lately about the sale of those two big lace stocks that the assortments have dwindled down. Far from it. To be true, the laces have been going fast, but others have been brought down from the reserve stock room to take their places, so you still have hundreds of patterns to select from.

Beautiful Venise lace bands, straight and separable patterns.
Pretty Cluny lace bands, two to four inches wide.
Point de Paris and Normandy Val. lace bands, medallions and serpentine patterns.

Laces for every conceivable purpose for trimming gowns,
for trimming undergarments,
for children's dresses,
for the new summer frocks
for millinery purposes.

Black Chantilly lace bands.
Net top oriental laces.
Linen Torchon lace edgings and insertions to match.
New Paraguay bands; and in fact nearly every kind of lace made.

Lot 1—choice at, per yard, **3c** · Lot 2—choice at, per yard, **5c** · Lot 3—choice at, per yard, **10c** · Lot 4—choice at, per yard, **15c** · Lot 5—choice at, per yard, **19c**

Purchase women's night gowns

A PROMINENT muslinwear maker miscalculated — produced several hundred dozen night gowns in excess of the orders subsequently booked by his traveling salesmen. We bought the entire lot.

Lot 1—Women's good muslin and cambric gowns, empire slip-over or high neck style, generously proportioned, lace or embroidery trimmed—choice at 75c and **50c**

Lot 2—Women's fine nainsook and cambric gowns, high or low neck, mostly short sleeves, all daintily trimmed—sale prices 1.25 and **1.00**

Lot 3—Women's extra fine nainsook gowns, round or square neck, trimmed with blind embroidery or lace, ribbon finished—sale prices 1.98 and **1.50**

Lot 4—Women's gowns in great variety of styles, made of choicest marterials, trimmed with Val., Cluny, torchon laces or embroidery—sale price 4.50 down to **2.50**

Extra large size gowns—even women of more than ordinary proportion are not excluded from enjoying the benefits of this purchase, as a full line of the extra large sizes are included.

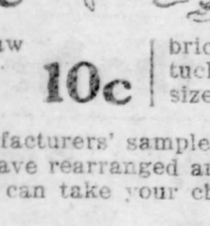
Pajamas—a complete line of all the latest styles of women's pajamas, from 5.00 down to **1.00**

Muslin gowns for women, tucked yoke, full size, at the low price of only **25c**

Women's gowns of cambric or muslin, lace or embroidery trimmed, special at **39c**

Children's & babies' wear

IT'S surprising how little it now costs to fit out the little one in dainty little garments superior to the home-made.



Children's drawers — good muslin or cambric, all sizes—special at **10c**

Children's cambric waists—gathered front, plain or lace trimmed, all sizes—at **25c**

Children's hats — straw crown, nicely trimmed—special at **10c**

Wash dresses, for boys and girls, nicely made, sizes 1 to 4 years, at **50c**

Babies' novelty cloaks, mostly samples, long or short—worth $7 to $10, at **5.00**

Babies' dresses, fine cambric or nainsook, several new styles, tucked or trimmed yoke, sizes up to 4 years, at **50c**

Parasol covers—manufacturers' sample line, intended to retail for $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2. We have rearranged and placed in one big assortment from which you can take your choice tomorrow for **1.00**

Amazing reductions in newest imported wash goods

THE singularly cool June frightened importers into giving us hundreds of pieces of their prettiest fabrics at cost price and even less. We now in our turn pass these goods on to you at a sacrifice. With prices hovering around the half price mark, and the wearing time not half over, surely you need not hesitate about adding another new dress to your wardrobe.

Thousands of yards of lovely wash fabrics including best quality Irish dimity in neat figures and stripes, full yard wide corded and printed madras, neat printed French percales on white grounds, Scotch ginghams on light and dark grounds—goods that have sold all season for 25c— **All now reduced to, yd., 15c**

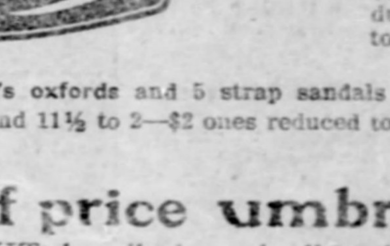
Most winsome summer fabrics, such as best French printed organdie, mercerized oxford for shirtwaist suits, shepherd check foulards, in three sizes of checks, embroidered mousseline in all colors, lattice weave oxford suitings, white with neat black stripes, plain and printed French poplin—former prices 39c to 60c— **All now reduced to, yd., 25c**

The finest imported wash goods in our stock, even those that formerly sold at $1.50, including linen colored embroidered pongee, silk and cotton embroidered grenadine, St. Gall cushion dot swiss, mercerized oxford suiting in all colors, embroidered silk and linon batiste and many other exquisite novelties— **All now reduced to, yd., 39c**

A miscellaneous lot of the best selling all-wool dress fabrics, including such ultra fashionable fabrics as French voiles, French jacquard, mohair, brilliantine and sicilian, shrunk and sponged English estamine, French henrietta, nun's veiling and silk grenadine—goods that have been selling for 69c to $1 yard— **All now reduced to, yd., 48c**

Low shoes at low prices

SHOE styles change—heels are higher or lower—toes broader or narrower. So, the makers are just as anxious as we to sell goods while in season—that's the "why" of these big reductions.



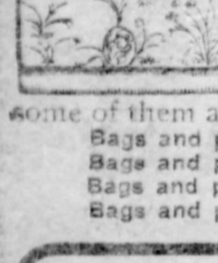
Women's oxfords—in extra quality French vici kid or patent leather, kid and patent leather tips—have been selling for $2.50, now reduced to only **1.75**

Men's dressy oxfords—in corona colt patent leather, vici kid, box calf and velour calf — also lace shoes—been selling for $3.50, now reduced to **2.25**

Misses' and children's oxfords and 5 strap sandals in kid and patent leather—sizes 8 to 10½, and 11½ to 2—$2 ones reduced to 1.25—$1.50 ones reduced to **1.00**

Half price leather goods

A REARRANGEMENT and readjustment on a broad scale of our entire leather goods stock. According to the usual methods pursued of reducing prices this clearing sale would consume a week or more—but we've reduced the prices so that one day will suffice to dispose of about 500 pieces of wrist, chatelaine and automobile bags, fine mounted combination pocketbooks, mostly imported from Paris and Vienna. True, some of them are the least bit shop-worn or soiled.



Bags and pocketbooks—marked $ 5.00, reduced to 2.50.
Bags and pocketbooks—marked $ 7.00, reduced to 3.50.
Bags and pocketbooks—marked $ 9.50, reduced to 4.75.
Bags and pocketbooks—marked $14.50, reduced to 7.25.

Miscellaneous dry goods at much under regular prices

Black lace lawn, fancy printed lawn or dress gingham.
Superior quality 40-in. wide brown sheeting.
36-in. colored percaline dress lining.
1,000 lace lawn yoke lengths, all cut.
3,000 yds. fine and sheer white Manchester lawn.
Good quality 36-in. bleached sheeting.
17-in. roller crash toweling.

Choice 5c worth 10c

32-in. linen finished India linen.
36-in. imported French nainsook.
18-in. all linen Barnsley crash toweling.
3,000 home finished pillow cases.
1,000 fringed tray cloths.
200 doz. fringed towels, 2 for 9c.
Fine printed lawn and dimity.
Black and colored crepon.
Black nun's veiling, hemmed or jacquard border.

Choice 9c worth 15c

Silk taffetaline dress lining.
36-in. mercerized sateen, black and colors.
32-in. sheer and fine Persian lawn.
40-in. linen finished white lawn.
Good quality turkey red table damask.
100 pieces fine white lace lawn.
Extra heavy huck towels, 2 for 15c.
200 scalloped shams and scarfs at, each.

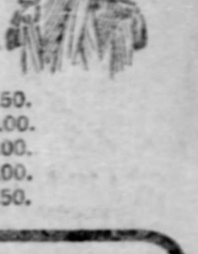
Choice 15c worth 25c

70-in. Irish table damask, new patterns.
Imported white madras and English pique.
Superior Persian lawn and French lawn.
50 pieces 36-in. white butcher linen.
25 pieces 45-in. hemstitched lawn.
⅝ size Irish linen napkins, ½ doz.
Waist lengths of choice printed madras.
Waist lengths of zephyr gingham.

Choice 33c worth 50c

Half price umbrellas

WE BOUGHT heavily in umbrellas this year: several tempting opportunities presented themselves when we bought at half usual wholesale rates. We still have left in the neighborhood of 375 high-class umbrellas, and as we have made a legitimate profit on their mates we consign the stragglers to the price-cutter; how indiscriminately he reduced prices is shown by the following list of exactly half-off reductions:



Umbrellas marked $5, reduced to 2.50.
Umbrellas marked $6, reduced to 3.00.
Umbrellas marked $8, reduced to 4.00.
Umbrellas marked $12, reduced to 6.00.
Umbrellas marked $15, reduced to 7.50.

Girls' suits & dresses

IN order to adjust our stocks to the proper level we are making surprising sacrifices which will entail great loss to us, but the gain to you should be most welcome.

Girls' wash dresses and sailor suits in Russian blouse, guimpe and 1 piece dress styles, made of excellent quality ginghams, lawns, natural colored linens and percales; etc. These are very appropriate to wear during vacation time; some have sold for as high as $3 and $3.50, now on sale at 1.45 and **95c**

Girls' stylish novelty suits—in military, cadet and Russian blouse styles, also one piece dress and guimpe effects, made of fine quality chambrays, ginghams, butcher linen, batistes, lawns, etc., all desirable colors, trimmed with dainty lace or embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years. Dresses that have sold for up to $5 and $6 now reduced to 3.50 and **2.49**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made from splendid quality lawns, percales and dimities, in the ever popular white and desirable colors. The waists are trimmed with embroidery, tucking, etc., skirts are trimmed to match waists—regular $3 values this sale **1.98**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made from lawns, in stylish checks, stripes, polka dot or plain white. Waists are strapped, stitched or pleated, some are trimmed with embroidery; new flare style skirts—$5.50 values for **2.98**

Women's shirtwaists suits—made of excellent quality white lawn or madras, in checks, stripes and dots. Waists are strapped and tailor stitched, with new full sleeves, pretty collars; full flare skirts with pleated bottoms—$6.50 values for **3.98**

Special offer

HERE'S a chance to pay half or close to half regular price for

women's shirtwaist suits

There's not a poor or indifferent style in the lot. You may choose blindfolded and be sure of selecting a beauty. These dresses are all made of good quality lawn, not haphazardly made, awkward things that some stores offer, but carefully planned and carefully made suits. The waists are trimmed with dainty lace, embroideries, French braid and hemstitching; full graceful hanging skirts—sale price **2.59**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made in latest style from excellent quality lawn and dimities in most fashionable colors, also plenty of plain white; choice of either plain or fancily trimmed effects—$8.50 values this sale **5.98**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made of unusually fine quality lawns, prettily trimmed effects, witth wide lace insertion, medallion, tucks, pleats, etc.; skirts are trimmed to match the waists. Choice from regular $10 values for **6.98**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made from sheer white lawn trimmed with lace insertion, medallion, fagotting, and embroideries, plain or fancy styles, new style sleeves, pretty collars; stylish skirts to match waists—reduced from as high as $15 to **7.98**

Big waist sale

ALL women are familiar with the merits of the Marquise, Derby and Knickerbocker makes of waists—you know the regular prices range from $1 up to $4—but we tell a different story tomorrow.

Women's Marquise or Derby shirtwaists—made from lawn, mercerized madras or cheviots, in stylish tucked or pleated effects, regular 75c and 98c lines, choice for **45c**

Women's Marquise, Derby or Knickerbocker shirtwaists—in fine linon, Persian lawn or pure linen, tucked, embroidered or lace trimmed effects, newest sleeves and stock collar—worth up to $2, choice **1.00**

Women's Marquise, Derby or Knickerbocker shirtwaists—made of mercerized madras, French lawn and pure linon, hand embroidery—values up to $4, choice **1.98**

Book sale

SEVERAL thousand 50c to $1 cloth bound books; on sale tomorrow for only 25c.

Nearly all these books are famous copyrighted publications—some are slightly shopworn or finger marked—others are odd volumes or broken sets—not many of any one title, but, as there are several thousand in the assortment, you can see what a great diversity there must be in the entire lot. Come in and take your unrestricted choice tomorrow for only **25c**

Domestic rugs

A considerable quantity of made-to-order rugs has accumulated in our workroom. These rugs represent all that's best in quality, style and workmanship—yet we cannot put them in regular stock, for they are all odd sizes. Out they must go at a big loss to us.

One velvet rug — 9x12 ft.—worth $21, sale price	13.45
One body brussels rug—8-3x15 ft.—worth $24, for	14.00
One fine brussels rug 12-9x15 ft.—worth $35, for only	21.00
One royal axminster rug 14x10-6 ft.—worth $40, for	26.75
One brussels rug—9x12 ft.—worth $18, for only	13.25
One extra brussels rug—13-6x10 ft.—worth $28, for only	18.75
One best body brussels rug — 12-9 ft. sq.—worth $42, for	28.75
One royal wilton rug 14-6x12-9 ft.—worth $70, for	57.75
One brussels rug—14x10-6ft.—worth $25, for only	17.25
One velvet rug—14x10-6 ft.—worth $37, at	27.50
One axminster rug 12-9x8-3 ft.—worth $26, for	18.75
One extra brussels rug 8-3x7-9 ft.—worth $14, at	10.25
Kashmir rugs—9x12 ft.—worth $14, for	10.00

Mattings reduced

Japanese mattings—light inlaid or plain and carpet patterns in blues, greens or reds—worth 35c yd., roll 40 yds, 7.75, or per yd., **21c**

China mattings—heavy straw, mottled figures or checks, durable quality, full 40 yd. rolls, 4.90, or per yd., **12½c**

China mattings—in Bungo weaves, or mottled colors, stripes and checks, full 40 yd. roll, 6.00, or per yard, **17c**

China mattings—selected quality, closely woven, in blues, greens, or mottled red—worth 35c, roll of 40 yds. 8.00, or per yard, **22c**

Lace curtains

But little consideration was given to former prices when these sweeping clearance sales reductions in lace curtains were made. Some of the prices in force tomorrow are shorn of all profit for us, while the saving to you is multifold.

About 2,000 pairs of Nottingham lace curtains, 3 and 3½ yds. long, in scroll patterns or plain centers, some slightly imperfect. First of the season prices were up to $1.50 pair, choice tomorrow, each **19c**

Choice from 1,450 pairs of dainty ruffled swiss curtains, plain centers with colored borders, over 25 different patterns and colorings (see Smithfield street window display)—worth up to $2.25, sale price **98c**

Imported madras, also snowflake and grenadine curtains, silk or satin cross stripes, 3 yards long—worth up to $5, choice per pair, **2.75**

Hundreds of odd pairs of real Irish point, cable net, double thread Scotch lace and fine quality Nottingham lace curtains, some slightly imperfect or soiled—actual reductions from up to $4.50, for this sale, to pair, **1.45**

All one or two pair lots of any real lace curtains in stock, including real Arabian, brussels net, point de Calais, Irish point, etc., former prices range up to $15, unrestricted choice, pair, **5.00**

Odd pairs of 50 in. tapestry portieres, fringed top and bottom, oriental stripe, colonial and empire effects—worth up to $4, at, pair, **1.79**

Sheet music

IT'S by just such offers as the following that our sheet music department has gained its great prestige.

"Hiawatha," has broken all records for big sales—either the song or intermezzo, here (and here only) at 28c.

Other late instrumental and vocal "hits":
"I Could Love You In a Steam Heat Flat."
"Sunrise in Georgia,"
"Pretty Little Dinah Jones," (new ballad)
choice, **23c**

Jewelry clearance

A miscellaneous assortment of sterling silver manicure and toilet articles, including such necessary pieces as nail files, shoe hooks, shoe horns, tooth and nail brushes, manicure scissors, nail polishers, etc. 35c and 50c have been the two prices maintained on these articles throughout the season—to reduce stock we offer you unrestricted choice tomorrow for **25c**

Venetian glass flower vases—with ormulu gold stands, several sizes, they make a very beautiful ornamentation for mantel or china closet—worth from $2.50 to $3, choice for **1.39**

We're considerably handicapped in our watch department by too many $6.50 grade of men's watches. This is accountable, not for their slow selling, but too large a quantity purchased several months ago; now we're compelled to accept a loss. These watches are all 12 size, thin model, gold filled case, open face, fine American jeweled movement—stem wind and stem set—reduced for this sale to **3.98**

Watch fobs—Butler finish metal fobs, suitable for women or men, have been marked from $1.50 to $2.25, reduced for this sale to only **98c**

Clearing small lots of china and glass ware

Decorated porcelain dinner sets—100 pieces—regular $8.50 values, this sale for **5.87**

Decorated English porcelain dinner sets—112 pieces—worth $11.50, this sale for **8.98**

Lemonade or punch sets—consisting of bowl, glasses and hooks, brilliant crystal glass—complete **2.98**

Tumblers—thin blown glass tumblers, plain or engraved, set of six for **25c**

Jelly tumblers—plain or ribbed glass, tin top, per doz., **18c**

Lemonade—or soda straws, large size box for **15c**

Fruit saucers—round or square, crystal glass, per doz., **20c**

China plates and fruit saucers, fancily decorated, choice, each, **5c**

Mason fruit jars—porcelain lined caps, choice of qt. or pt. size, for, each **4c**

Toilet set—fancily decorated, consisting of 12 pieces, with jar—reduced to **3.50**

Toilet sets—gold stipple, consisting of 12 pieces, with jar—reduced to **4.98**

Hosiery clearance

Here's a big bargain! Tomorrow we will sell regular $1.50 qualities of women's imported German and lisle thread stockings in fancy colored, all-over lace, lace front, fancy Van Dyke, vertical stripe and two toned effects. 25 doz. pairs—reduced for tomorrow to **75c**

Women's imported lisle stockings—in such desirable shades as brown, tan, gray and the ever-popular black, fancy lace insertion from the toe to the shoe top—were marked $1—now reduced to **69c**

Women's fine quality stockings made from pure Italian silk and embroidered in beautiful hand work effects, also charming Van Dyke patterns—stockings that have heretofore been marked up to $6, reduced for this sale to **3.00**

Women's fancy French stockings—some of the most striking novelties shown this season, in stripes, spots, figures and floral effects that you will find in none marked less than $2 and $2.25, offered at this clearing sale for only **1.00**

Groceries

OUR grocery department is fast attaining our aims—winning the patronage of more and more fastidious people. Reliable qualities, lowest prices—that's our persistent and consistent policy.

Butter (dining car brand) much the best butter that will make for us new friends, lb.,	25c
Coffee—our 35c quality Java and Mocha, at lb.,	30c
Johnson's preserves—home-made, all fruits and berries, 5-lb pails	49c
New pineapple cheese (Norton's) large, 89c, picnic size, 47c, gem size,	35c
Edam cheese—plain, best quality,	90c
C. & B. pickles—malt vinegar gherkins, chow chow, mixed or onions, pt., patent cap,	33c
Cocoa (Baker's or Huyler's), can,	19c
Baking chocolate (Baker's or Huyler's), lb.,	30c
Flour (Royal or Sleepy-Eye brand), ⅛ bbl. sacks,	1.20
Prunes (imperial epeneuse), 20 to the lb.,	15c
Entire wheat flour—(Franklin mills) bbls., 6.00, 5 lbs., 20c, 1-16 bbl.	39c
Sugar—best American granulated (with orders), lb.,	5c

Tomatoes—corn, string beans, lima beans and peas; special reductions in these goods — open for your inspecton and sampling.

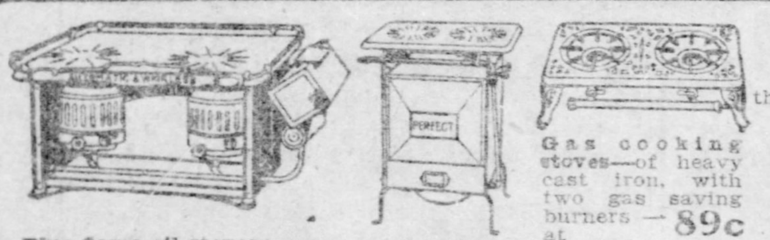
Tomorrow we start a 33⅓ per cent discount sale in our furniture department

⅓ off present marked prices on entire stock bedroom suites.
⅓ off present marked prices on all parlor furniture.
⅓ off present marked prices on all dining room furniture.
⅓ off present marked prices on entire stock folding beds.
⅓ off present marked prices on entire stock leather couches.
⅓ off present marked prices on entire stock of Morris chairs.

Samples and discontinued patterns of miscellaneous lines of furniture reduced to ½ and less former prices.

Summer house goods reduced

Wherever an article has sold down to only 1, 2 or 3, or a few dozen, we've taken a big slice off the prices.



Blue flame oil stoves—wickless, automatic, no heat, smokeless and odorless — regular price $7, this sale **4.98**

This $6 gas cooker—18 inch oven. **4.50**

Gas cooking stoves—of heavy cast iron, with two gas saving burners—at **89c**

Gasoline cooking stoves — the "Pilgrim" with two cooking places, regular price $4, this sale **2.98**

Garden hose—good rubber — reduced from 5c, to per foot **4c**

This lawn sprinkler—covers a radius of 20 ft.—at **75c**

This stone water filter—will filter 6 gal. a day—at **1.98**

Poultry wire—roll 150 ft. long, 6 ft. high—for **3.98**

Royal lawn mowers—4 steel cutting blades, worth $6, at **3.98**

This sparklet bottle—enables you to make your own carbonated water—worth 50c, at **22c**

All refrigerators—entire balance of our stock now offered at **12½% off**

"Schenley" lawn swings—the strongest constructed and most satisfactory swings made—largest size, which will carry 4 grown people or 8 children—worth $8, at **5.00**

Clothes horses—4 ft. high, 3 partitions, **29c**

Window screens — galvanized iron frame, **39c**

Window screen frames—complete with iron brackets, **19c**

Screen wire, for doors and windows — worth 3c, at per sq. ft. **1½c**

"Challenge" clothes wringers, hardwood frame, 10 in. rubber rolls, **98c**

Wash benches, strongly built, will hold two tubs, at only **29c**

Screen doors — extra heavy, 4 in. frame, any size—worth $1, at **65c**

This go-cart—exactly as illustrated, good steel gear, rubber tire wheels, complete with nicely lined parasol—worth $10, at **6.98**

Wall paper

STOCK is too large by over a quarter million bolts. We've no alternative, therefore, but to sacrifice all profit and part of the cost besides to effect a speedy clearance. A round 50 per cent—that's what your savings amount to.

5c to 10c papers—pretty designs in perfect combinations, borders to match, full 8 yd. bolts—go at 6c, 4c and **2½c**

12½c to 18c papers—artistic designs in deep rich reds, greens, blues and light bedroom colorings—reduced to 11c, 9c and **7½c**

20c to 35c papers—heavy gold and embossed effects, very latest novelties—reduced to 17½, 14½c and **12½c**

Varnished tiles—heavily glazed—reduced from 35c to bolt, **20c**

Plain ingrain—very best quality, any color—reduced from 35c, to, bolt, **18c**

Plain crepes—any color, very best grade—reduced from 50c, to, bolt, **24c**

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALL THE LATEST LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH NEWS. EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

ALL THE NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY SPECIAL CABLE

TWO BIG NATIONS NOW MUCH CLOSER

King Edward's Reception to President Loubet Having a Beneficial Effect.

FRENCH MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Princess Charles, Mother of King Edward's Latest Grandchild, a Woman of Many Accomplishments—Lord Brooke Turns Newspaper Reporter.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—King Edward's debut in the field of practical diplomacy thus far has proved highly successful. He has drawn England and France even closer together than the modistes and milliners of Paris had succeeded in doing, and these persons are famous diplomats, winning, as they do, the hearts of the women of all nations. Some 10,000 Frenchmen imperiled their digestions by crossing the stormy English channel to visit London in order to see how the English people received President Loubet.

They couldn't have been disappointed with the president's reception, for it was very warm and enthusiastic. The tricolor of France waved everywhere in London's dingy streets, and the unusual accent of Parisian French filled the streets, restaurants and theaters for a week.

President Loubet apparently was highly delighted by the cheers of the London populace. He is a fatherly-looking old gentleman, rather short and stout, with a white mutsache and a white beard cut square after the old-fashioned American manner of the late President Harrison. Indeed, President Loubet and the late American president were very similar physically. King Edward's practical diplomacy has done more to bring England and France together than all the after-dinner speeches of years.

The king "put up" the French president in St. James palace, which in itself was an honor, for monarchs, even when restrained by a constitution, really at the bottom have little love for republican institutions unless they be powerful, like the United States of America, and armed to the teeth, like France.

Princess Charles is Quite Clever.

Princess Charles of Denmark, who has just presented her husband with a son and heir, is one of the cleverest and most versatile members of the English royal family. Among her accomplishments are bookbinding, photography and the fluent use of five languages, including Russian; while she amuses herself with rowing, cycling, driving and chess. The last named she takes an earnest interest in. She has a wonderful collection of sets of chessmen, and though rather averse from appearing prominently in public, she was president of the ladies' international chess congress. Princess Maud (as she is sometimes called) shines particularly as a linguist, and is one of the few members of the royal family able to express themselves without difficulty in Russian.

With all this cleverness the princess is of a merry, light-hearted disposition. She is, perhaps, for that reason, her father's favorite daughter. She married Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, in 1896. Her husband is a lieutenant in the Danish navy, and holds corresponding honorary rank in the British; also the honorary colonelcy of the Norfolk Yoemanry, the local Yoemanry corps for Sandringham. The new little prince is the king's eighth grandchild, and twelfth in succession to the British throne.

Lord Brooke as a Reporter.

That adventurous young man, Lord Brooke, eldest son of the earl and countess of Warwick, has been in Belgrade, reporting the situation there for a London newspaper. He shows a decided taste for writing in the dispatches he sends home; but that is not extraordinary considering his mother's well-known literary gifts. Lord Brooke is the young man who, when still a boy at Eton, was so fired with the war fever that he pawned his worldly goods and secretly embarked for South Africa.

He has only recently returned, having been given a post on Lord Milner's staff, and at present holds a commission in the Life Guards. The future earl of Warwick is not yet 21.

Princess Margaret Bethrothed?

Once more a rumor has cropped up as to the betrothal of Princess Margaret of Connaught, and, in St. Petersburg, it is said that she is destined to become the consort of the tsarevitch. According to the gossips, the matter was talked over by Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress Dagmar (mother of the tsarevitch) when they met at Copenhagen on the occasion of the family gathering in honor of King Christian's birthday, and it is also stated that the announcement of the betrothal will be made during King Edward's visit to Russia.

The tsarevitch and Princess Margaret of Connaught met when he was in England for the late queen's diamond jubilee, and he was said at the time to have been much charmed by her.

If, indeed, Princess Margaret is destined to become the wife of the tsarevitch, it is by no means improbable that she may some day share the imperial throne of Russia, for as the tsar has no son his brother is his heir.

TOOK AN EAR, WANTED EYE.

Surgeons in an English Hospital Take Great Liberties With Some of the Patients.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—New York is not the only city where hospital surgeons are sometimes accused of taking undue liberties with the limbs and organs of their patients. Dr. Dixon, of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, recently received a newly severed human ear, which was sent to him through the post.

A covering letter, which bore no signature, alleged that the writer had been improperly treated at the infirmary, and he sent his ear as a memento of his experiences there. He explained that the surgeon had also tried to take out an eye, but had not succeeded.

The police found that the sender of the ear was a middle-aged man who lives alone in a cottage in Blakeney, Forest of Dean. A doctor pronounced him to be sane, so nothing could be done with him.

Are You Going to Boston or any New England Resorts?—No change of Cars Via P. & L. E. R. R.

The Boston Special leaves Lake Erie station at 6 p. m., city time. Through sleeping car. Due Boston 3 p. m., next day. Dinner from buffet, breakfast and lunch from the dining car. Boston rate, $13.00.

LEOPOLD COURTS A PUBLIC TRIAL

Questions Regarding His Wife's Estate Will Be Aired in the Courts.

NATALIE DONE WITH SERVIA

She Renounces All Claims on the Heritage of King Alexander—Many Legacies for the Virtuous, Who Are Few—Gossip of French Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—King Leopold, the silent and cynical, is going back upon his own principles. He has called in a lawyer and will allow the family linen to be washed in public. His majesty's quarrel with his three daughters about money will be carried into court. The case will be one of the most celebrated known to history, for it concerns and will reveal the fabulous wealth of the richest ruler in the world, and will show forth some of the miseries which lurk in palaces.

The Countess Lonyay, formerly Archduchess Stephanie, and widow of Archduke Rudolph, son of the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, the Princess Louise of Coburg, now imprisoned in a sanitarium, and Princess Clementine, his third daughter, claim that they have a right to a certain portion of the whole estate of the king. Their case is based upon the law of Belgium, which says that husband and wife hold their property in common.

Now, the late Queen Henrietta, of melancholy memory, married King Leopold according to the laws of Belgium, and the property, consequently, was governed by the legislation of community of interests. The vast estate in the Congo will come up for discussion. The penurious poverty of the princesses as contrasted with the glittering billions of the king will not make pleasant reading. His going into court like an ordinary bourgeois may be evidence of a resolute mind, but this clever man's reputation is not enhanced by callous quarrels with his daughters.

Queen Natalie Goes to Biarritz.

Queen Natalie, mother of the unfortunate king of Servia, has left Versailles, where she had been stopping at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and has gone to Biarritz.

She passed through Paris and was accompanied by Princess Ghika, who is trying to console her in her bereavement. The queen possesses a villa in Biarritz, where, strange to say, it is stated that her son, the unfortunate King Alexander, first met with Draga and fell in love with her. The queen has declared that she will no longer have anything to do with Servia, and that she renounces absolutely all claims on the heritage of King Alexander, to whose estates she would still have a claim in law. She will spend her time in works of charity.

Mme. Loubet is well-known for her kindness to young girls about to be married, and frequently helps the more indigent by supplying them with trousseaux. A young girl of Senone, who knew this, wrote to her recently as she was on the eve of getting married, but did not have a sufficient outfit, as she thought.

Unluckily, in the letter, she described her parents, as being in a state of absolute misery, and that she would not be able to get married at all if she did not receive a few hundred francs both for them and herself.

Mrs. Loubet was touched at the pathetic terms of the letter, and sent it to the mayor of Senones, asking him to make an inquiry.

The answer was not long in coming for the mayor found, to his surprise, that it was his own niece who had written to Mme. Loubet, and that she had merely speculated on getting a few extra dresses for her wedding.

Legacies for the Virtuous.

There is an epidemic among French testators for making provisions in their wills to reward virtue. There are now, in the different towns and villages of France, more than 8,000 foundations created by legacies for distributing rewards to virtue. One of the last acts of this kind is that of the late Constantine Mangenet, a great sugar refiner, who left, at his death, 30,000 francs, of which the interest is to be paid annually by the French Academy to the person that a jury of its members will declare to have been most virtuous.

In spite of the many legacies of this description, it is not on record that any academician ever received the prize, nor any journalist either.

A careful estimate discloses the fact that there are 40,000 chateaux in France. Therefore there are 40,000 chatelains and chatelaines. All of them have titles varying from prince and princess to baron and baroness. So have their children. The number of unchateaued but titled people is legion. Barons in Paris who live on their wits are as thick as blackberries in August. Add to these the numerous decorated, those who belong to the Legion d'Honneur, those who wear the academic palms, the bucolic gentlemen who are bedecked with the badge of agricultural merit, and you will not wonder why it is hard to find an untitled and an undecorated Frenchman.

This Year's Salon a Fiasco.

The Paris art saloons are closed. For years they did not experience such a series of calamities as they did in the year of grace, 1903. The day of the famous vernissage passed unnoticed. There was no formal opening as in the days when the French artists exhibited in the old Palais des Industries, and the leading actresses, with Sarah Barnhardt at their head, appeared in their finest toilettes to give due eclat to the ceremony.

President Loubet was off on his voyage to Algiers, the minister of fine arts was at the time in Rome, and Sarah Barnhardt was in England. The only sensation that was expected was from the Russian artist, Rouchomowski, the author of the famous tiara for which he got six hundred francs, and which a clever dealer palmed off on the Louvre for 200,000 francs as an authentic headpiece of the Scythian ruler, Saitapharnes. He was awarded a third medal by the society of French artists which had fought with the rival society of the Champ de Mars for the possession of his sarcophagus. On the day when the medals were to be distributed Rouchomowski himself was absent, the minister of fine arts was off on another voyage, and there was scarcely a soul to apland the speech of the veteran president, Mr. W. Bouguereau. The season of 1903 is a record of mishaps, and will be remembered for years to come as the worst fiasco.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY PHIPPS HAVE ARRIVED AT CLARIDGES

LONDON, July 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps of Pittsburgh, who were passengers on the New York, have arrived at Claridges on the way to their place in Scotland.

AGE DOESN'T BAR EARL FROM RIDING TO HOUNDS

The Earl of Cork Celebrated His Seventieth Birthday in a Furious Chase After the Wily Fox—A Glimpse of the Past.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—That fine, hearty, old-fashioned English sportsman, the earl of Cork, who, despite his Irish title, is a county magnate living in Somersetshire, has been celebrating his 70th birthday by a furious ride after the hounds. Lord Cork—he is the first in many decades to spell his name without the final e—despite his age, is as nimble in the hunting field as any squire at half his age. He doesn't fear a fall, and comes many a cropper in the course of the season.

Lady Cork, now a fine type of the English grand-dame, was at the time of her marriage one of the most beautiful women in London society. So fascinating was she that the batchelors in society pooled their money to buy her an extravagant wedding gift. She dresses in the mode of 50 years ago; always wearing black silk and some lovely lace.

She wears a grandmotherly cap instead of bonnet, and is unlike the average grandmother in London society, for the latter usually attempts to stimulate the appearance of a girl of 20. Lady Cork does not.

The king's host at Newmarket the other night is the holder of a unique title namely: "The Knight of Kerry." Sir Maurice Fitzgerald is the 20th holder of the title which dates from the mediaeval times, when the lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his seignerial rights as Count Palatine, created the three sons, hereditary knights, the White Knight, the knight of Kerry and the knight of Glin. The title of the white knight, strangely suggestive of "Through the Looking Glass" is extinct, but the Knights of Kerry and Glin still remain.

The present Knight of Kerry, who served for a time in the army, is a famous sportsman. He is owner of a racing stable and is himself a most successful jockey, also a good shot and rider to the hounds. His yacht "Satanka," is one of the finest and fastest craft in British waters, and is always in evidence at Cowes and other first-class regattas.

Lady Fitzgerald, who was a Miss Rischoffscheim, entertains a good deal both at London and Newmarket, the Irish family seat in County Kerry being a trifle remote. It is situated on Valencia island amid scenes of rare beauty and grandeur.

WHY NOT GO TO CHAUTAUQUA?
P. & L. E. R. R.
$6.00—ROUND TRIP—$6.00

Go any Tuesday, Friday or Saturday and stay 15 days if you wish. Leave Pittsburgh 1:50 p. m. (city time), arrive in time for 7 o'clock dinner, or get a fine meal in the dining car.

New Mysterious Force Will Carry Thought Messages for 125 Miles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—I was present last night at an experiment in long distance telepathy in which Dr. Richardson, the American scientist, received by direct mental vibration from Nottingham, 125 miles away, three messages—brief, no doubt, but precise. The messages were, "7:20 p. m.," "579" and "Scotland."

These words and numbers were selected by a committee in London, telegraphed to Nottingham at five in the evening to Mr. Franks, who, at 8 o'clock telepathed back to Dr. Richardson, who had been kept under observation from 3 o'clock without having a chance of learning what words and number had been chosen by the committee.

In another experiment two out of three selected messages were correctly telepathed to Nottingham. It is but the beginning of wireless telegraphy without electricity or electric machines. W. T. STEAD.

PANAMA HATS TASTED GOOD TO STRAW-FED HORSE

PARIS, July 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—A hatter, whose shop is in the Boulevard de Belleville, had a big display of summer hats on the sidewalk, including many Panamas. He left the shop a few minutes on Sunday afternoon, and when he returned was horror sticken to observe a cab horse busily engaged in devouring the finest Panamas. Most of these had already gone into the horse's stomach, which had probably been accustomed to ordinary straw.

NO PARTY CLAIMS GIBBON'S BALLOT

American Cardinal Will Obey Dictates of Conscience in Papal Election.

HE WILL REMAIN IN PARIS

Only Death of the Pontiff Will Take Him to Rome—Says All Nations May Aspire to Place Successor in the Papal Chair.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—Cardinal Gibbons looked tired on his arrival in Paris this afternoon and said: "The latter days of the voyage were fatiguing. The sea does not agree with me. I am a bad sailor and did not sleep a wink the last three nights of the voyage. I will stay in Paris until I receive news of the death of the pontiff, which news I trust will be delayed for years. My visit to Europe is purely for the conclave. If his holiness survives his illness, as I hope he will, I would not think of going to Rome. No, I cannot discuss the probable result of the conclave. I belong to no party and shall belong to no party. It will be a duty of conscience for me to vote for the man I think will best govern the church, no matter to what race or nation he belongs.

"It is false to say we consider ourselves bound to elect a pontiff belonging to any specified nationality. The bishop of Rome holds the place as bishop of the world. As all nations are under him so all nations may aspire to the papacy. The church of Rome wants a valiant head. We need a sovereign pontiff who, while maintaining intact the faith, will know how to accommodate and discipline the church to the modern spirit of progress and scientific research. Leo has done a great and glorious work. Let us hope his successor will add more laurels to the papacy and raise still higher the triumphs of our common mother, the church."

CARRIED MANY ARTICLES OF HARDWARE IN STOMACH

PARIS, July 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—Dr. Monnier has just reported to the Academy of Medicine the case of a young man with an extraordinary stomach. He entered St. Joseph's hospital on May 19 suffering from severe pains. A hard body was felt in his stomach and he was operated upon on June 25, when the doctors extracted eight teaspoons, a three-pronged fork, a sharp pointed four-inch knife blade, a key, a long tooth comb, altogether 25 articles weighing half a pound. He is now recovering. He states that he tried suicide this way.

RECOLLECT: Store closes now at 5 p. m.; Saturdays at 10 p. m.

GUSKY'S

EVERYTHING TO WEAR
300-400 MARKET ST

PAY LESS AND DRESS BETTER.

Buy your wearing apparel HERE. No matter how large or small your purchase, the price is bound to be MUCH LESS than you'd pay elsewhere, then, too, every article goes to you solidly backed by our guarantee as to STYLE, QUALITY and WEARING CAPACITY. Yes, we've shown hundreds how to dress well at little cost—can we not show YOU? Details:

TUB-SUIT DAY, MONDAY

A day when every wide-awake, economical mother will profit by these extraordinary values. Our entire assortment of Boys' Tub Suits—stylish, well made, guaranteed suits, now divided into three groups, and marked at unheard of low prices.

GROUP NUMBER ONE: $3, $4 and $5 garments, Monday $2.48. Come in galateas, chambrays, butcher's linen, etc, in tans, blues and popular colors; absolutely FAST colors; faultlessly made; sizes 2½ to 8; priced for immediate selling, Monday, for only ... $2.48

GROUP NUMBER TWO: $2 and $2.50 garments, Monday $1.48. These suits can be had in crashes, linens, ginghams, chambrays, etc.; made in the height of fashion; correct in style; perfect in FIT—just the thing for standing good, hard wear; sizes 2½ to 8; all sacrificed, Monday, at ... $1.48

GROUP NUMBER THREE: $1 and $1.50 garments, Monday 49c. In all the choice fabrics, such as linens, crashes, etc.; nicely made; prettily trimmed; suitable for "dress up" occasions as well as rough-and-tumble wear; ages 2½ to 8; much underpriced at $1 and $1.50, Monday ... 49c

These prices in force Monday only.

MONDAY, 9 TO 12.

BOYS' TUB PANTS: In galateas; well made; sizes 3 to 8; worth 25c, Monday, 9 to 12 ... 12c

We can easily settle the Trunk, Bag or Suit Case question to your satisfaction and PROFIT. Have the stock, and name the prices that make it to your interest to buy HERE:

TRUNKS: Sell only the good kinds—ones that are sure to give satisfaction, and will stand the wear and tear of travel; 75 styles to choose from, prices $40 and down to ... $2.50

SATCHELS: Every desirable style here in Club, English Oxford, High Cut Club, Cabin and Gladstone Bags, in all kinds of leather, in all colors, including black, prices $25 and down to ... 89c

SUIT CASES: $1 to $25. All regular styles and many new ideas in Bellows and extra large cut cases—all leathers. Special values at ... $5.00

WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

WOMEN'S 15c SILK EMBROIDERED STOCKINGS—fast black; full seamless, now only ... 10c

WOMEN'S LACE WEAVE STOCKINGS; special showing of newest midsummer styles in fast black at 50c and ... 25c

WOMEN'S 25c RIBBED VESTS; fast blacks; now ... 15c

WOMEN'S 50c MERCERIZED SILK VESTS; lace weave, now ... 25c

CHILDREN'S 15c RIBBED VESTS, Monday ... 10c

WOMEN'S 25c P. K. STOCKS, with tabs, now only ... 13c

WOMEN'S BELTS in silk, P. K. or leather, latest summer styles, come with newest ideas in buckles and ornaments, special values at 50c and ... 25c

CLOSING OUT Women's Waist Sets: 50c ones now 25c. 25c ones now 15c.

MONDAY 9 TO 12.

WOMEN'S 15c RIBBED BALBRIGGAN VESTS; made with wing sleeve, Monday 9 to 12, only ... 10c

Our Great Sale of Men's Business and Dress Suits

Pursues the even tenor of its way, increasing daily in interest and results. That, too, despite the large number of contemporaneous sales. But there are good reasons for it—VALUES—mighty values. If you've not already availed yourself of this unsurpassed opportunity, do so at once. SUCH chances come but rarely. Suits can be had in all new summer fabrics; cut in height of fashion; faultless in workmanship, style and FIT—suits that represent the small lots, and odds and ends of our regular $13.50, $15 and $18 stock, together with the surplus stock of a well-known manufacturer, which goods sold at $15, $18 and $20, now marked at one uniform price, only ... $10

OUTING SUITS: Buy now. Big values offered in these popular garments; prices, $15 and down to ... $8.50

Men's Summer Outing Shirts.

SHOWING MANY NEW MIDSUMMER STYLES in Men's Outing Shirts, up-to-minute in style; in corect shades of greys, tans and blues, in stripes and Jacquard weaves; plain or pleated fronts, with attached or detached cuffs; shirt elegance at $2.50, $2.00, $1.50 and ... $1.00

CLOSING OUT LOT of Men's $1.50 and $2 Outing Shirts; Star and Duquesne makes, in fancy striped and Jacquard weave madras and zephyr cloth; odds and ends and broken lines; not all sizes of any one style, but all sizes in the lot, choice to close at only ... $1.00

CLOSING OUT LOT of Men's 63c and 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 Outing Shirts; being all the odds and ends and small lots of 63c, 75c and $1.00 goods, and a lot of Star make red and white striped $1.50 madras shirts; other lines come in stripes, figures and plain white madras cloth, to close Monday, choice only ... 50c

UNDERWEAR.

CLOSING OUT lot of Men's 35c Plain Balbriggan Underwear; superfine gauge; also lot of imported short sleeve filet or net undershirts at ... 25c

MEN'S SILKY FIBER UNDERWEAR: Plain, ribbed or lace weaves; colors ecru, tan, pink, blue or fast black; drawers made with double seat; also white India gauze underwear; shirts long or short sleeves—all go at, choice ... 50c

MEN'S $1.00 IMPORTED FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR; shirts long or short sleeves; drawers regular or short lengths; sizes up to 50 inches; also lot of mercerized silk ribbed underwear. Colors, pink or fast black, choice Monday ... 75c

CLOSING OUT LOT of Men's $2 Imported French Balbriggan Polka Dot Underwear at ... $1.25

HALF HOSE.

MEN'S FANCY HALF HOSE, in stripes, figures and lace weaves, in all colors, special value at ... 25c

HUNDREDS OF STYLES to select from in Men's Fancy Jacquard weaves; silk embroidered and lace weave Hose at 50c and ... 35c

BOYS' BLOUSES.

BOYS' MADRAS BLOUSES, with collar or in neckband style, in stripes, figures or white, exceptional values at ... 50c

MONDAY, 9 TO 12.

MEN'S 25c BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR: Colors blue or fast black, to close Monday 9 to 12 ... 13c

Notable Reductions in Summer Footwear.

Some say it's difficult to get proper FIT in Oxfords. We haven't found it so. Probably that's one reason we sell so many.

Cool, comfortable, reliable footwear—reliable from the sole to the last stitch, reliable in workmanship, quality and style—that's the kind you get HERE.

MEN'S $4 OXFORDS, MONDAY $2.95: Stylish, comfort-giving Oxfords; made in the wanted leathers; newest style lasts and patterns; much, very much underpriced at $4—all go Monday at ... $2.95

WOMEN'S $4 OXFORDS, MONDAY $2.95. Shapely, fashionable creations—the sort that'll tone up your entire costume, and stamp you at once as a smart dresser. In popular leathers; new effects, Monday ... $2.95

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S $1.50 OXFORDS, MONDAY 98c. Strong, durable oxfords in light or heavy soles; made on best hygienic principles; well worth regular price, $1.50; tomorrow only ... 98c

WOMEN'S $2 AND $2.50 OXFORDS, MONDAY $1.39. In fine glace kid or pat leather—extremely stylish; made according to latest modes—prompt buyers only will share in this offering, Monday ... $1.39

MONDAY, 9 TO 12.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' $1.25 CANVAS OUTING SHOES: Solid leather soles, sizes 9½ to 2 Monday, 9 to 12 ... 75c

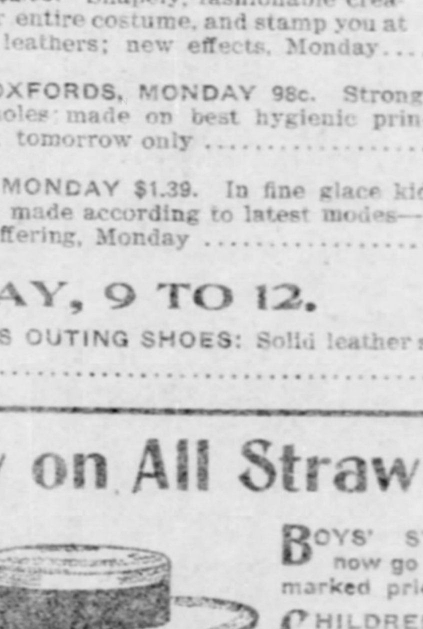
Cut Prices Now on All Straw Hats.

MEN'S $2.50 AND $3.00 STRAW YACHTS, in Dunstable, split and sennett braids, now yours to select from at only ... $2

PANAMAS: Choice of any Panama Hat in the house; were $6 to $8, Monday ... $5

FRENCH PALMS: Choice of all French Palms in negligee and telescope shapes that sold at $4, now go Monday at ... $3

MEN'S $1, $2 and $2.50 YACHT HATS: In black and white, and blue and white sennett braid, now ... 50c



BOYS' STRAW HATS now go at Half Off the marked prices.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS now go at Half Off the marked prices.

CHILDREN'S 25c CRASH or white Duck Tam O'Shanters, now ... 17c

CHILDREN'S 50c TAM O'SHANTERS, in white duck, now ... 33c

CHILDREN'S 25c P. K. GOLF CAPS; odds and ends to close, Monday at ... 10c

MEN'S SOFT HATS: Showing many new styles in Soft Hats and crushers for midsummer wear; light weight hats in all colors at $2.50 and down to ... $1

MONDAY, 9 TO 12.

CHOICE FROM 50 dozen Men's 50c, 63c and 75c Straw Hats, in Yacht, Sailor or negligee styles, Monday, 9 to 12, choice ... 25c

Monday's Bargains In Women's Attire

Should interest every careful up-to-date buyer. Hundreds of stylish garments marked at prices, impossible under ordinary circumstances—prices that'll appeal irresistibly to your saving instincts.

WOMEN'S "TROTTING" SKIRTS: Otherwise known as Walking Skirts; grey color. Regular $8.50 values, Monday $5.98. Come in choice materials, well made, very graceful in hang; perfect in FIT; tomorrow only ... $5.98

WOMEN'S "TROTTING" SKIRTS, worth $6, Monday $3.98. In black only; just what you need for shopping or country wear; unexcelled for vacation purposes; faultless in workmanship; real chic and swagger, Monday ... $3.98

Wash Dresses—All Reduced.

Monday all Wash Dresses in the house will bear NEW PRICES. A backward season leaves us with a tremendous assortment on hand—all of which must and WILL go tomorrow at prices, in many instances, LESS THAN THE COST OF MATERIALS. These elegant creations are all this season's styles; in the fashionable and wanted fabrics; made with pouch sleeves, stocks, flared skirts; daintily trimmed waists; in brief, all the new effects. For your convenience and to facilitate selection we've divided 'em into three lots, priced as follows:

Lot One: $7.50 Dresses, Monday $4.75.
Lot Two: $12 Dresses, Monday $6.75
Lot Three: $25 Dresses and up, choice $10.75

These reductions in force Monday morning at 7:30, and to continue until all the garments are sold.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS: NOW $1.98. In white lawn or black and white dimity; trimmed with embroidery; deep flounce; priced "special" Monday at ... $1.98

WASH WAISTS FOR 50c. Worth $1, $1.50 and $2: In white and figured madras; very dressy and especially desirable for vacation wear, Monday ... 50c

Reason: Very slightly soiled from handling.

MONDAY, 9 TO 12.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST SUITS: Well made, stylish, up-to-date conceits, popular at $1.50 and $2, Monday, 9 to 12 ... 75c

NEWS FROM OLD WORLD BY SPECIAL CABLE

IMMORAL PLAYS RAGE IN LONDON

Imported from Paris, But the Censor Takes a Nap and Doesn't See.

SPINSTER DIDN'T SEE POINT

The Smart Set Desire to Be on Intimate Terms With Music Hall Artists—Thousands of Americans in England—London Gossip of Interest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—The censor of plays in London is a strange being, who suddenly emerges from his secret lair to pounce upon an English problem play and destroy its chances of production. When the annual invasion of London by French actresses takes place this same censor takes a prolonged nap. "They're French," he says to himself before composing himself to slumber, "and they will have their naughty little jokes." And so plays like "La Passerelle" slip on to the London stage and the virtuous English audience shrieks with laughter at the frankly indecent situations—situations so obvious that a knowledge of the language is quite unnecessary.

In the English version of this play, "The Marriage of Kitty," the meat was boiled down and partly removed, and the result was rather weak but palatable soup neatly served by Miss Marie Tempest. It was just as amusing to watch the audience at "La Passerelle" the other night as to watch Mme. Rejane. There were no debutantes, which was fortunate for the decent men in the audience, but there were rows and rows of "six season girls" and young matrons who were so intent on not missing a single word or gesture that they forgot to talk. Now and then the stalls rocked with laughter and screams of merriment issued from the boxes. And the censor was at home sleeping the sleep of the just.

Only one spinster was stupid or virtuous enough to fail in catching the spirit of the fun on the stage. The language she knew not, neither did she "catch on" to the situations. As she walked to the lobby after the final curtain she turned to her hostess: "So kind of you dear, to give me such a delightful evening," she said. "What a sweet play."

Censor Needed at Dinners.

As with the plays so it is with modern London society. A censor who is awake all the time is badly needed at dinner parties and dances. Young girls openly discuss questions the mere mention of which would have caused the early Victorian dame to shudder. Much of the present liveliness of London society is due to the burning desire on the part of "nice people" to be on intimate terms with members of the theatrical and even music hall professions.

London actor-managers and their wives are only too glad to meet the residents of Mayfair much more than half way in this respect, but of course a quid pro quo is demanded of actors and actresses in the way of unpaid for entertainments at charities and at homes. Many peeresses are on quite intimate terms with artistes of the music halls. It is in the "half-world," however, that society is intensely interested. The fashions of these butterflies are as studiously copied now in London as they always have been in Paris.

At the Savoy restaurant the other night was a chemical blonde, with a shady past, a notorious present, some "Parisian diamonds" and a "one more struggle and I am free" costume, dining with a very well known man about town. Did the ladies, young and old, of his acquaintance cut him? Not a bit of it. They gave him their sweetest bows and a twinkle and proceeded to study what there was of the doubtful lady's gown.

Glorious Times on the Fourth.

All the London papers failed to mention that the most enjoyable part of the Fourth of July banquet given by the American society in London was the hour spent in the American bar of the Hotel Cecil after most of the diners had dispersed. Here 30 or more good fellows, a few English and many Americans, sang rousing choruses. It was an infinitely genuine feeling of good fellowship which prevailed, and after the somewhat nauseating speeches of mutual admiration at the banquet it came as a welcome relief. Into this little gathering floated an American of the worst "screaming eagle" type, uninvited and inebriated. He made an offensive speech before his voice was drowned by fresh choruses, and then, as the attitude of the party, Americans and English alike, became somewhat threatening, the noisy one sought safety in the courtyard.

It was the one jarring note of a delightful evening. I am aware that the offensive Englishman who roars like an ass with the British lion's skin is equally familiar in Pittsburgh. More's the pity.

Thousands of Americans Abroad.

One of the London daily papers declares that there are at present over 80,000 American visitors in this country. This may possibly be an exaggeration, but the fact remains that never before have so many Americans taken cottages and riverside residences as during the present season. Maidenhead and other favorite towns on the Thames swarm with Americans, and the hotel proprieors bow down and worship them at intervals during the day, not forgetting at the same time to put down all the possible extras at the end of the bill.

That the women of the United States have become the most important factors in a London season there is no disputing. If there is a weird cotillion or a novel and daring feature at a party, you may be sure there is an American peeress at the back of it. The American girl takes these novelties as a matter of course. The English girl, if she belongs to the smart set, is a little critical at first; then, when she sees the men are enjoying themselves, a little noisy, and later on rowdy enough to make the servants talk.

Some day—one may say very soon—English and American ideas will become so interwoven that enjoyment will come naturally and spontaneously, and not as it does now, in nerve-shattering clumps.

KING WILL SHOOT.

Great Demand for Moors Follows Announcement of His Intention.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Because the king intends to shoot considerably this autumn there has been a lively demand for the moors. W. C. Whitney has leased the famous Holgate grounds. Morse and D. Burnham and other Americans are negotiating for eligible hunting boxes.

Ambassador Choat has accepted an invitation to visit Blenheim castle as the guest of the duke and duchess of Marlborough. The duke last Thursday slipped and fell at the exhibition at Earls court and bruised his knee, but not seriously. The Marlboroughs new town house is nearly finished and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the winter season.

IRELAND PROFITED GREATLY BY THE RACE OF THE AUTOS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

DUBLIN, July 18.—The Irish have gained a large enough share of the $500,000, which the recent automobile race cost, to make them well pleased with the whole affair. Putting the average value of each of the 12 competing cars at $18,000, the sum of $210,000 represents rolling stock alone. The cost of getting the roads in a fit condition for the race is about $7,500, and the bill for policing the route will amount to something like twice as much, of which the treasury agrees to pay one-third.

The expense of transporting the cars to Ireland is a considerable item, but this is far exceeded by the salaries and wages paid to highly-trained chaffeurs, and to some of the drivers of the cars, who, it is said, exceeded $2,500 each for their services.

Of course, this does not apply in all cases. Foxhall Keene, for instance, and several others having volunteered their services for the mere sport of the thing, or owing to a direct interest in a certain make of car.

It is estimated that the race caused the spending of $200,000 in Ireland by the competitors and the thousands of visitors who came over to see the event, but that these figures are well under the mark may be judged by the prices asked for accommodation. For a single room as much as $30 per night was asked; $100 has been the price of accommodation for a small party for one night in the neighborhood of Kilmeade; and a small plot of ground adjoining the course cost, in one instance, $100 for a week's camping.

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WRONG TRAIL

His Tariff Arguments Are Refuted by History of German Treaty.

WAS ABROGATED BY ENGLAND

Colonial Secretary Now Attempts to Arouse Antipathy to Germany in Order to Further His Protective Tariff Program for the Colonies.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 18.—The production of the official correspondence between the British and German governments on the subject of the German and Canadian tariffs cuts the ground from under Mr. Chamberlain's feet.

The colonial secretary, who three years ago declared it was impossible to imagine any serious differences arising between Germany and ourselves, now relies for furtherance of his new schemes upon exciting prejudice and hatred against the German policy and German people. His chief instrument for this amiable purpose has been the supposed action of Germany in penalizing, or, to use plain English, punishing Canada for giving preferential treatment to the goods of the mother country.

What are the facts? In May, 1865, when Lord Palmerton was prime minister and Lord John Russell foreign secretary, a commercial treaty was ratified between Great Britain and the German zollverein—there was then no German empire—by which each power undertook to give the other treatment of the most favored nation.

If Mr. Balfour's theories were sound this treaty would have been impossible, for since 1860 we had nothing to give, and could only receive. It was, however, concluded, and lasted for 32 years. It was binding upon all the British colonies, which were thus regarded as integral parts of the British empire.

The Dominion was desirous of giving preference to British goods, and in order that she might be enabled to do this the Anglo-German treaty was denounced by Lord Salisbury's government and came to an end the next year before Mr. Chamberlain's German speech.

Canada was thus recognized for fiscal purposes as an independent country, entitled to make her own financial arrangements, as well with Berlin as with London thereupon, and as a matter of course she ceased by the automatic operation of the German law to receive the special favor which she had hitherto enjoyed, for the Germans, like other protectionists, have two tariffs, the lighter of which is reserved for those countries that take German goods on the most favorable basis.

Lord Salisbury contented himself with a formal protest, which Germany disregarded, falling back upon the provisions of his own law. Nothing was done till the present year, when Canada retaliated, as she was fully entitled to do, by imposing a tax upon German imports. Where then is the grievance? Canada cannot have it both ways. Either she is an independent state, with the right of framing her own tariff, or she is not. If she is not, the treaty of 1865 was improperly denounced and she cannot give preference to British over foreign goods. If she is, or rather, as she is, she must fight her own fiscal battles and the remedy is in her own hands.

That remedy she has open, and she has no more right to complain of Germany than Germany has to complain of her.

HERBERT PAUL.

They Can't Stop Him.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Chamberlain continues diligently digging his own political grave. His campaign committee in Birmingham, whose telegraphic address is a word consistent with his vocation, is using millions of campaign documents which in the same page maintains that the farmer will be benefitted by the increase in price of wheat and the workmen will not suffer, because the great increase in the production of wheat in Canada will keep prices at the present low level.

It is now evident that no taxes on food or raw materials will be tolerated and the ministers are imploring Chamberlain to be content with the program of retaliation on foreign manufactured goods.

ITALIANS TEACH FRENCH A LESSON

Socialists of Italy Wish Their King to Be Honored Abroad.

LOUBET GAINS POPULARITY

Visit to England Has Resulted in Better Appreciation of the President's Good Qualities by the Populace—New Uniform Is Not Popular.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, July 18.—The illness of the pope and his approaching death has caused the postponement of the visit of the king of Italy to Paris. This week the two governments came to this understanding in order not to cause the Roman Catholics of the two countries the sorrow of seeing public rejoicing coincident with their mourning. This is a proof of tact and good taste.

The postponement of the trip has afforded the Italian socialists an opportunity to give a good lesson to French socialists. The latter thought it would be agreeable to their Italian brethren to show their intention of refraining from every friendly demonstration toward the king. The Italian socialists replied that outside of their own country the king of Italy was their fellow countryman and that they would feel flattered by any honors that he should receive.

The journey of M. Loubet to London has considerably increased in prestige in Paris. This was easy to see last Tuesday on the occasion of the national holiday, when this good man was received with enthusiasm. And when one recalls that he came back from Versailles in showers of cabbage stumps and rotten eggs and that he was beaten with canes by members of clubs at Anteuil, one is easily brought to consider the demonstrations of the Parisian populace in his honor as a retaliation of probity and reason.

These pacific demonstrations, moreover, give to the republic perfect solidity. France, wearied of wars which monarchies have forced on her, demands above all things peace for the republic. The chief function of the republic is peace and as long as the republic maintains it France will remain republican.

At the review of the 14th of July held by Gen. Andre mounted on his big white horse, which browsed on the grass while the troops passed, the Parisian populace saw a company of infantry who was wearing a new uniform suggested by the Boer war, the evident object of which is to render the soldier's life more agreeable. The Parisians did not give a good reception to the new uniform. We are still a militarist nation and sacrifice the individual well-being of the man to the design of the mass of which he is part. It it to this militarist conception that our fathers owed the hat of fur and it is this which forces on us the shako, stiff, hideous and inconvenient.

Meanwhile Gen. Andre has entered on a political career. He has been elected a councilor general at Genlis-Chamberlin in the Cote D'Or. The same day a ministerial deputy was elected at Bordeaux.

J. CORNELY.

STOCK MARKET DEAD.

London Brokers Are Not Earning Enough to Pay the Office Boy.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Like New York, the London stock exchange brokers are not earning their office boy's wages. The market is absolutely dead except for investment transactions and the public is avoiding the exchange and want but the soundest industrials.

Promoters are the very ruin of brokers who are dismissing their clerks and enforcing economies everywhere. Brokers in the Kaffir market have not earned enough during the month to buy cigarettes. One mining firm employing a dozen clerks earned $17 last week and another Kaffir firm, which normally handles thousands of shares daily, handles only 190 shares in the last six weeks. One day last week a firm of six partners cleared $1.85. The public cannot be induced to speculate in anything. The stock exchange's melancholy dullness is unprecedented. If it continues a broker said he will have to shut up his office and go begging.

ENGLAND'S KING AND QUEEN REVIVE ANCIENT PASTIME OF BARGE SAILING

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—The king and queen are reviving this summer the ancient royal pastime of sailing in their barges, though the sailing will be confined to Virginia Water, near Windsor, and not on the Thames, in London, as in Tudor and Stuart days. The royal barges have been renovated and a new launch has been built. The king's barge on Virginia Water has not, indeed, been used for 30 years, though it was prepared for use last year at the coronation, but the king's illness prevented this. The barge is a venerable craft, having been built for William III. and Mary, 214 years ago, but it is still thoroughly sound, and is a most handsome boat, with much elaborate carving and gilding about it. Queen Alexandra has her own special barge, a modern-built craft, and still more gorgeous than the king's. It is built of mahogany, white enameled; there are gilded dolphins at the prow and along the gunwale, and the stern is a blaze of heraldic devices.

It is a curious fact that while the king has a number of specially retained watermen, it is the custom for the lords in waiting to row the queen's barge when her majesty wishes to use it. The lake at Virginia Water, where those royal craft will be used, is the largest sheet of water in the south of England, although of artificial origin. It was created by the duke of Cumberland, son of George II., about 150 years ago, and is about a mile and a quarter long.

BIG WAR VESSEL TO BE FIRED AT

French Navy to Make an Experiment That May Be a Costly One.

KHEDIVE DRIVES AN ENGINE

Enters the Cab at Calais and Leaves It at Paris—Grinning When He Got Out. Planning a Monument to Zola—An Interesting Flag.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—A very interesting naval experiment will take place near Brest in a few days. Several shots from one of the heaviest guns in the French navy will be fired against the armorclad sides of one of our finest and most modern battleships, the Suffren. It has often been tried in all the navies of the world to fire shots against obsolete men-of-war before they were dropped from the naval lists, but this is the first time, outside of actual war, when the effects of heavy shots have been tried on a modern vessel. Here in France we have formerly sacrificed as targets the old battleships Armide, Revanche, Belligneuse and La Galissonniere, to try upon their old hulls the effects of melinite, but there was nothing unusual in this, while since the Spanish-American war the world has not had a chance to observe the effects of modern projectiles upon modern armor plate, and much interest is shown in this experiment by both German and English naval authorities.

Khedive as Engine Driver.

It happens quite often that sovereign monarchs arrive here incognito, but the khedive of Egypt has surpassed them all in strictness of incognito. When he arrived here on a trip from London a few days ago his incognito was so perfect that he did not even recognize his own face when he looked into a mirror. He came in on the regular express from Calais, but though the company had placed its finest private car at his disposal he never as much as looked at it, but insisted on making his trip on the locomotive.

At Calais he dressed himself up in overalls, an automobile face protector, engineer's cap, and having been initiated into the workings of the mechanism of the engine, climbed up in the cab and took his seat at the throttle, and a minute later the train was slowly gathering speed. Faster and faster it went. His Egyptian highness proved himself a most reckless engineer; he continually called to the fireman to throw more coal under the boiler, while the train was tearing along at a rate which broke all European records. The train was 20 minutes late when leaving Calais, but arrived at Amiens 15 minutes ahead.

The khedive stopped here just long enough to drink a glass of cafe-au-lait in the restaurant. Then he climbed back to his seat in the engineer's cab and again the train sped along faster even than before. In a tunnel his royal highness lost both his cap and mica mask and when he arrived here he looked anything but royal, but his face was beaming with satisfaction as he handed the regular engineer and fireman a louis d'or and jumped back into a cab, the driver of which looked in astonishment on his blackened face and grimy clothes, but received a liberal fare in advance and drove off, not suspecting that he was driving for a man of the blood royal.

Monument for Zola.

Paris is soon to have a monument for Emile Zola, the greatest novelist of modern times, known also by those who have not read his books for his courageous stand in the Dreyfus affair. The accepted design for the monument which is to be erected by popular subscription, represents the novelist pressing eagerly forward upon the path of liberty and justice, led by a female figure waving a wreath of laurel. On the right is the group of a mother carrying a newly born baby, and with two other children sheltering in her skirts. On the left a brawney, bare-armed smith ceases his work and leans on his anvil, as he looks lovingly at the mother and children.

King Peter as an Author.

King Peter of Servia may make a bad king, but he is certainly gifted with a great deal of business ability, and has already started to use his official position to further his desire to make money, which he has always been sorely in need of. During his exile he spent part of his time in translating English authors into Servian. One of his works which he translated was John Stuart Mill's "Liberty," which he has now sent out to all book stores in the country and is advertising extensively. He denies, of course, that he will make any money by the sale, and recently said to a correspondent of a prominent Parisian paper:

"My people must learn to know and respect the rights of man."

The correspondent adds that there is no word which is being used as much in Belgrade just now as "liberty." In the meantime the members of the Skupstchina are daily squabbling and induiging in very lively fisticuffs, so that it seems after all quite natural that King Peter wishes them to learn to know and respect the rights of man.

A Lieutenant Luckily Acquitted.

It is not very often that a court-martial acquits a man of a charge of insubordination in any country and least of all in Germany. Still it did hapen at Breslau the other day. A few weeks ago Lieutenant Tschepke, of the Eighty-sixth regiment of heavy artillery, was sentenced by a local court-martial to six days' arrest in quarters for "having shown a lack of respect toward his corps chief." The chief of the army corps who considered this punishment far from severe enough, appealed to the higher military court, but here the lieutenant was acquitted without even a reprimand.

His crime was this: As he was walking on the sidewalk near the barracks one evening the corps chief, apparently on purpose, elbowed him into the gutter. The young officer bit his lip, discipline tied his tongue, but when he came to his apartments he sent a letter to the older officer, saying: "I suppose, major, that you pushed me into the gutter by accident, or I would immediately have sent you my seconds. I did not do this because I saw that you had completely lost your head." The court-martial held that as the letter was written outside regular service hours, the lieutenant could not be held responsible.

Flag With Unusual Decoration.

At the coming review of French troops at Longchamps, before the king of Italy, there will be a flag which will attract unusual attention. It is the regimental colors of the Third Zouaves, a battalion of whom will arrive from Constantine to take part in the review. It is the only French colors which has sewn upon its silken folds a decoration given to its regiment for bravery in battle. This decoration hidden ordinarily by the silken folds of the colors, is the military medal of Sardaigne, given to the Third regiment of Zouaves by King Victor Emmanuel himself, who wanted to show his appreciation of the unrivalled bravery of the regiment which won for Italy the battle of Palestro on May 31, 1859.

In the middle of the roar of the battle, while shot and shell were falling around him as a hailstorm, the first king of Italy addressed the Zouaves with these words, which are inscribed upon the golden plate on the staff which supports the now tattered colors: "Children, let me fight alongside of you: there is glory enough for all of us."

Kaiser Is a Fond Father.

Though the kaiser is known as a strict disciplinarian, he is nevertheless a fond father. King Edward, during President Loubet's recent visit to England, told the following little story about his imperial nephew: "It was during one of the kaiser's visits to England that Queen Alexandra, at dinner, noticed that a little dish before the emperor, which had contained some half dozen bonbons, was very soon emptied.

"She gave an order that it should be replaced by a full dish and immediately the kaiser put its contents in his pockets. 'Why,' said Queen Alexandra, 'I was never aware that you were so fond of sweets.' 'I am not,' said the kaiser, 'I never eat them, but I shall send them home to my children, to whom I daily send some little remembrance whenever I am away from them.'"

WANTS TO ADMIT WOMEN.

Movement on to Allow Them Membership in the Academy.

PARIS, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—There is a strong movement favoring the opening of the academy to women. The chief reason advanced is that literature is sexless. There seems to be no valid excuse for withholding the privilege of literary immortality from women.

The lady in whose favor the current runs strongest is Mme. Severine, editor of the woman's newspaper, La Fronde. By a plebiscite exclusively feminine she has been already crowned "Queen of Letters."

Others mentioned as writers qualified to be academicians are "Gyp" (the Countess Martel), Carmen Sylva and "Daniel Lesneur."

The French academy is still in reasonably good repute, though the king of the Belgians calls the academy at Brussels a home for the invalids of literature.

ENGLISH ARMED FORCE PLANS TO SOON INVADE UNITED STATES

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—In a few weeks Boston will be welcoming 200 officers and men of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, which will be the first British armed force to land on United States soil for 90 years. This corps is quite unique among the British forces. They are not exactly either militia or volunteers, though they partake of the character of both. The men are enlisted on terms similar to the volunteers, but otherwise they have nothing to do with that force. The corps was originally an offshoot of the "trained bands," or ancient London militia, and is allowed to carry colors, a privilege denied to the volunteers, who are, comparatively, a creation of yesterday. It is interesting to note that just now the Honorable Artillery Company are claiming to have "Armada 1588," and "South Africa, 1900," inscribed on their colors.

Their justification for the claim is that the corps was under arms at Tilbury on the historic occasion when Queen Elizabeth reviewed the Earl of Leicester's army assembled there to resist the Spanish attack; and that a number of them were sent to fight the Boers three years ago. No regiment in the regular army, with one exception, can compare as to age with the Honorable Artillery Company. The exception is the Royal Scots, formerly known as the First regiment of foot, which from its great antiquity has been nicknamed "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard." The Honorable Artillery Company consists of two batteries of horse artillery, one battalion of infantry and a company of mounted infantry, some 1,200 men in all. The uniforms are closely imitated from those of certain corps d'elite in the regular army, the gunners being dressed similarly to the Royal Horse Artillery, and the infantry like the Grenadier Guards.

As in all volunteer corps, the uniforms are distinguished from their regular counterparts by silver instead of gold lace on the officers tunics, white metal instead of brass buttons, white, instead of yellow braid on the horse gunners' jackets, etc. The Honorable Artillery Company has a good reputation as a smart and soldierlike corps, and is well worthy to represent the volunteers of Britain in America.

PITTSBURGH GIRL SHINES IN LONDON

Lady Yarmouth Entertains Distinguished Guests at Dinner and Musical.

AN ENGAGEMENT IS DENIED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—Today ends the London social season. The king and queen go to Ireland tomorrow. The duchess of Westminster's ball last night was practically the last affair of an unusually brilliant season. The prince and princess of Wales have already quit Marlborough house for the season. The king, after the Irish tour, goes to Hamburg, where he stops as usual at Ritters hotel.

People of many countries and a certain set of Americans who are eager to bask in the presence of royalty, will follow his majesty to Germany. The season has not produced a wedding or engagement of special note. During this week it was reported that Austin Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain, was engaged to marry an American girl, but the report is untrue.

Lady Yarmouth made her first debut as an English hostess Tuesday night and gave her first dinner party at Prince's restaurant, the dining room of her tiny house not being large enough to seat the 34 guests, among whom were Ambassador Choate, the countess of Warwick, Lady Gray Edgerton, Mrs. Ronalds, Lady Burton, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Prince Victor Hohenlohe, Guy Chetwind, Lord Denbigh and half a dozen swagger guardsmen. Lady Yarmouth wore a simple white dress but no jewels. After the dinner she had a musicale at her house with 175 guests present. It is apparent that Lady Yarmouth is not losing time in her determination to shine in society.

Some Animals Imitate Human Race When Vanity Is Considered

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—A French scientist has discovered a highly developed coquettish instinct in a number of beasts. He says it is enough to watch a cat at her toilet and curling her mustache to be convinced of the existence of such an instinct in animals. He observed cases of certain birds who powder their wings. Some of them he observed dipping their heads in different colored sands, others find a kind of wormwood which they scatter proudly over their wings. It is known, he adds, that the Alpine partridge is fond of putting her head in the snow and carrying a white top-knot as long as it lasts. This proceeding in birds, he says, may be traced to the same principle as vanity in the human feminine.

RHEUMATISM

An All the Year Round Disease.

Rheumatism does not come and go with winter time always; in fact some suffer more during the Spring and Summer than at any other season. When the blood is charged with Uric Acid, Alkali and other irritating poisons, then the system is in the right condition for Rheumatism to develop, and an attack is liable to come at any time, Winter or Summer.

Rheumatism, because it attacks different parts of the body, and is sudden or slow in its action, is given various names such as acute and chronic, muscular, articular, inflammatory, mercurial and sciatic, but it is the same old acid blood that causes all. Some are constant sufferers, while others have only occasional spells of Rheumatism, but either kind is wearing upon the constitution, and in time produces stiffness in the muscles and joints, and sometimes the acids thrown off by the blood settle upon the valves of the heart and ends suddenly and fatally.

It won't do to let Rheumatism run on. It is a dangerous disease, and you can never tell where it is going to strike. Home remedies, plasters, liniments and such things as produce counter-irritation, are soothing and may relieve the pain temporarily, but the polluted, acid blood cannot be reached by external applications.

Rheumatism must be treated through the blood, and no remedy brings such prompt and lasting relief as S. S. S. It attacks the disease in the blood, neutralizes the acids, and removes all irritating poisons and effete matter from the system.

Portland, Ind., Jan. 10, 1903.
After being terribly crippled for three years with Rheumatism, and having tried well known remedies I could get no relief. And having read of the wonderful effects of S. S. S., I concluded to try it, and am happy to say that I was entirely cured, and am able to work as well as I ever did.
I cheerfully recommend S. S. S. to all sufferers of this terrible disease, and will say that if they will continue the treatment, as per directions, they will find a permanent cure. H. W. SEES.

S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the thin acid blood, and, as it circulates through the body, the corroding, gnawing poisons and acid deposits are dislodged and washed out of the muscles and joints, and the sufferer is happily relieved from the discomforts and misery of Rheumatism.

SSS

S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, does not contain any Potash or mineral of any kind, and can be taken with safety by old and young.

Rheumatic sufferers who write us about their case will receive valuable aid and helpful advice from our physicians, for which no charge is made. We will mail free our special book on Rheumatism, which is the result of years of practical experience in treating this disease. It contains much interesting information about all kinds of Rheumatism. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

RED FLAG ALARMS THE GERMAN RULER

Social Democrats Now Dwell Within the Shadow of the Imperial Palace.

KAISER IS QUIETLY STUBBORN

German Victory in the Irish Automobile Race Pleases Manufacturers—Bitter Water Springs Aid Torpid Livers—Swiss Harvest With American Machinery.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, July 18.—The kaiser has not yet fully recovered from the shock which the Social Democratic victory gave him. The phenomenon of 3,000,000 men—more than a quarter of the entire German electorate—voting solidly for the "red flag" seems calculated to give pause to the emperor and his advisers. There was a time when the emperor responded to the anxious representations of his statesmen with the confident assurance:

"You leave Social Democracy to me. It is a transient movement. I can deal with it."

As the elections have shown, the waters of Social Democracy now surround even the imperial palace in Berlin.

"The herd of men not worthy to bear the name of Germans," as the emperor once described them, actually dwell—and this in large numbers, as the voting results prove—within the shadow of his majesty's own residence. Curiously enough, Essen and Breslau, the very cities in which the latest fulminations of the emperor were delivered, are the places where Social Democracy has most prospered. What does it mean? But there is no fear of revolution. Not one half of those who vote Social Democrats agree with the economical or theoretical goal of the movement. But they desire to frighten the government into more liberal ways, to protest against the petty tyrannies of the bureaucracy and the police. Everybody is saying:

"Now, watch the course of legislation."

The kaiser is stubborn, but he is a diplomat, and can make up his mind while most of his advisers are still seeking more light.

Jenatzy's Victory Pleases Germans.

There is great and continuous joy here over the German victories in the Irish automobile race. Herr Jenatzy gains for Germany the chief prize notwithstanding the destruction of the Mercedes factory at Cannstatt by fire, with the specially built motors which it contained, on the very eve of the race. Germany may, therefore, fairly be congratulated upon her success in face of the frowns of fortune.

To British and French industry the victory of the German machines teaches a lesson. The German cars had not been built for the race, and were of the pattern supplied to ordinary purchasers. They won because they were good, thoroughly trustworthy, and well designed. Their success must be ascribed in great part to the close and careful study which German engineers have made of motor requirements, and to the system of technical education, which in the last 50 years has carried German trade to the front.

The result became known here about midnight, and a number of gentlemen at the Bristol hotel celebrated the German victory. There was some discussion regarding the locality where the next race, on German soil, should take place. The most favored place is that part of Hanover known as Lueneburger Heide.

Great Rush to the Springs.

The season is here when the prosperous and over-worked German liver urges its owner toward bitter water springs and bathing resorts, and seldom has the early rush been greater. A Berliner whose biliary organ is undergoing the cure at Kissingen, writes that already seven thousand visitors are in residence there. They hail from all quarters of the globe. A particularly interesting figure is that of General B. L. Grombtschewsky, the governor of Port Arthur, with his wife. It is a long journey from the far eastern outpost of Russian territorial development, and despite his autocratic powers, General Gromttschewsky may well desire a post less remote from the waters of Kissingen.

Another much-observed visitor is the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch, an uncle of the Emperor Nicholas. He is in his forty-third year, a tall, thin figure, and looks, without the stereotype beard of his countrymen, more English than Russian. The Grand Duchess Olga, who accompanies her husband to the springs, the concerts, and entertainments of Kissingen, is a beauty of the first order.

More "American Invasion."

Half a dozen rural neighborhoods in Switzerland just now are celebrating in a most practical manner the mechanical and mercantile supremacy of the United States. It is the season of making hay, and the Swiss are using cutting machines, working by motors, all of which are supplied by a Chicago firm.

Up-to-date Swiss farmers a year ago sent to England and America for descriptive price lists of these machines. American manufacturers sent their catalogues in German and French, while the English firms supplied price lists in English, with the price marked in English currency only. The latter were generally opened and thrown away, and the American house obtained the orders, although the English prices for the machines were actually lower.

Budapest furnishes an instance of suicide committed with the slenderest motive yet reported. A young official named Andreas Pitnells fell in love with a young woman whose photograph he had seen in the window of a photographer's shop. As he was unable to find out the name of the young lady whose features had so charmed him, he decided that life was not worth living, and took a fatal dose of poison.

Ten Thousand (10,000)

Sets of Harness to satisfied customers an enviable record worth mentioning. Shows that Pittsburgh horse owners are wide awake to the fact that it's worth while dealing direct with an up-to-date manufacturer where you must get reliable goods.

—FIVE—5—5—5—5—5—FIVE—

floors one hundred feet deep devoted to Harness and accessories.

Pittsburgh's Leading Harness Store.
PITTSBURGH HARNESS SUPPLY CO.,
137 Seventh Street.
Just below Penn Ave.

ZAMO TABLETS

The Great Mexican Remedy, Cures HEADACHES in fifteen minutes, no matter from what cause. Nothing equals them for the cure of INDIGESTION and all stomach troubles. They create a good appetite, strengthen the nerves and produce restful sleep. Colds and La Grippe quickly relieved and cured by them. Gastric Fevers, so common with children, caused from overeating, cured by their use. Send for FREE sample package. Regular-sized box at your druggist's, 25c.
Made by Zamo Tablet Co., Cincinnati, O.

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST.
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.

TROUSERS TO ORDER

99c A LEG
($1.98 a Pair)

You'll need a pair of trousers soon. Perhaps you need them now. We will make it pay you to lay in a stock of trousers. We will make them to order for you at 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair.

That's cheap enough to induce you to have enough trousers made to last you the next two or three years. And it is nice as well as economical to wear a pair one week and another pair the next week and so on. Then you don't get tired of your clothes and they will last longer.

And think of it. We will make you a pair of trousers to order for about one-third the price you usually have to pay for the cheapest you can get anywhere else. Our materials are the best and the patterns include the newest effects.

We never carry goods over to start a new season. Then we have to pay our workmen anyhow, whether employed or not, and so there you are. You get the benefit.

A few special patterns at $1.30 a leg or $2.60 a pair.
Extra fine fancy vests made to order this sale at $1.98 and $2.60 each.
Remember this offer is good during July only.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.,
227 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

All the Summer Resort News in The Sunday Gazette.

LAZINESS CAUSED BY HOOKWORM

Government Expert Says the Affection Is Really a Germ Disease.

SYMPTOMS OF ITS PRESENCE

People in Southern States Sorely Afflicted by It—Investigators Are Endeavoring to Find a Way to Combat the Trouble Successfully.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

Although it has been less than six months since Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, chief of the division of zoology of the public health and marine hospital service, officially announced the discovery of the hook-worm or "germ of laziness," preparations are already under way in several of the southern states to utilize the discovery in combating the disease.

The state board of health of North Carolina, through its secretary, Dr. Lewis of Raleigh, has taken the lead in the work, and it is confidently expected by scientists in Washington that the health officials of that state soon will make an important announcement as the result of the experiments they are now conducting. For obvious reasons the experiments are being carefully guarded from publicity by the officials both in Washington and in North Carolina, but it is given out that as soon as satisfactory results have been obtained they will be fully exploited in language that the layman can easily understand.

The disease which results from the ravages of the hookworm is called unoinariasis by the scientists. In common parlance it is known as laziness. Apparently the disease is mainly confined to warm climates, for it is there that the hookworm abounds in greatest numbers. Dr. Stiles thinks it quite probable that the ancient Egyptions nearly 3,500 years ago were acquainted with the parasite which he has named the hookworm and whose habits he is still studying with the enthusiasm of a novice.

Disease Must Be Checked.

The disease appears to have attained its most virulent form among the Egyptians of that period and was much more damaging to its victims than it is now. However, unless a specific is found for it there is seemingly no reason why in time it should not have a ruinous effect in the United States as it had in Egypt more than 3,000 years ago.

A study of the conditions of the most widely infected regions of the south, mainly in Florida, appears to show that the parasite attacks children in the rural sections at a very early age. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that children who go barefooted or who are permitted to loll around freely on the ground in summer time are the special victims of the hookworm. When the parasite thus gets stated it thrives marvelously to the injury of its victim, actually arresting the development of certain parts of the body and delaying the age of maturity to a noticeable extent. When full growth is attained the victim is all through life indolent and shiftless. This accounts for the large number of people in the south who are considered lazy. In point of fact they are lazy, but their laziness is due to the presence in their systems of hookworms and not to a natural indisposition to work or otherwise exert themselves.

Symptoms of Disease.

In a severe case of the hookworm disease the face is bloated, the shoulders droop, the abdomen is enlarged and the arms and legs are thin. It has been observed that the disease is most common among the dirt-eaters of the south and among people who live in the sandy regions of that section. Indeed, Dr. Stiles declares that nearly every case of the disease found during his trips through the south while studying the subject was either living at the time in a sandy district or had lived in such a district a few years before. Dr. Stiles also observed that he would not expect to find the disease originating in cities and towns that are well paved and sewered. Paved streets and grass lawns, he declares, do not favor the development of the hookworm. Another interesting discovery he has made in connection with the ravages of the "germ of laziness" is that the pest is more active in summer than in winter. This accounts in large measure for the apparent increase of laziness in hot weather. According to the testimony of Dr. Stiles, the symptoms of the disease begin to increase in the spring and decrease in the early winter.

"The periodicity," says the discoverer of the "germ of laziness" is that the pest of course, only in localities which are above the frost line and it is easily explained when we take into consideration the biology of the parasites. It is probable that the seasonal periodicity of the symptoms noticed in our southern states will be modified in the tropics, so that the symptoms will increase in severity in the rainy season and decrease in the dry period of the year."

One of the most interesting features of Dr. Stiles' observations is this: "Unoinariasis," says he in his report on the subject, "occurs in both blondes and brunettes, and in both the white and negro races, but so far as my observations go the disease is more severe, or at least more noticeable, in blondes than in brunettes, and more severe, as a rule, in the white than in the negro."

L. W. STRAYER.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IS INVITED TO THE EXPO.

Efforts Being Made to Secure the Great Sportsman to Open the Big Show.

An effort is being made to have Sir Thomas Lipton come to Pittsburgh early in September as a guest of the directors of the exposition society, and it will be tried to induce him to formally open the big show at the Point. He will be sent an invitation in a few days. Sir Thomas has twice tried, though in vain, for the coveted America's cup, and at present is in New York with a third boat, Shamrock III., which by experts is declared to be the most dangerous rival ever entered against an American racer. There probably will be exhibited at the exposition models of the Reliance and Shamrock III., the contending yachts in next month's international races.

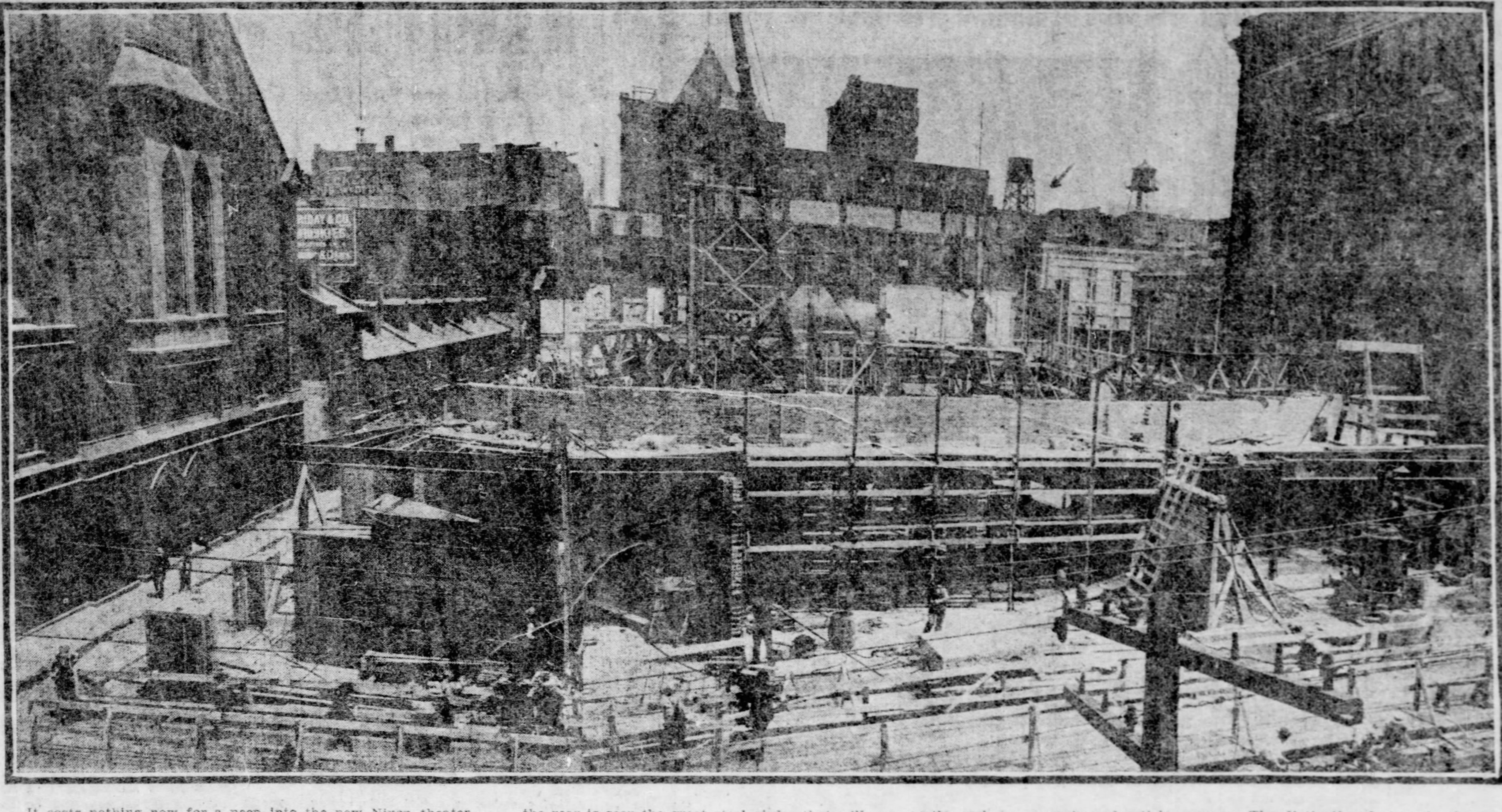
Fully 150 exhibits are now assured for the main building and mechanical hall, and the management is urging upon exhibitors the necessity of parting from the well-worn paths and planning unique and noval displays.

Two really fine novelties have been secured for machinery hall from New York city and Pittsburgh. One is a job printing press that dispenses with a feeder by taking paper from a roll, inks itself, counts the printed sheets, cuts them to the desired size, trims their edges and jogs them perfectly to a double edge.

The other is one in which every operation, from gathering the coffee bean to its ultimate packing for public sale, will be demonstrated.

Music for the season of 7½ weeks will be excellent. In addition to world-famed bands and orchestras, soloists of equal rank are under consideration. A personal letter now is on its way to Mascagni at his home in Italy, requesting terms for a week's appearance as conductor of an orchestra to be selected for him from the cream of metropolitan players.

RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE ON THE NEW NIXON THEATER



It costs nothing now for a peep into the new Nixon theater in Sixth avenue, where the proscenium arch, the base of the vast auditorium and the outlines of the wide promenade are strikingly shown in frames of bricks and mortar and structural steel. Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, the projectors of the theater, promised that their new playhouse would be ready on November 1, and the prospects are bright for the realization of this.

The accompanying illustration tells the whole story of the speed being made by the builders, and explains in a great measure the design of the architect. Indicated by the arrow in the rear is seen the great steel girder that will support the arch above the stage. This girder shows the width of the curtain and will give some idea of the wonderful capacity of the stage for big spectacular productions. In the middle foreground is the thick brick wall which answers the double purpose of supporting the orchestra seats and excluding all noise from the outside. The structural work inside the wall is for the support of the private boxes which will occupy the front of the first balcony.

Along Sixth avenue is the entrance to the auditorium, flanked on each side by offices, smoking rooms, reception apartments and retiring rooms. The distinctive feature in the work as it now appears is in the stability of the new structure. The structural material and the brick walls are entirely separate, and the weight of the building will rest firmly on its deep foundations, independent of the steel girders.

The Montour way and Cherry alley walls are now up to the second story, and at the corners the marble and granite pillars and the elaborate terra cotta work are being placed. While this visible progress is being made above ground, the workmen are quite as busy underneath finishing the big area way under the pavement.

PLAN TO BUILD B. & O. DEPOT IN BELLEFIELD

Railroad Has Under Consideration the Project of Opening the Junction Tunnel, as Was Done at Baltimore.

Plans are being considered by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, that, if carried out, mean the erection of a large and handsome passenger station in Bellefield, near Duquesne garden.

It is said that the company has a project to take the top off of the junction tunnel at some point near Ellsworth avenue for a distance of about 300 feet and erect in the hollow beside the tracks a passenger station that will be the station for through business in this city. The plan is identical with that of the Mt. Royal station in Baltimore, the most handsome and commodious passenger station in that city.

In Baltimore, as in Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohia goes through the city by means of a tunnel. Its old passenger station, Camden, is located as the Water street station is located here, in the downtown part of the city, miles away from the residence portion where a large portion of the passenger business originates. The plan to build a station in the residence district was conceived and was carried out precisely as in the contemplated tunnel station in Bellefield.

The project has as yet gone no further than consideration. No plans are drawn and, so far as is known, no real estate has been bought. It is realized by the company, however, that it will be necessary for it to keep up to the Pennsylvania if it proposes to share the large travel from the residence section of the city with that road. The proposed construction of the East Liberty station of the Pennsylvania on a scale commensurate with that section's importance has made the Baltimore & Ohio also active.

The Water street station will still be much used. All the passenger trains having their terminus here from local runs would enter that station from the east. The principal traffic at the new station would be the increasing business of the through trains. It is said that between half an hour and an hour could be cut off of the through run between New York and Chicago if the present awkward system of backing the trains into the Pittsburgh passenger station could be obviated. At present it is necessary to do a great deal of switching and backing on bad grades to bring the through trains off the junction railroad to Water street or from the main line to the Water street station and then to the junction.

Under the proposed arrangement the road would be able to stop its trains right at the station, unload and load passengers and be off again, as the through trains at the Union station run.

Two other locations have been considered for this East End station plan of the Baltimore & Ohio, but neither has met the favor of the Bellefield project. One is to locate the station in Panther hollow, Schenley park, but this was thought inadvisable on account of the long walk from the street car lines to the station. The other location was Ben Venue, at Liberty avenue and Thirty-third street. This is considered too much on one side of the town. The easy accessibility of Bellefield from street car lines running in all directions and the opportunity to place a station that will be an ornament in a section full of fine buildings has made the project of the Bellefield plan receive considerable favor.

BRINKER IS MAD AND QUITS JOB

After a Stormy Iterview With Mayor Wyman, the Police Magistrate Resigns.

SENSATIONS ARE PROMISED

Trouble Culminated Over the Arrest and Punishment of a Man Charged With Cruelty to Animals—Alderman Resented Interference.

Mayor James S. Wyman of Allegheny is having all kinds of trouble just now, and the latest worry is one that promises sensational developments. Magistrate A. J. Brinker on Friday sent his resignation to Wyman, after telling the latter what he thought of him. As Wyman is in Atlantic City and will be away for a week, it is not known whether or not he has decided to accept Brinker's resignation.

The trouble arose over the arrest of a friend of Wyman several days ago. Brinker will not tell who the culprit was. The man was charged with cruelty to animals, and when Wyman was notified of his arrest he telephoned Brinker to release him and to go no further with the prosecution. According to Brinker's story, he refused to do anything of the kind, and fined the offender $50 and costs.

"Wyman sent for me Thursday," said Brinker yesterday. "When I entered his office he started to talk in an ugly way, and asked me why I fined the man whom he said was his friend. His language was such that I became angry and told him that I was running my office and needed no instructions from him as to how to dispose of offenders. I told him further that because a man was a friend of Jim Wyman was really no reason why he should abuse dum beasts. We had a pretty lively argument for about five minutes, and I think what I told Wyman will burn in his ears for awhile. I am through with Wyman."

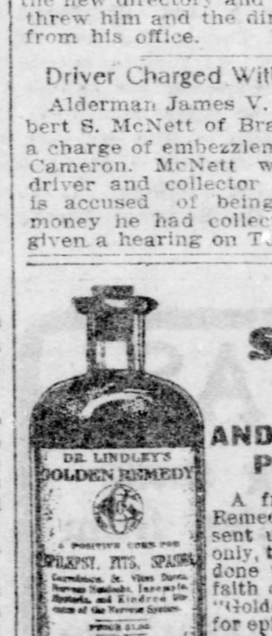
Brinker did not know yesterday that what Wyman intended doing with his resignation, and said he was in doubt as to whether he would continue acting as magistrate of the Fourth district if Wyman refused to accept the resignation. Brinker has been alderman in the Twelfth ward for years and has a large political following. While speaking yesterday Brinker intimated that he had incurred the ill-will of Wyman some time ago by refusing to fall in with some scheme the latter proposed. He said that perhaps some of the other magistrates in the city could tell some interesting stories if they could be induced to talk.

Directory Man Thrown Out.

Samuel Landis, an employe of the City Directory Company, made an information before Alderman James V. McMasters yesterday charging D. T. Riffle of room 1220 Park building, with assault and battery. The men had a dispute regarding the new directory and Landis claims Riffle threw him and the directory into the hall from his office.

Driver Charged With Embezzlement.

Alderman James V. McMasters held Albert S. McNett of Braddock yesterday on a charge of embezzlement, made by E. B. Cameron. McNett was employed as a driver and collector by Kaufmanns and is accused of being short $200 of the money he had collected. McNett will be given a hearing on Tuesday.



Fits Stopped Free AND CURES MADE PERMANENT.

A free bottle of Golden Remedy (full size) will be sent upon application, once only, to any sufferer. This is done to prove the absolute faith of the makers in their "Golden Remedy" as a cure for epilepsy that cures to stay cured. Write for it to-day. Address, Dr. A. H. Lindley, Golden Cure Co., Hammond, Indiana.

MAY'S 506–508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA.

BLOOD DISEASES quickly and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by **FLEMING'S SPECIFIC.** A few weeks' use of this wonderful preparation will cure the most obstinate case. No matter what you may have used or what disappointments you may have met, Fleming's Specific will cure you, no matter how chronic your trouble may be. Call or write for circular. **JOS. FLEMING & SON,** 410-412 Market St., Pittsburgh.

SWEDISH LABOR TROUBLE INVOLVES 30,000 WORKERS

Employers Lock Out Their Men Because Union Backed Up Six Workmen.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—Sweden is again in the throes of a vast lockout, involving most of the mechanical workshops in the country and at least 30,000 men, as well as the daily bread of another 100,000 dependents.

The attitude of masters and men in the struggle recalls the great engineers' strike in England some years ago. The employes demand the establishment of a recognized minimum wage and the abolition of piece work. The masters flatly decline to concede either point, and assert their intention to close their works until the men are in a more tractable frame of mind.

The dispute originated in Southern Sweden a few weeks ago, when six men went on strike, with the support of the entire body of trade unions behind their backs. As a reply to this, the employers in all allied workshops in Southern Sweden promptly locked out all their men. Unfortunately, no settlement has yet been arrived at. To bring matters to a climax, the National Employers' association announces its fixed intention to cease business next Tuesday, unless the dispute in the south is adjusted.

Both parties are well organized, and the trade unions are determined to carry their point, though the ultimate issue will probably be against them. The outlook here is gloomy in the extreme, and troubles are feared.

Street Car Kills a Horse.

Car No. 33 of the Liberty avenue line struck the team hitched to a wagon of the Staab soap works, No. 54 Royal street, Allegheny, at First avenue and Wood street, yesterday afternoon. Team and wagon were dragged for half a block. It was necessary to shoot one of the horses, as he had broke a leg and was badly cut. When the car stopped it was on top of the horse, and had to be jacked up before the horse could be taken from under it.

American Cold Japan

for tin, iron and steel roofs. No sediment. No stirring. Always ready for use. Cheaper and better than any paint for house roofs, porch roofs, fences, pipes and screens. Leaks can be patched with our Japan. No. 2302 Penn avenue. Bell 'phone 2091 Grant.

PLANS ARE APPROVED.

Government Indorses Improvements of Pittsburghers at Cape May Resort.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 18.—(Special.)—Sumner I. Kimball, general superintendent of the Life Saving Service, and M. A. O'Connell, solicitor general of the treasury department, Washington, D. C., visited Cape May today and in company with President Shields of the Cape May Real Estate Company went over the latter's ground where their proposed 34-foot harbor is being constructed and expressed entire satisfaction with the harbor plan.

General Kimball stated that he was still in favor of this inland harbor and that he would strongly urge the government to build and maintain it. He regards a harbor as very essential at this point of the coast. They also visited the life saving station here, as the government has given permission to move the station further back from the beach in order that the municipality may construct a boulevard and boardwalk in front of the property and up to Sewells Point. The government's representatives approve of the work proposed. They returned to Washington tonight.

STORM BREWING ON NORTH SIDE

Safety Director McIlvain Puts Mayor Wyman in a Very Awkward Position.

JOB-HUNTERS ARE IGNORED

Official Insists on Running His Department on Business Principals—Favors Abolition of the Delinquent Tax Collector's Office—Keeping Pledges.

Despite the denial of Director E. J. McIlvain of Allegheny that he is at loggerheads with Wyman, there is a general feeling on the North Side that McIlvain is a disappointment to Wyman, and that if the latter were not afraid to displease Thomas S. Bigelow he would quickly remove the public works director.

Although confessing that he differs with the mayor on the question of abolishing the delinquent tax office, Director McIlvain denied yesterday that he ever had any quarrel with Wyman over the question.

"I had a talk with the mayor several days ago about the delinquent tax office," he said, "and he knows my position in the matter. He did not try to persuade me that I was wrong and listened attentively to my reasons for taking the stand I did."

It is not over this question alone that the storm has been brewing that threatens McIlvain's official career. Since his appointment McIlvain has managed the affairs of his department as he would his personal business.

Keeps His Good Men.

He has allowed no politics to influence him in the management of his affairs and has refused to dismiss good men from the department that room might be made for those seeking campaign rewards.

In this manner McIlvain has indirectly made a lot of enemies for Wyman. Scores of those that worked for Wymann last winter with the expectation of getting city positions have been disappointed because McIlvain would not remove others to make vacancies for them to fill. The disappointed ones have refused to believe that McIlvain is the one to blame, and Wyman has had to stand for all the hard names and abuse of those who got nothing for their work last February.

In this manner, and by opposing interference on the part of Wyman in the management of the public works department, McIlvain has got himself thoroughly disliked by the former. It is regarded as almost certain that were McIlvain not so close to Bigelow Wyman would not hesitate a minute in removing him and putting in his place a man that would be more easily handled and who would have the proper regard for politics in managing the department.

See a Battle Ahead.

The friends of the ordinance for the abolition of the delinquent tax office are delighted that McIlvain has made public his opinions regarding the tax office. They say that this will have the Wyman people fighting among themselves, as McIlvain has a strong following and is almost as powerful a political factor on the North Side as Wymann is. It is said that the friends of the director will take sides with him in opposition to the existence of the delinquent tax office and that before the fight is settled finally Wyman's power will be so effectually impaired that he will never again be potent on the North Side.

"I have no quarrel with the mayor," said McIlvain, "nor do I wish any. I determined when I took this office to run its affairs as a man would run his business. I don't know anything about politics when I am working, nor would I ever allow politics to influence me to do anything that would not be for the good of the city. If I have a lot of good men in my department do you suppose that I am going to dismiss them for no other reason than that some job hunter is to be taken care of? We pledged ourselves during the campaign to manage the city's affairs in a business-like manner if we won, and I am going to keep my pledge, and any others that I made prior to the February election. Then, if my conduct displeases anyone, it is no fault of mine, and I am certain the public will realize that I am acting honestly."

MISSION WORK WILL BE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Program for the Winona Bible Conference Has Been Completed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WARSAW, IND., July 18.—Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, as director of the National Winona Bible conference, completed the provisional program for the ninth annual session today, and announced that it has been found necessary to extend the length of the conference one day, which will be devoted to a special conference on "The Holy Spirit." The sessions this year will cover a period of 11 days from August 16 to 27.

Throughout the entire session special conferences will be held on home missions, "Work for Men," "Organized Work for Women," "The Business Man's Relations to the Church," "Rescue Mission Work," "Church Methods," "The Obligation of the Church to the Workingman," "The Evangelistic Church," and kindred subjects.

Plans for a world-wide revival will be discussed at a meeting of the pastors. The Rev. Dr. Torrey, who has just concluded his mission around the world, will preside. The subject of tithing will be given attention at a special conference.

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FAITHFUL ARE GIVEN ADVICE

William Jennings Bryan Warns Democrats to Keep Away from Grover.

A DESTROYER OF DEMOCRACY

Ex-President and His Adherents Are Given Severe Excoriation by the Orator from the Platte at Chicago Democracy Club's Picnic.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, July 18.—William Jennings Bryan addressed several thousand enthusiastic Democrats at the Chicago Democracy picnic at Brand's park, in the outskirts of the city, today. He was received with cheers when he stepped to the platform. A short introductory speech was made by Mayor Harrison. Bryan's oration was toned with special reference to the possible candidacy of Grover Cleveland in 1904, and he and his supporters came in for some severe excorciation at the hands of the speaker.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago early in the day and was escorted by the Chicago Democracy Marching club to the Auditorium, where a reception was tendered the speakers of the day. After luncheon and a parade through the streets, 50 trolley cars especially provided carried the Democrats to the picnic grounds.

Other speakers who followed Mr. Bryan were Mayor Reed of Kansas City, Jeremiah B. Sullivan of Iowa, D. J. Campeau of Michigan and T. E. Ryan of Wisconsin. Charles A. Walsh of Iowa spoke by proxy, his address being read, in his absence, by City Clerk Edward M. Lahiff.

An Appeal to Sentiment.

The subject of Mr. Bryan's speech was "The Democratic Ideal," and he said in part:

Surely if there ever was a time when the preaching of the Democratic gospel ought to be opportune, it is at present. The character of our party is to be determined by the manner in which it meets an oportunity, and the manner in which it meets an opportunity will be determined by the ideal that dominates it. Will our party hesitate or take counsel of its fears? Will it abandon its championship of the people's interest in the hope of conciliating relentless foes or of purchasing a few offices with campaign contributions that carry with them an obligation to be made good out of the pockets of the people?

The Democratic party must appeal to the democratic sentiment of the country, and this sentiment is far wider than any party. Wherever the question has been submitted in such a way that it could be acted upon independently, there has always been an overwhelming majority in favor of that which was democratic, and our party can appeal successfully to this democratic spirit if we but convince the people of our earnestness and of our fidelity to those principles.

We are handicapped just now by the fact that the last Democratic administration was more subservient to corporate dictation than any Republican administration that has preceded it, and the record of that administration has been a milestone about the party's neck ever since. The influence exerted by Wall street over the administration's policy, the use of patronage to reward those who betrayed their constituents, and the employment of the most reprehensible of Republican methods, made the administration a stench, and kept in the Republican party many who were disgusted with that party's course.

Played Mr. Cleveland.

The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform. But for the repudiation of the administration it would have been impossible to make any campaign at all, and even the repudiation, thorough and complete as it was, could not completely disinfect the party.

The greatest menace that the party has to meet today is not the probability, but the possibility of the party's return to the position that it occupied from 1892 to 1896. This danger is not so imminent as the corporation-controlled papers make it appear, but in so far as it all threatens, it paralyzes the energies of the party and nullifies its promises. Such a return would mean a degradation of the party's ideals and a perversion of its purpose.

If the Democratic party will stand erect, face the future with confidence, defend the rights of the people and protect their interests wherever attacked, whether the attack comes from the financiers, the monopolists, the tariff barons or from the imperialists, it can look with confidence for a revolution of sentiment that will give us a victory worth having, and this victory, when it comes, will not end as the victory of 1892 did in the demoralization of the party, but in the building up of a Democratic organization which will deal aggressively with all of the evils of the government and find its bulwarks in the affections and confidence of the masses.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JEWS.

Refugees from Kishineff Are Denied Quarter in Russian Villages.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The police commissary of the Kishineff district has transmitted to the police commissaries in his jurisdiction the following circular:

"As a result of the disturbances at Kishineff April 19 and 20, and in consequence also of the alarming reports in circulation and the possibility of fresh disorders, many Jewish families left Kishineff and settled in the villages of the district, contrary to the law of May, 1882. Consequently, with a view to avoiding the very disagreeable results to which this might lead, I herewith instruct commissaries to take vigorous measures for the expulsion of such Jews from localities where they have no right to live. I think it my duty to add that if commissaries fail to carry out the instructions I will deem myself obliged to inform the governor thereof."

FUGITIVE CAPTURED AFTER LONG CHASE

Lucie Gallea, an Italian, has finally been lodged in the Allegheny county jail after a chase which continued for five months and which took the fugitive and persistent officer through three states. Gallea is charged with conspiracy to defraud and larceny, and escaped from Allegheny on February 4. It is alleged that Gallea and his wife kept a boarding house at No. 23 Hall street, Allegheny, and also acted as banker for the boarders. On the day Gallea left it is alleged he took about $1,483 of the boarders' money with him. Mrs. Gallea is now serving a three-months' sentence in the workhouse for larceny. Gallea was arrested in Wylie avenue by Constable George E. Webb.

SAW DEATH COMING BUT COULDN'T MOVE

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—With his foot caught in a "frog" early this morning an unknown man was compelled to watch a fast train bearing down upon him in the New York Central yards, bringing certain death. The engineer saw the man pinioned to the track, but the train was so heavy he was unable to stop it before the victim was ground to pieces.

NEGRO USED KNIFE ON CHINESE LAUNDRYMAN

A negro entered the laundry of John Sing, at No. 419 Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, and attacking him with a knife, inflicted a dozen small wounds on the Chinaman's face. Sing was asleep when the negro entered the place. While the colored man was walking about the room he awakened the Chinaman. The latter tried to eject him from the place and the negro went at him with a knife. Sing was taken to the Homeopathic hospital. The Chinaman's injuries are slight. His assailant escaped.

YOKE OF TYRANNY IS HEAVY UPON US

Gov. La Follette Says It Is Time for New Declaration of Independence.

OUR RIGHTS ARE BARTERED IN

He Tells Chautauqua Assembly That America Is a Government of Corporations and the Time Is Ripe to Declare for Independence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 18.—The Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, governor of Wisconsin, was the guest of honor at Chautauqua today. In the afternoon he made an address on "Representative Government," and in the evening was tendered a banquet at the Hotel Athenaeum. Governor LaFollette said in part:

"The basic principle of this government is the will of the people. Its founders devised a system which seemed to assure the means of ascertaining that will. It was to be accomplished by electing men to make and execute the laws, who would represent the will of the people.

"Have we such a government today, or are we rapidly coming to be dominated by forces which thwart the will of the people, and menace the very life of representative government?. I would not excite your prejudice or invoke an unfair judgment, but a deep conviction impels me to appeal to your patriotism, your love of liberty and country to meet an impending crisis.

"One of the causes of the Revolution was imposing taxes on us without our consent. Today great aggregations of corporate wealth buy immunity from taxation in our legislatures, and throw the burden which they should bear, upon the individual taxpayer of every municipality and state. Betrayed by his representative, the individual taxpayer is overtaxed for the benefit of the corporation. Government by corporations is as destructive of the liberties of the people of this country as the exercise of the same power by a foreign monarch.

Reign of Tyranny.

"The arbitrary control of the price of coal, iron, corn, wheat and beef—whether by an extortionate transportation rate, or by a monster combination, is a more absolute tyranny than than the quartering of King George's army upon the American colonists. There can be no such thing as commercial slavery and individual freedom. Monopoly in transportation, coal, iron and food products makes a pretense and a mockery of political freedom.

"Is not the time ripe for a new declaration of American independence? We are building up great fortunes, granting unlimited power to corporations, and massing together business interests as never before in the commercial history of the world, but the people are losing control of their own government. Its foundations are being sapped and its integrity destroyed.

"This is not a new danger. The responsibility cannot be shirked or pushed aside, or postponed. The danger point in our system is the law-making power. Every executive wanting in honesty or courage is sure to be controlled by the great corporations. They are ensnared by alluring promises of political preferment, or frightened by threats to ruin their business. It is the close association of political and corporate power that defrauds the public of its rights, defeats legislation for general good, and passes laws to promote private interests."

The governor then gave a brief resume of the history of the anthracite coal monopoly, showing how these fields came into the hand of the railroad companies. By increasing freight rates, and refusing to carry coal at any price for private owners they brought all the latter to their terms. These roads did this in defiance to the constitution of Pennsylvania. Continuing he said:

Our Government Decried.

"This is a government of corporations. It is not a representative government. But there is a remedy at hand. If bad men control the nominations we cannot have good government. The control of the nominations of candidates must be placed directly in the hands of the people. No power or agency must be permitted to come between the candidate and the voter. Make all men who are elected to office directly responsible to the people instead of to the political machine. Substitute for the caucus and convention system a primary election law. The provision for the nomination of United States senators solves in an effective way the vexed problem of making that body directly accountable to the people.

"The problem presented is a momentous one. It calls for courage, patriotism and self-sacrifice. Shall the American people become servants instead of masters of their boasted material progress and prosperity—victims of the colossal wealth this free land has fostered and protected? Surely our great states, cities and nation will not helplessly surrender to this most insidious enemy which is undermining official integrity and American institutions. Surely the American people will do their plain duty now as they did in the country's greatest epoch, and will meet the issues presented with rectitude and unfaltering devotion, strong in the faith of ultimate triumph."

Cabinet Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, July 18.—The chamber and senate have suspended their sittings on account of the government's announcement of a ministerial crisis. It is believed that the crisis applies to the whole cabinet and not to any individual member of it.

BRIEFS OFF THE CABLE.

PARIS—Upon the application of counsel for A. J. Moranne and Lucien Mas, the witnesses in the Fair will case, who were arrested in connection with their testimony given in New York, the examining magistrate has ordered the prisoners' provisional release.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—The committee appointed to select the site for the new capital of the federated Australian states, has recommended Tumut, New South Wales, 264 miles southwest of Sydney. Tumut is in a rich agricultural district and in 1899 had a population of 1,500.

LONDON—Before leaving Portsmouth the United States squadron, which sailed for Lisbon, was instructed to prepare to participate in the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean sea. After leaving Lisbon Admiral Cotton expects to go north for six weeks' target practice in the Baltic sea.

GLOGAU, GERMANY—The continuous rise of the Oder is causing the greatest alarm. The entire portion of Glogau in the neighborhood of the cathedral is submerged and the principal bridge crossing the Oder is threatened. Large areas of Schrezau, Bobering and other small towns are inundated, causing a number of fatalities.

BERLIN—Representative T. E. Burton of Cleveland, O., chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives, and Maj. Frederick Mahan (retired), of the engineer corps, have arrived at Berlin and are studying Germany's canals, river improvements and harbors generally. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has arrived here.

MOLDE, NORWAY—The German imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, and the Hamburg-American line steamer Auguste Victoria, from New York, have arrived here, the latter having many American tourists on board. Emperor William permitted the passengers of the Auguste Victoria to visit the Hohenzollern and races occurred between the boats of the two steamers. The emperor rewarded the victors with money prizes.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII TO BE PRODUCED IN FIREWORKS AT EXPOSITION PARK BEGINNING MONDAY OF NEXT WEEK

Pains' magnificent spectacle of the "Last Days of Pompeii will inaugurate its opening in this city Monday night, at Exposition park. The vast army of people who appear in the production are splendidly drilled, and the blending of colors and kaleidescopic mingling of costumes produce an effect pleasing to the eye. The new and superb scenic features produce a beautiful appearance. There are 300 men, women and children represented at this pyrotechnic historical spectacle, all of whom are dressed in classically correct costumes of great beauty and value.

The Pains are now, and have been for many years, the sole originators of all the biggest and best ideas in pyrotechnics and spectacular productions that have found expression in the realms of amusements. They have introduced novelties of every description, made reforms in all branches, corrected errors and abuses, established systems almost perfect in their workings, secured attractions of positive merit and great instructive value, introduced new features and hesitated at no expense where they could benefit their patrons. Their devices have been in many cases copied, with no credit given to them by those who purloined their ideas.

Year after year the Pains have presented new spectacles, ballets and many wonderful features, until now, after a lapse of time, they can be counted by the hundreds. Besides all the modern reforms, systems, organizations and morals now so apparent with their production, the Pains can claim without fear of contradiction from any source, to have devised, designed, invented, introduced and presented nearly every one of all the great pyrotechnic spectacular triumphs of the last 40 years.

Every improvement, no matter of what kind, that requires the outlay of large sums of money, they have incorpoarted into their productions, and the woundrous beauty of gorgeous "Pompeii" of today is positively the result of their time, thought and money, and to them alone is due all the credit of the most magnificent pyrotechnic productions ever presented to the world.

CAMPAIGN ACTIVE FOR A NEW POPE

Though Leo Is Better, Cardinals Are Promoting Interests of Candidates.

RAMPOLLA HAS THIRTY VOTES

Of the Sixty-Four Electors of the Conclave, Forty-Five Are Not Considered Even Possible as Successor to the Pontiff—Will Be Four Absentees.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, July 18.—Though the pontiff is better, the several schools of cardinals are indirectly active in promoting the interests of their respective candidates. One of the most prominent prelates of the Roman curia prepared for me today the following forecast:

"Of the 64 cardinals, 45 are impossible, even as surprise candidates. Of the remaining 19, Oreglia, Capecelattro, Dipietro, Manara and Cretonia are over 70, hence being good material as transition candidates. In this class Dipietro is the strongest. Candidates of pronounced individuality and policy are divided into two classes—Gotti, Agliardi, Ferrata, Ferraria and Swampa are candidates of the reforming spirit; Rampolla or the elder Vanutelli would be continuous of Leo's diplomatic policy.

"The colorless and surprise candidates include Sarto, Satolli and Gennari, Sarto is the strongest. Dipietro is the best transition candidate and Gotti the best reform candidate. As a surprise candidate Sarto stands the best chance. Dipietro's strength consists in being unobjectionable to the entire college. Gotti's pronounced views continue to array many cardinals against him.

Rampolla Has Thirty Votes.

"It is certain that at least four cardinals will be absent from the conclave. The religious orders have six cardinals in the college, namely, Steunhubel, Jesuit; Gotti, Carmelite, Martinelli, Augustinian, Pierrotti, Dominican, Yves Tuto, Capuchin; Capeclatera and Orotorian. There is no likelihood that the cardinals of the various religious orders combining on one candidate. The Russian minister at the vatican insists that Rampolla will be the next pope, or will make the next pope. Rampolla has the support of the Italian cardinals whom he assisted to power and the cardinals of Catholic powers, a total of 30, yet he may not be able to obtain more."

Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, the younger of the two cardinal brothers, who were the first two brothers to be cardinals in two centuries, said to me this evening:

"I have just come from the vatican. The pope is better. You may deny absolutely the story that the pontiff is suffering from cancer. He has never had any cancerous symptoms. If he had cancer he would have been dead long ago. A cancerous growth does not develop at the pope's time of life. When the cyst was removed four years ago there was not the slightest indication of the existence of cancer.

Pope's Mind Lucid.

"The real malady is feebleness, resulting from age, complicated with pleurisy, yet he is not very feeble, because his mind is singularly lucid, for when the body is very weak the mind cannot work, so close are the relations between mind and body.

"Tranquility reigns at the vatican. Many Americans find our summer not disagreeable. Catholics of different countries take on a certain local color, but the faith of the heart are the same. I know Cardinal Gibbons well. He is a wise, prudent, amiable and single-minded man, not meddlesome in other's affairs, but solicitous of the interests of the church. There are no schools among the cardinals. Some hold different views from others. It is good all do not think alike but all have the interests of Christianity at heart. A republican form of government? Why not? If the people want it, that's their affair. America will have more cardinals."

MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

GERMANY APPRECIATES HANDICRAFT OF ARTISANS

BERLIN, July 18.—Herr Moeller, the Prussian minister of commerce, speaking at Osnabrueck, Hanover, today, said the atrisan's calling was not yet out of date, since manual skill was the best means for meeting foreign and especially American and British competitian. The government still entertained the liveliest interest in the artisans. It had sent commissions to Austria and Great Britain to study their handicraft methods and it had decided to send another commission to the United States in 1904.

DANGEROUS JAM ON BIG BRIDGE

Car Cable Breaks on Brooklyn Structure During Saturday Rush Hour.

MANY TRAINS ARE STALLED

Police Quickly Summoned to Aid in Breaking Up the Tremendous Crush. Danger of Fatalities Was Imminent. Stupid Ticket Sellers.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 18.

The breaking of the Brooklyn bridge cable just after the rush hour started this afternoon, and the subsequent stalling of all trains, led to the gathering of a crowd on and around the bridge of enormous and dangerous proportions. Police reserves had to be called out to handle the crush. All elevated trains and bridge trains were held up for a long time and even the trolley cars were held up for more than 15 minutes.

The rush of the Saturday half-holiday crowd for home and for the beaches and the race track had just started when the cable broke. At that time the platforms below and above the approaches to the bridge were well crowded. In a very few minutes they were jammed. At least half the crowd were women and there was constant danger that someone would be killed or hurt.

In accordance with their usual custom, the ticket sellers did not attempt to help matters by stopping the sale of tickets or telling people of the accident. As a result thousands more were added to the crush. Around the trolley loops the people were terribly crowded, while upstairs they had difficulty in keeping from being ushed over the edges of the platforms.

As soon as the police arrived they ordered all ticket selling to stop and warned newcomers of the accident. By that time at least 10,000 people were jammed in and around the bridge entrance.

FRANK A. PARKER.

POOL ROOM TRAGEDY.

Police and Detective Bureaus Greatly Excited, but No Murder Had Been Committed.

Diamond street had a murder sensation yesterday. About 5 p. m. a telephone message reached the public safety building with the startling intelligence that a murder had just occurred in a pool room in Diamond street, below Wood. Half a dozen detectives and several police officers, headed by Superintendent McTighe and McQuaide, rushed through the Saturday afternoon traffic on the crowded streets to the scene of the supposed tragedy.

Officers Lawrence Bartley and Harry Myers had preceded the squad dispatched from the public safety building and when the latter arrived they were told the mystery had been cleared. An obstreperous patron had left the pool room without paying his bill. He returned a few moments later and wanted to play, and on being refused attacked an attendant. The latter's response to the assault was a gushing of blood from his nose that caused many to believe murder had been committed. No arrests were made as the assailant escaped.

GOT BUT TWO BIDS.

Cleveland Cheap Fare Trolley Scheme Goes Begging on Market.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—When bids were opened at the city clerk's office today for the construction of eleven proposed lines of street railway in this city, to carry passengers at a rate of fare not exceeding three cents, it was found that there were but two bidders and that these covered one route each, leaving nine routes without bids.

J. B. Hoefgen of New York, who is generally credited with representing Mayor Johnson, bid only on one line out of the eleven advertised. Hoefgen, in bidding for the Rhodes avenue line, offered nine tickets for 25 cents, seventeen for 50 cents and thirty-four for $1.

Four Hurt by an Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Four men employed in the intercepting sewer at Seventieth street and Stony Island avenue, were injured, one seriously, by an explosion of gas in the sewer early today. The noise of the explosion could be heard for blocks. The victims were all city employes.

WEIRD TALES ARE HEARD IN JERSEY

Correspondents With Vivid Imaginations Conjure Up a Reign of Terror.

BLOODED POULTRY PREYED ON

Foxes and Minks Deplete Mr. Stuyvesant's Chicken Coop—New Beetle Devastates Apple Orchards—Mosquito With Three Pairs of Wings.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 18.

Even today's rain and fall-like soggy air could not stop the Jersey correspondents. A grist of tales circulated to strike terror to the hearts of the commuters floated in over the wires in abundance, and some of them would make even the Parkersburg man grow chesty. New Jersey seems to be a captive in the grasp of bugs and other wild and ferocious animals.

Comes the man from Allamuchy, who rode over to Hackettstown on his bicycle to wire the information that foxes and minks are roaming around the countryside like roaring lions seeking the meat of fowls—and getting it. Rutherford Stuyvesant has a place at Allamuchy stocked with pheasants and quail. The correspondent fears that it will not be long before Mr. Stuyvesant will have nothing left but the place. Young and tender pheasants are to the liking of predatory foxes and minks. Mr. Stuyvesant shot a big red fox that had just slain a broiler yesterday. He has offered a bounty of 50 cents for each fox or mink scalp delivered.

The entire fruit growing country around Oxford has been covered by a new and hitherto unknown species of beetle. This bug, a brownish black in color, is elongated in form and armored forward. It has four wings, the rear two being used for flying purposes. The bug has attacked the apple crops, ruining the fruit by boring through each apple from side to side. Spraying with a strong solution of potash kills the bug—also the apple.

The correspondent at Closter has discovered that the New Jersey "skeeter" has six wings and that it can play tunes. No less than 13 correspondents report plagues of mosquitoes, gnats and weird flies. Truly it is hard living in Jersey.

FRANK A. PARKER.

GARMENT WORKERS ASK BETTER WAGES

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—Because the contractors not included in the manufacturers association have refused their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, over 2,00 garment workers will go on strike Monday. This action was decided upon today at a meeting of local No. 10 of the Knee Pants Makers union. The strikers have been working 70 hours a week for $8 and $10 and want their time reduced to 56 hours and their wages raised to $10 and $12.

BONANZA STRUCK IN SEWER TRENCH

One Section of New York's East Side in Furore Over Discovery.

COINS AND WATCH ARE FOUND

Riot Results Each Time Workman's Pick Unearths Something Valuable—Hundreds of Claimants for the Watch Offer to Prove Their Title.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 18.

Strangers to the East Side, who have recently passed through Forsythe street, between Rivington and Stanton, have literally had to fight their way through the dense throng that surges about an open ditch where workmen are removing a small section of the sewer. Early in the week workmen unearthed a German pfennig. Work was suspended for 15 minutes while his fellow workmen argued with shovels and picks for the possession of the coin. The noise of the strife aroused the neighborhood and the rumor soon spread that a treasure had been dug up. All work was suspended in the neighborhood and every old resident of six or nine months' standing in the section began filing claims with the contractor.

On the following day a vigorous blow of the pick turned up a Russian kopec. The vigilant eye of a bystander saw it first and he vaulted into the ditch. He was immediately submerged in a human breaker that rolled over the fence into the excavation. More dirt flew out of the excavation in five minutes than had been dug in four days. The scene resembled a riot.

All of a sudden a naked little urchin wriggled out of the struggling mass and gained the street. He bolted for Forsyth street. Suspicion was aroused and 2,000 men, women and children swept after him with a great shout. A calamity might have resulted had not someone shouted: "The bank's busted."

The crowd immediately scattered and there was a run on eight banks, the urchin escaping with his kopec.

Today the street about the ditch was impassable. Five or more faces appeared at every window in the great honeycombed tenements that flank the sides. The cornices of the roofs were black with eagerly watching faces.

When a workman known as "Lucky Dick" discovered a gold watch and chain in a small pipe the excitement can be better imagined than described. The watch and chain was attached to a woman's belt. A gold lead pencil was also attached to the chain. Four hundred men immediately offered to prove that the watch was theirs by fitting on the belt.

"Lucky Dick" could barely keep the crowd off by swinging his pick about his head until the reserves came. He was awarded the find until an owner proved a claim. Claims are being filed at the rate of about 100 a minute. In neighboring streets it is fully believed that a gold mine has been found and mining prospectors are organizing in every shop.

FRANK A. PARKER.

YATES SQUARES HIMSELF.

Governor of Illinois Did Not Mean He Was Candidate for Presidency.

NEW YOK, July 18.—Governor Richard Yates of Illinois arrived from Europe today on the Campania and at once proceeded to set himself right before an anxious and perturbed public. Before the governor sailed some one out in Illinois asked him if he were a candidate for the vice presidency and he replied that there was only one honor higher than that of being chosen governor of Illinois, and that was the presidency. Gov. Yates saw that statement quoted in a Paris journal—not Paris, Illinois, but the other Paris.

"It looked as thoug I was after the presidency," said Gov. Yates today. "I am not. In my state we are all for Roosevelt. I mean that I do not desire to be vice president." All of which very much relieves the political tension.

FRANK A. PARKER.

A Pleasant Vacation Outing.

Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati, Mondays and Wednesdays, 4 p. m. Fare $7. Round trip, $12 and $14. Meals and berth included.

Stock Investments.

Invest in growing properties. The United States Security Company have just issued a letter on Wabash, showing its value and how small investors can become stockholders.

"BARTLETT" RANGE—QUICK BAKER. No. 713 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

BETHANY COLLEGE

Classical, Scientific, Literary, Ministerial, Preparatory, Music, Art, Oratory, Normal, Bookkeeping and Shorthand Courses. Men and women admitted on equal terms. Boys' Hall gives special oversight to boys preparing for college. Healthful location, 50 miles from Pittsburgh. Expenses, $140 to $200 per year. Next season begins September 22. For catalogue address the president, T. E. CRAMBLET, LL. D., Bethany, Brooke County, W. Va.

KISKIMINETAS.

A school for boys and young men. College Preparatory. 50 miles from Pittsburgh.

We would like to have you see our catalogue. A. W. Wilson, Jr., R. W. Fair, Principals.

Slippery Rock, Pa.

GREAT BLOCKS OF ORE READY TO MINE

We have stripped off the clay and rock from thousands of dollars' worth of rich ore. We need more capital to work our gold mines on a larger scale and offer non-assessable stock at low price. Write to 1106 Bank for Savings Bldg., for beautiful free booklet.

PITTSBURG CONSOLIDATED CO.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be quickly and permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I run across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee Minneapolis Study Club.

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

Mrs. C. Kleinschrodt, Morrison, Ill., says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered ever since I was thirteen years of age with my menses. They were irregular and very painful. I doctored a great deal but received no benefit.

"A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and after taking a few bottles of it, I found great relief.

"Menstruation is now regular and without pain. I am enjoying better health than I have for sometime."

How is it possible for us to make it plainer that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will positively help all sick women? All women are constituted alike, rich and poor, high and low,—all suffer from the same organic troubles. Surely, no one can wish to remain weak and sickly, discouraged with life and no hope for the future, when proof is so unmistakable that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure monthly suffering—all womb and ovarian troubles, and all the ills peculiar to women.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

As Beautiful as Venus and Fair as Diana

How Mme. De Maintenon, the Most Beautiful Woman in History, Retained Her Beauty and Youthful Appearance.

How Any Woman Can Attain Beauty and Youthful Looks

Mme. De Maintenon, the most beautiful woman that ever lived, and the favorite of the luxurious court of Louis XIV. ...

MADAME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH ...

THIS IS THE ONLY METHOD ...

All of Mme. Ruppert's world renowned preparations are sold by us at reduced prices.

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

NONE TO ESCAPE THE VIRUS POINT

Bureau of Health to Begin a New and Thorough Vaccination Crusade.

NOTICES SENT TO PHYSICIANS

Not One Case of Real Smallpox, Say the Officials, Occurred Among the 300,000 Persons Inoculated in Pittsburgh During Last Year.

Every physician in Pittsburgh has received a notification that the bureau of health is about to inaugurate another vaccination crusade. The following circular was mailed to every doctor in the city yesterday, as follows:

The bureau of health is about to begin a canvass of the population of the city to carry out vaccination. This canvass will be conducted by representatives of the bureau, but it is expected that a great many persons will prefer the service of their own physician especially for the operation itself.

The experience of bureau of health shows that the danger of contracting smallpox on exposure by the vaccinated increases materially in the course of ten years and is considerable after the lapse of twenty years. It will often be found that adults who have not been vaccinated in the last two years have not been vaccinated since the last great epidemic cycle which came to an end in Pittsburgh in 1882. These persons are obviously in need of re-vaccination.

The attention of physicians is called to the fact that quite a number of persons have had smallpox upon whose several unsuccessful attempts at vaccination had been made. These were never successfully vaccinated. Several of these had made three attempts, and a few, many more. It is therefore not safe to pronounce a person immune who has never been successfully vaccinated.

Out of something like 300,000 persons vaccinated in the last year a single varioloid, doubtful on account of the slightness of symptoms, is the only case of contagion. This statement does not of course include persons vaccinated after exposure.

There are sufficient data to estimate that 99 per cent of 50,000 school children were successfully vaccinated at the beginning of the last school year. There have been but two cases of smallpox in children of this age during a period in which there have been about a thousand cases in the city, many of them younger brothers, and sisters, and parents of these children.

These facts show clearly what result could be accomplished if the whole or even a high percentage of the population could be brought to a state of recent successful vaccination.

The fact that the same number of cases appears monthly as a year ago in spite of a great increase of the proportion of persons immune by vaccination shows that a smaller non-immune part of the population contributes a greater proportion of cases than ever which certainly means that the chance of exposure to the disease is constantly rising.

This is not surprising in view of what can be learned of the spread of the epidemic in the surrounding country.

Three deaths from smallpox were reported yesterday. One was Henry Tice, 28 years old and married, who had been in the Municipal hospital since July 12. Another was Kate Bay, 42 years old and single, of No. 7720 Tioga street. She was taken to the hospital five days ago. The third case was P. W. Bailey, 35 years old and married, of No. 332 Lang avenue. He had been in the hospital eight days. Nellie McNorton of No. 284 Wick street was reported as having the smallpox.

FARLEY WILL PRESIDE.

Former Pittsburgh Priest to Celebrate High Mass in New York Church.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—Archbishop Farley will preside tomorrow at the high mass of the patronal feast of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in East Twenty-eighth street. The preacher of the mass will be a Jesuit, the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, and the celebrant will be the prior general of the Carmelites, the Very Rev. Pius Mayer, who is now visiting the houses of the order in the United States. He was recently chosen head of this order, which claims rank as the oldest in the church, and in view of the possible election of his predecessor, Cardinal Gotti, as pope, he is regarded as a probable cardinal. He will preach in the evening at the solemn vespers.

Father Mayer in 1891 was called to Rome and in October last was made the prior general of the branches of the Ancient Order of Mt. Carmel. Father Mayer was for many years stationed in Pittsburgh.

TWO MEN INJURED BY CARS.

Huckster and a Butcher Thrown from Their Vehicles in Collisions.

John O'Brien, a huckster of No. 1407 Vickroy street, was dangerously hurt yesterday afternoon by being struck by a car in Carson street, between South Tenth and Eleventh streets. He was in his wagon when the collision occurred between his vehicle and the car. It was thought O'Brien was internally hurt. He was taken to the Mercy hospital.

Emil Krug, a butcher of Wilkinsburg, was thrown from his wagon by car No. 1368 of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, at the corner of Center and Negley avenues, yesterday afternoon. The car struck the wagon and threw Krug out on his face, making several severe cuts. The employes of the car took him to a nearby doctor, where his wounds were dressed.

VOLUNTEED ARMY OFFICER TRANFERRED

Maj. Anna Ayers of the McKeesport company, Volunteers of America, has received an order transferring her to the Second avenue district of Pittsburgh. Maj. Ayers will hold her last services in McKeesport today. She has been in McKeesport for 18 months. During that time she has added 88 members to the local company and secured 379 conversions, held 283 open air meetings and given two picnics for poor children, attended each time by 300 little ones. Capt. and Mrs. Hilda of Rochester, N. Y., will have charge of the McKeesport company in the future.

STRANDED FAMILY TOLD TO WALK TO PITTSBURGH

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—(Special.)—W. H. Slack, his wife and five children called today upon Mayor Jeffrey, the associated charities and the infirmary directors, in the effort to secure free transportation to their home in Pittsburgh. The family left Pittsburgh last fall to reside in Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Slack acted as spokesman. She was tearfully insistent and finally Infirmary Director McKinley, it is said, ordered her out of his presence, telling her to walk to Pittsburgh if she must go, since Columbus taxpayers could not be asked to send her. Her husband later received transportation for the family as far as Newark, O.

GIRL WANTED TO FLY WITH CARNIVAL ACTOR

On complaint of her father, Louis Foster of Glassport, Tresa Foster, 15 years old, was arrested. The girl had become infatuated with one of the performers in the carnival company at McKeesport and was preparing to elope with him. She was sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd, on Troy hill, Allegheny.

Cutting Out Strong Drink.

McKeesporters are foreswearing the flowing bowl. Alderman W. D. Mansfield of the Fourth ward stated yesterday that 10 persons had called at his office during the past week and taken oath that in the future they would abstain from intoxicating liquors. Some of those who took the oath are prominent men.

CHOLERA BLAMED ON PASIG RIVER

Sluggish Stream at Manila Believed by Officers to Be Infected.

NATIVE CREWS BATHE IN IT

No White Persons Living in That District Have the Cholera—Filipinos Use the Water for Drinking and Other Household Purposes.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A report from Manila to the Marine hospital service says that the majority of cholera cases continue to occur on vessels lying in the shallow side of the Pasig river, between the bridge of Spain and its mouth. The report says that this indicates that the river must be infested, especially near the banks, where the waters are sluggish and do not readily mix with that in the current.

It is here also that the native crews bathe and it is no uncommon sight to see them dip this water up and use it for drinking and for washing vegetables. Another strong point in favor of the infection being due to this stagnant water is the fact that no white persons have been affected, that cholera is only found among Filipinos, and that they are the only persons who come in contact with the suspected water.

Assistant Surgeon Long is making a special investigation of this matter. If the source of this infection could be definitely determined, no doubt a remedy could be supplied which would rid Manila entirely of cholera.

Two inter-island vessels are reported as having had cholera aboard after leaving this port, but the report says the islands are so generally infected throughout that it is scarcely justifiable at this time to again resort to an outgoing quarantine, which means a hardship to the business of the islands and more especially since its value is problematical.

RUSSIA WILL FORGET.

Kishineff Incident Will Be Forgotten by the Ministers of Czar Nicholas.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Officials of the state department are confessedly relieved to know, through the dispatches from St. Petersburg, that the Kishineff incident is to be relegated to the same oblivion by the Russian foreign office that has already been prepared for it by the state department.

That the Russian government regarded as "unusual" the publication of the petition before it was transmitted is not surprising to state department officials, who make the point that the Russian government's views are in line with diplomatic etiquette, which is very strict in such matters. The petition was never made public by the state department until the Russian government was addressed on the subject, and had replied. The original publication of the petition was made at the instance of the B'nai B'rith committee and was not given at the state department, but at the White House.

NEW RUBBER PLANT.

Discovery Made in British West Africa of Another Valuable Species.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In reporting to the department of commerce and labor, Consul General Guenter says that the news bureau Reuter states that a Liverpool firm, which does a large trade with west and southwest Africa, recently received a species of plant, hitherto unknown, that produces rubber.

The plant grows under ground and probably will be found in English west Africa. If the bark of the plant is broken the rubber keeps the pieces together and is of extraordinary elasticity. The rubber is directly beneath the bark and is of unsurpassed quality. Ordinarily the roots, when about one month old, contain from 6 to 6½ per cent of rubber; if the bark is removed the percentage is from 12 to 15.

WANT WAGE INCREASE.

Machinists Ask a Ten Per Cent Advance from the Big Four Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—A meeting of the executive board of district No. 23 of the International Association of Machinists today resulted in the preparation of a revised schedule of rules and rates, which was submitted to William Garslang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four railroad for consideration. It is understood that an increase of about 10 per cent in wages is desired.

No absolute demands are made in the matter and no trouble is expected, no matter what action the Big Four officials may take. They will consider the question for about 10 days, when they will report the results of their deliberations to a called meeting of the executive board of the machinists.

VETERANS PREFERRED.

Collectors of Internal Revenue Directed to Observe President's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Acting Commissioner Williams of the international revenue bureau, by direction of Secretary Shaw, has issued a circular letter to collectors of internal revenue calling attention to President Roosevelt's order of January 17, 1902, directing that preference shall be given alike in appointments and retention in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war.

Collectors are instructed to carefully observe this order in making assignments to the work of gauging and recommending assignment to the work of storekeeper and storekeeper gauger.

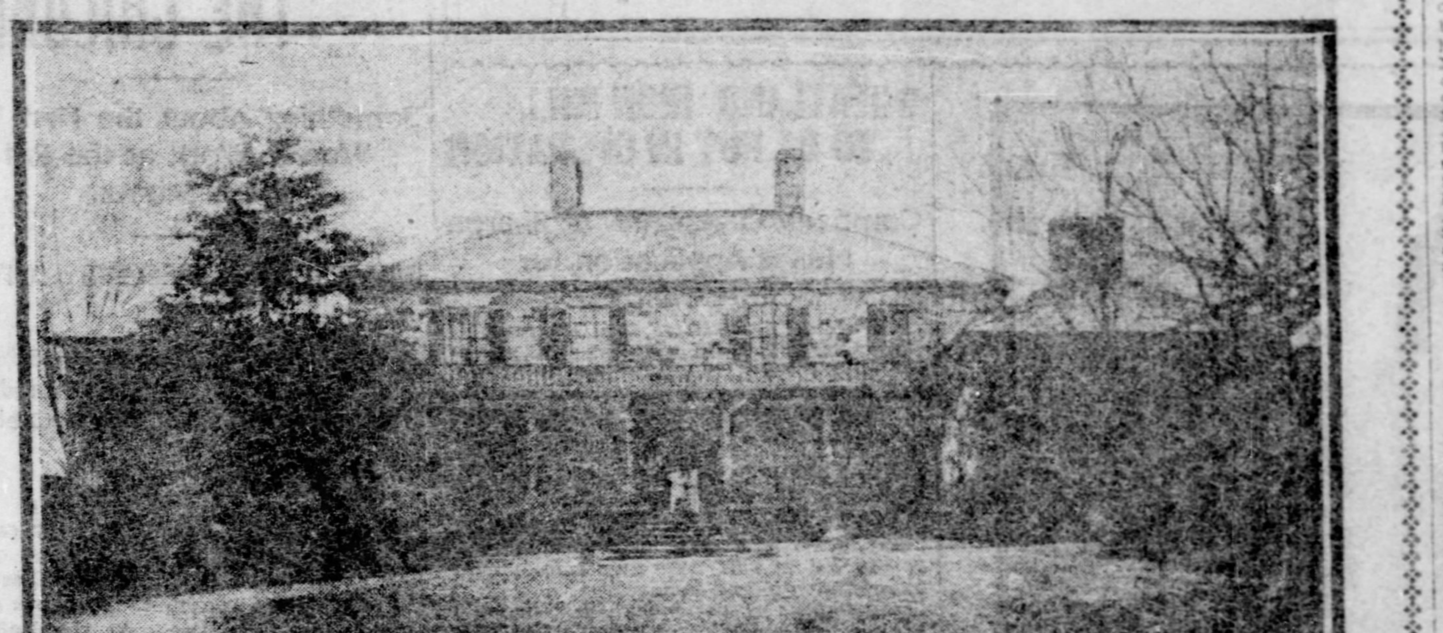
HUSBAND'S WRAITH PLAYS A CRUEL JOKE

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 18.—(Special.)—To make a claim to an estate which the spirit of her dead husband confided to her he had left in this city, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, 70 years of age of Allentown, today visited the probate court. The old woman said that a few nights ago her husband's wraith awakened her and told her that she was not so poor as she had been forced to believe. "I have left you a snug nest egg of $500," said the spirit and vanished.

Bellevue Girl Disappeared.

Pearl Nagle, 15 years old, of Bellevue, disappeared from her home early Friday morning and has not been heard of or seen since. The girl's parents are mystified over her disappearance and are unable to give any reason for her leaving home. The girl got up in the night and slipped out of the house without disturbing her parents. She left no letter explaining her purpose of leaving, but took some of her clothing with her. The officers in both cities have been notified to look out for her.

ADENA, THE HISTORIC RESIDENCE IN OHIO WHICH HAS JUST BEEN SOLD



"Adena," the historic home of one of Ohio's early governors at Chillicothe, O., has recently changed hands. It is said that Messrs. Geo. H. and Charles F. Smith have practically closed a deal for the purchase of it together with 315 acres of land belonging to the estate. It will be a country home and pleasure park for the new purchasers.

"Adena" was the home of Gov. Worthington, and it is said that this residence cost more than any other in the state in its day. It looks today much as it did when Mr. Worthington lived there. Besides being one of Ohio's early governors, Mr. Worthington was one of the most distinguished pioneers of the Buckeye state. He went to Ohio from Virginia in 1798, helped form the state constitution, was one of the first Ohio senators in congress and a prominent anti-slavery agitator. Up to the present time the old residence has always been under the direct control of some member of the family.

LEAGUERS SANG IN THE OPEN AIR

Unique Meeting Held by the Epworth League Convention at Detroit.

AMERICA SUNG AT CITY HALL

Thousands of Delegates Gathered for a Short Praise Service—A Number of Addresses Made at the Various Conferences During the Day.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

DETROIT, July 18.—Ten thousand Epworth leaguers gathered on the Campus Martius, in front of the city hall, this afternoon in the short open-air song service that was the feature of the sixth international convention of the league and one of the most unique episodes in the history of the league's convention. The great crowd of leaguers filled the square in front of the city hall and stretched up and down Woodward avenue for several hundred yards.

The service was short, merely the singing of the old "Coronation" hymn, and "America," led by two cornetists. Between songs they gave three cheers for the United States, King Edward and for the league.

Tonight's three meetings in tent Ontario, auditorium Epworth and the Detroit opera house were devoted to addresses on "The Church and Civic Righteousness," "The Church and the Industrial Masses" and "The Church and the Liquor Problem." The attendance at the meetings was not so great by many hundreds as at the preceding meetings, perhaps because of the admission fee that was charged to help cover the expense of the convention.

Talk on Civic Matters.

Henry D. Lloyd of New York was the first speaker on "The Church and the Industrial Masses" at the auditorium meeting. Mr. Lloyd made a strong plea for municipal ownership, for co-operation in business, for direct vote of the people and for old age pensions. He then said:

"The very heart of democracy is love of God and neighbor. The republic, equality, citizenship, doing as you would be done by in government, is the political side of Christianity. The religion of labor—doing as you would be done by—in the world's work, is the industrial side of Christianity. To make the most of ourselves, human and divine to help others to make the most of themselves, to recognize that we are not getting our best unless all our neighbors, red, black, white or yellow, are getting their best, to create the institutions that will make it possible for all the people to lead this life together—this is democracy and Christianity. Thus, democracy and Christianity are now moving forward to civilize and sanctify the largest of all, the fields of human association—the common toil. This is the religion of labor."

Hon. D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, said on the same subject: "Let us not bring the church down to the masses, but bring the masses up to the church. Our church home should be a common meeting ground where all classes could mingle together and put forth their efforts for the betterment of the world. Let the men labor and the men who employ stand together on a common Christian platform. Let the 10 commandments and the golden rule be the basis of all settlements and then this momentous problem of strikes and strikers would cease to disturb the business world."

Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York was the third speaker and he said that in the consideration of industrial questions there were always two sides and urged that this be not lost sight of.

Liquor Traffic Condemned.

In tent Ontario, where the subject was "Civic Righteousness," the smallest crowd that has gathered in the tent during the convention was present. The three speakers devoted their time to a condemnation of the liquor traffic. Dr. P. A. Baker of Columbus, O., gave a history of the workings of the Anti-Saloon league in the state of Ohio, after which Bishop Galloway of Mississippi discussed the results of temperance work in his own state.

Bishop Galloway was followed by Dr. Albert Carman of Canada, who spoke along the same line of thought. John G. Wooley of Chicago, former Prohibition candidate for the presidency, was the speaker of the evening at the opera house meeting, where "The Church and the Liquor Problem" was the subject. The Rev. J. S. Oliver of Listowel, Canada, also spoke on the same subject.

There were more than 2,000 delegates in Auditorium Epworth for the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. After devotions by Dr. J. C. Wolfe, Chicago, Bishop Joyce introduced the Rev. N. A. Swickard of Aberdeen, S. D., who discussed "The Literary Work of the Chapter."

He urged the study of the Bible by members of the league and advanced Epworth league reading course. W. O. Gantz of New York, R. E. Diffendorfer of Chicago, S. Earl Taylor of New York, and Rev. J. W. Magruder gave short talks on various subjects.

The Central M. E. church was crowded to the doors with southern leaguers when the conference committee of the church began with Bishop Foss presiding. Rev. E. H. Rawlings of Portsmouth, Va., in his talk on "Bible Study," urged the delegates to do more than merely read their Bibles. He impressed on them the necessity for studying the scriptures reverently and rationally. Mrs. H. M. Nammil of Nashville, Tenn., discussed "Junior Work." The other speakers were Rev. G. T. Adams, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. E. O. Watson, Charleston, S. C., and Rev. J. N. Nichols, Gainesville, Tex. The conference of the Methodist church of Canada was presided over by Rev. A. C. Crews.

MINISTER UNEASY.

Mr. Kagoro Takahira Expects Reassuring Dispatches from Japanese Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Because he is not altogether satisfied with the situation in the far east, Kagoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, will not move his legation from Washington this summer.

When seen tonight the minister was still puzzled that the Tokio government had not received from China assurances confirming those given by the Russian government through its representatives at Tokio and Washington last Tuesday, that several ports in Manchuria would be opened to the world. He is momentarily expecting to receive from Tokio an announcement that China has given to Japan the same pledge extended to Washington.

War talk in Japan, in the opinion of Mr. Takahira, will not cease until the last Russian soldier has left Manchuria.

MRS. ARTHUR PROSTRATED BY HER HUSBAND'S DEATH

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Arthur, widow of P. M. Arthur, who died suddenly at Winnipeg Thursday night, is very ill at her home in Euclid avenue. The night Chief Arthur died the residence was called up on the telephone so that information could be given Mrs. Arthur. By chance she answered the telephone herself. Wholly unprepared for so terrible news, she was prostrated. It was stated this morning that she was doing as well as could be expected.

ANSWER IS READY FOR LANSDOWNE

United States Prepared to Prove Ownership of Islands Near Borneo.

NO DISPUTE IS POSSIBLE

They Are Considered of Strategic Importance by This Government and Would Not Be Parted With for Any Consideration—No Note Received.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—No communication has yet reached the state department from the British government about several islands off the coast of Borneo, now in possession of the United States, which some members of the house of commons seem to think belong to Great Britain.

The state department, however, is prepared to give a prompt and conclusive answer when Lord Landsdown's inquiry reaches here. Before leaving Washington yesterday, Secretary Hay looked personally into the matter and satisfied himself the British government had not the shadow of a claim on the islands in question. When the inquiry reaches here, Acting Secretary Loomis, in replying, will call the attention of the London government first to the treaty of 1885, between Great Britain, Germany and Spain, by which the last named nation was to have title over all the islands outside a marine league's distance of the Borneo coast. Later in the treaty which this government negotiated with the sultan of Jolo for the purchase of certain islands belonging to him, a dragnet clause was inserted, claiming for the United States all those islands which had been ceded to Spain by the treaty of 1885.

On file in the office of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, are the charts and maps showing the location of the seven islands in controversy—Baguan, Taganac, Bakkangun, Lihiman, Boaam, Sibeung and Lang Kayan. These islands are clearly outside of the marine league of the Borneo coast and therefore under the terms of the two treaties, belong to the United States.

It is said at the navy department that Rear Admiral Evans, knowing these facts, recently sent one of the Philippine gunboats to the islands to survey them and mark them as American territory.

It is explained that the islands have strategic importance and for this reason the United States under no circumstances would part with them.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED IN STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

VALPARAISO, July 18.—(Special.)—The Cosmos line steamship, The Ben, while on her way to Europe ran aground in Smyth channel, Magellan straits. All of the passengers and crew have left ship and are safe. Among the passengers were Sir Berry Smith, British consul at this port, and his daughter. Six cases of bubonic plague developed today in Iquique.

Think He is a Holdup Man.

Detectives Aymer and Wallace chased three colored men who were loitering about the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, last night. They caught one of the three, the others getting away. The captured man had three stones in his pocket and the detectives think he is one of the holdup men complaints have been made about in Water street. The prisoner gave his name as Sidney Thomas and said he lived in Frankstown avenue.

THE DEATH ROLL

Mrs. Leah Rice.

Mrs. Leah Rice of Youngstown, O., mother of Mrs. Louis Hirsch of Pittsburgh, wife of the business manager of the Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund, died unexpectedly at her home, No. 353 Arlington street, Youngstown, on Monday last, and was laid to rest at Youngstown on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Rice was 78 years of age, having been born in Hungary on June 12, 1825. She came to America with her husband 44 years ago and settled in Youngstown, where she had resided ever since. She is survived by six children, Louis Rice of the First National bank of Youngstown, Mrs. Rose A. Hirsch of Pittsburgh and the Misses Emma, Sallie, Marie and Claire Rice. She also leaves a sister and two brothers living in Hungary and two grandchildren, Max and Hermine Hirsch of Pittsburgh. Her husband, Herman Rice, died at Youngstown about 16 years ago.

Dr. J. Edward Libbey.

Dr. J. Edward Libbey, a well-known dentist of Pittsburgh, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 627 College avenue, East End. He was at his office on Friday and it is believed heart disease caused his death. Dr. Libbey was active in national and state dental societies and always took a deep interest in matters pertaining to his profession. He began practice in this city in 1877, in connection with his brother, Dr. J. A. Libbey, with whom he had been associated since. He is survived by his widow and one son.

John Rivett.

John Rivett, 47 years old, died at his home, No. 315 Sheridan avenue, last evening. Mr. Rivett was born and brought up in Pittsburgh and never was married. He was a member of the Calvary Episcopal church. His mother, Mrs. Eliza Rivett, and five sisters survive. They are Alida and Cecilia Rivett, Mrs. Thomas Glass of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Bradford Davis of Reading and Mrs. Joseph Seawright of New Brighton. Mr. Rivett had been ill seven weeks from pneumonia.

Clement F. Hoeveler.

Clement Francis Hoeveler, 21 years old, died at the home of his father, No. 531 Sheridan avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Hoeveler caught a severe cold a few weeks ago which developed into inflammatory rheumatism and changed to pneumonia. He was foreman of the Allegheny cemetery and well known in the East End. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Hoeveler, survive.

John L. Peck.

John L. Peck, colored, died at the Howard hotel, 80 Fulton street, last night, where he made his home. He was 78 years old and known to many of the older families of the city as a hairdresser and wigmaker. He had retired from business some years ago, and is said to have left quite a little fortune. He had been troubled with heart disease for a year or two and yesterday morning suffered a paralytic stroke.

Obituary Notes.

Leroy Barney is dead at the Washington (Pa.) hospital of pneumonia, aged 23. He went to Washington from near Cameron, W. Va., about two years ago. His father will accompany the remains to Cameron.

Mrs. Maria Vickers Ward died yesterday at the home of her son, F. B. Ward, Washington, Pa., aged 86. One other son, Thomas Elwood Ward, in the service of the Pullman Car Company at Philadelphia, survives her.

William Smith, 47 years old, a well-known butcher and pork packer of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets, died late Friday night at his home, No. 100 Charles street, Allegheny. He was prominent in fraternal organizations, and is survived by his widow and a family.

Samuel D. Van Horn, for many years alderman of the Third ward in New Castle, Pa., is dead at his late home in Kingstown, O., aged 85. He is survived by six children, Rowland Van Horn of California; Mrs. James Mills of Martins Ferry; Mrs. Tresa Waldo and Edwin Van Horn of Kingston, O.; Samuel D. and William Van Horn of New Castle.

P. J. Criste of Northumberland county, who represented his district for two terms in the legislature, died at his home in Militown, Thursday, after a long illness. He was born in Cambria county, October 11, 1836. He was a nephew of A. D. Criste of Braddock.

Mrs. Eliza Hart, aged 81, of Columbiana, O., widow of George Hart, died yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held today at the home of her sister, Mrs. George G. Canaan, No. 20 Ellsworth street, Allegheny. The interment will be Monday at Columbiana.

Mrs. Isabelle B. Wilson, widow of John G. Wilson, died yesterday at the family residence, No. 816 Cliff street, Allegheny. She was in her 88th year and had lived in Allegheny for more than half a century. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, and with her husband went to Allegheny when the town had but four wards. Mrs. Wilson was one of the oldest members of the First United Presbyterian church and was a regular attendant at all services until several weeks ago. Death was due to the infirmities of old age. James Wilson, a son, survives.

DIVIDENDS UNEARNED.

Receiver Will Be Appointed for the Arizona Eastern and Montana Smelting Co.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—(Special.)—Upon the application of Thomas Miller of Howard county, Judge Morris today in the United States district court signed an order for the appointment of a receiver for the Arizona Eastern and Montana Smelting Company, unless cause is shown against such proceeding by July 27.

The company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia by Richard C. Flower of New York with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Mining properties, the bill states, supposed to be of great value were obtained by Flower. An office was opened up in New York and Flower proceeded to dispose of the stock by means of attractive and flowery statements which he sent out, which are alleged to have ben full of misrepresentation. The dividends paid were taken, it is alleged, entirely from the treasury of the company and were derived from the sale of stock.

CIVIC LEAGUE WILL HOLD A MEETING

The Voters' Civic league will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon to take action on the Duquesne way railroad ordinance. The league is conferring with the Stevenson faction, which opposed the railroad bill in common council, and they are planning to hold a meeting in Old City hall some night during the coming week. This will be one of the matters determined upon tomorrow. The executive committee of the league promised a couple of weeks ago to publish a bulletin stating the position of the organization, but as yet has refrained from taking an active part in the controversy.

Shoe Buyers in Boston.

BOSTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Shoe buyers in the city from Pittsburgh today are H. J. Long, E. S. Thomas, A. H. Bell, E. S. McGinnis, J. Newberry, and W. H. Crunn of Huntington, W. Va.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brober of the Hotel Lincoln left last night for an extended fishing trip in Nova Scotia. They will go to Boston and thence sail for Halifax and will remain away about two months.

Howard Eaton's ranch in South Dakota will be the shrine where scores of Pittsburgh vacation pilgrims will spend the summer. On the Pennsylvania limited last night a party of young men from Pittsburgh preparatory schools joined the recruits who will study the strenuous life in that distant hostelry. In the party were Willis L. King, Jr., Stuart Morgan and Archie Williams. They will remain in the west until September and will take lessons in broncho-breaking and other sports of the cowboys.

C. Sernfelt of London, England, is here to study the oil industry. Mr. Sernfelt is staying at the Hotel Anderson and will spend several months in the local oil belt. He says that efforts will be made to develop the mineral fields of England, and that wells will likely be drilled in several parts of the British Isles as tests. Mr. Sernfelt had just reached the Pittsburgh district last night and was unable to say how soon the work would be undertaken abroad.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Residents of nearby towns registered at Pittsburgh hotels last night as follows:

Duquesne—H. P. Boyd, Parkersburg, W. Va.; W. M. Schenck, Wheeling.

Henry—D. C. Davidson, Jewett, O.; L. L. Bell, Canton, O.; A. L. Masterson, Altoona.

Lincoln—M. J. Moran, Youngstown, O.

Griswold—J. M. Nutt, Uniontown; John M. Quinn, South Sharon; J. M. Walsh, Youngstown; L. H. Morgan and James Evans, Morgantown, W. Va.; W. S. Churchill, Bradford.

Victoria—James Moore, Latrobe; Benjamin Baer, Oil City; W. S. Samuel, Butler; J. F. Beth, Mahaffey.

Monongahela—W. J. Snyder, Connellsville; Charles C. Cook, Meyersdale; A. A. Gaskill, Mannington, W. Va.; Thomas Stone, Greenville.

Newell's—D. C. Ballington, Wheeling; C. L. Maul, Wellsburg, W. Va.; John M. Stone, Johnstown.

PEOPLE WERE KIND.

Residents of Nyborg, Denmark, Won Gratitude of American Sailors.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—At the instance of Rear Admiral Cotton and Capt. Hemphill of the Kearsarge, the navy department has requested the state department to make a suitable acknowledgment to the civil and military authorities and the people of Nyborg, Denmark, for the extraordinary manifestations of sympathy exhibited by them on the occasion of the death and burial at that place on June 19 of Frederick McKay, an apprentice on the Kearsarge, enlisted from Boston.

A very large military escort was provided by the Danish officials and the wife of the mayor of the town walked three miles in order to place a wreath on the coffin of the dead sailor.

LARGE CROP OF BROKEN ARMS IS NOW FORECASTED

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—In the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, there never was such a prospect for such a crop of chestnuts. The tops of the chestnut trees are toppling over with the blooms.

Lady's Watch for $21

We sell goods on credit to people in any part of the United States.

The only credit jewelry house in Pittsburgh situated on the ground floor.

THIS BARGAIN SHOULD BE SNAPPED UP

It's the fad now for ladies to wear watches. Besides it is a great convenience. We are selling a watch for ladies for $21 that is a work of art. And at the same time it is a perfect time keeper.

As an ornament alone this watch is most effective. It has a 14-karat gold filled case and is guaranteed for 25 years. Then it is warranted to keep time accurately for 10 years. Your choice of either Elgin or Waltham movement.

We have a great many styles at $21 and all of the designs are most beautiful.

A DOLLAR A WEEK PAYS FOR THIS WATCH.

You wear the watch while you are paying for it.

This watch usually sells for $30.

The Largest Credit Jewelry House in the State.

NO COLLECTORS TO ANNOY YOU.

ISAACS WHOLESALE JEWELER

404 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1870. CASH OR CREDIT.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

Smithfield St.
Market St.

More of the Same

Big Shoe Bargains

The great July Clearance resumes tomorrow morning with largely augmented stocks from our wholesale departments that must make way for fall supplies. Thousands and thousands of pairs selling 25 to 33 per cent under regular prices, including all kinds of outing shoes.

Note the Changed Prices:

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords, at $2.90
Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxfords, at $1.95
Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords, at $1.65
Women's $1.50 and $2.00 Oxfords, at $1.25
Women's $1.25 and $1.50 Oxfords, at $1.00
Women's $1.25 Kid Oxfords, at 75c

These goods embrace all the latest styles in Vici Kid, Patent Kid and Patent Leather and are shown in an immense variety, meeting demands for all sorts of wear.

Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Low Cuts, at $2.90
Men's $2.50 and $3.00 Low Cuts, at $1.95
Men's $2.00 and $2.50 Low Cuts, at $1.65
Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Low Cuts, at $1.25

All leathers represented in the above, and size lines complete.

AT HALF PRICE

1800 Pairs Misses' and Children's Sample Oxfords, Slippers and Shoes

Will be a special feature for Monday and Tuesday at

50 Per Cent Off

Three Prices Have Been Made

50c, 75c and $1.00

And the actual regular prices would be from $1.00 to $2.50 a pair—All styles and leathers are included and all sizes are here.

Parents' purses profit by purchasing at these prices.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

431 to 437 Smithfield St.
404 to 408 Market St.

MANY COOKS FOR FINANCIAL BROTH

West Has Different Idea from the East on Question of Elastic Currency.

BOTH DESIRE LEGISLATION

Aldrich Plan Not Satisfactory to Western Members—Cannon Serves Notice on Senators That House Must Be Taken Into Consideration.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

President Roosevelt's declaration in favor of action on financial legislation at the extra session of congress, to be called on November 9, practically assures the passage of a financial bill, if not at the extra session, then during the regular session that is to immediately follow. The president's declaration was expressed through the medium of an interview given to the public by Senator Lodge, but owing to the senator's intimate friendship with the president that statement is regarded as semi-official. At the last session of congress the Republican leaders brought this question to the front and did all in their power to have a measure enacted that would give the desired relief, but to no avail.

The Aldrich bill, which was framed and promoted by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate finance committee, failed because of that time-honored obstacle to legislation, unlimited debate. It was drowned in the flood of words which was let loose upon the senate in the closing hours of congress for the express purpose of preventing a vote upon this and other measures that would have passed had they been permitted to come to a vote.

But it developed during the discussion of this and the Fowler currency bill that there is a wide diversity of opinion among congressmen regarding the question of financial legislation. Republicans are practically a unit as to the need for a bill that will provide an increase in the circulating medium. More money is needed, they admit.

Wide Divergence of Opinion.

But when it comes to a discussion of the proper means to meet this need there is a wide range of views. The Aldrich bill contemplated a permanent increase in the bank currency by the substitution of bonds other than government bonds as security for deposits of public money, thereby releasing government bonds and allowing their use for additional national bank circulation. To the eastern financiers this proposition seems to promise the necessary relief, and it is hailed as a conservative plan that will work well for the financial interests of the country. But the plan does not commend itself to the supporters of an elastic currency. These supporters are chiefly western men who are principally interested in finding some means of providing the necessary funds to handle the crops each fall. Their general plan is to permit the increase of national bank currency in times of need and retire it as soon as it is no longer needed. This, they believe, will give the desired elasticity and will meet the wants of the western farmers as well as of the eastern financiers.

Since congress adjourned Senators Aldrich, Spooner, Hanna, Allison and others of the senate finance committee have met and discussed a financial bill to be introduced at the next congress. Their intention was to decide upon some fixed policy and to embody, if possible, the best features of all the financial measures that have been brought before congress, thus drafting a bill that would command the support of all Republicans.

Cannon Breaks Loose.

It was the idea of these senators getting together for the purpose of making a policy for the party that aroused the ire of Representative Joe Cannon, who is the speaker of the next house, and he has been quoted as being vigorously opposed to the action of the senators. But it is believed that Mr. Cannon means only to serve notice that the house of representatives must be consulted in this matter and that his words are not to be construed as in opposition to any plan proposed for financial legislation. Mr. Cannon doesn't want to be ignored, and he has no intention of permitting the aged and dignified senate to formulate measures bearing upon important questions and pass them up to the house with instructions to enact them and ask no questions.

In his public speeches President Roosevelt has declared the need for more elasticity of the currency, and upon those words the western contingent has based the claim that President Roosevelt favors their plan. But the president has not indorsed any particular measure or proposed measure. He merely sees the need for prompt action and will do all that he consistently can to hasten such action. In his next message to congress he will likely go into the subject at some length and with his usual directness that will leave no doubt as to his personal opinions.

L. W. STRAYER.

To Straighten Out Its Affairs.

An execution has been issued against E. Trafford Wright and others by the McKeesport Title and Trust Company for $25,714 51. A member of the trust company stated yesterday that his company is the trustee of the Grandview Land Company and the mortgage was foreclosed at their request to straighten out business affairs. A number of McKeesport business men are interested extensively in the land company.

Lawyer Sent to Singsing.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—George E. Mills, the lawyer for Dr. Flower, who was convicted of attempting to secure and destroy public records in the interest of Dr. Flower, was sent to Singsing today from the Tombs to serve out his sentence. Mills must remain in state prison for not less than one year nor more than one year and six months.

Forest Fires in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The chief signal officer has received a dispatch from Alaska saying that the forest fires continue in the Tanana valley and the the construction of the telegraph lines are in a satisfactory condition.

Gov. La Follette at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 18.—Gov. R. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin addressed 4,000 people this afternoon at a session of the League of Civic Improvement. His topic was "Representative Government." The meeting was held in the great open air amphitheater.

Will Vote to Bond Town.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The citizens of Uniontown will vote next Tuesday on a proposition to issue $149,500 of bonds, $100,000 of which is to refund the present debt at a lower rate of interest, and the remainder for street improvements.

Millworker Overcome by Heat.

Frank Mantz, a mill worker living in Monastery avenue, was overcome by the heat at Sarah and South Tenth streets yesterday. He was taken to the South Side hospital and last night was in a serious condition.

Trolleymen's Wages Increased.

YORK, PA., July 18.—The conductors and motormen in the employ of the York County Traction Company were today granted an increase of 2 per cent in their wages.

News of Nearby Towns and Country

INTOXICATING LIQUORS WILL BE CONFISCATED

Company Commanders to Be Held Responsible for Conduct of Men at Camp.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., July 18.—Adjt. Clarence Rehn of Washington has sent out orders to the commanders of the Tenth regiment relative to the encampment of the Second brigade, N. G. P., at Somerset, from July 15 to August 1. In the orders, which are signed by Col. James E. Barnett, it is stated that the commanders of the companies will be held responsible for the discipline and conduct of the enlisted men of their respective commands while en route to and from camp. The order reads:

"The commanders will seize and destroy all intoxicating liquor found in the cars of their respective companies. And soldier caught pulling the emergency brake or destroying railroad property will be immediately discharged, relieved of his uniform and turned over to the railroad authorities for punishment. This order applies also to the advance details."

Companies B, H and K will leave Pittsburgh on July 23. Company A will leave Monongahela and companies E, D, I and C and band will leave their respective towns in time to make connections with a special train which will leave Connellsville over the Baltimore & Ohio. Transportation for horses will be furnished from Washington, Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

All the advance details will be under the command of Quartermaster Blaine Aiken of Washington. The following officers have been detailed to proceed to Somerset on July 22 to look after the advance details: Quartermaster Richard Coulter, Jr., Lieut. James Harkins, Assistant Surgeon Louis P. McCormick, Quartermaster Sergeant Alexander Eicher, Commissary Sergeant Robert W. Anderson and Hospital Steward Frank R. Graham.

AGED MINISTERS TO GET INCOME FROM A FARM

Ohio Farmer Makes Substantial Bequest to Superanuated Methodist Preachers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—John Linebaugh, a wealthy farmer of this county, has given 700 acres of the finest farm land in central Ohio to the support of superannuated Methodist ministers. The valuable property has been placed under control of the Ohio Methodist conference and the income will be used in the way indicated. The deeds to the land have been recorded.

Linebaugh first planned to establish a superannuated minister's home on his land. He even went so far as to erect three or four cottages for their accommodation, but he yielded readily to the advice of the Methodist conference that the income from the property and not the property itself be used for his charitable purpose. Linebaugh's gift to the conference is the largest single bequest ever received by it.

RETAIL CLERKS INCREASE SALARIES OF OFFICERS

ZANESVILLE, O., July 18.—The convention of the International Association of Retail Clerks adjourned today to meet in Galveston in 1904. The last acts of the convention were to raise the salary of President O'Brien from $300 to $1,200 a year, while Secretary-Treasurer Max Morris' salary was advanced from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. The per capita tax was also increased to 40 cents a quarter for men and 20 cents for women.

Saloon Men Win Election.

CANTON, O., July 18.—(Special.)—Reports from two precincts of Canton township indicate that the "wets" have carried the local option election today in the township. The majority was about 100. Saloon keepers were about the polls all day, while the "dry" men were equally alert, employing a chaffeur and automobile to bring the voters from the country districts.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

SHARON, PA.—Lightning struck a tree, killing seven cows belonging to Morris Danzer of Kinsman.

COSHOCTON, O.—Lewis Brown's crop of wheat was destroyed by fire by his young son playing with matches near the stack. The loss is $500.

ASHTABULA, O.—Clifford Marsh of Perry, a deckhand on the steamer Simon J. Murphy, fell into the river at Conneaut Harbor and was drowned.

ASHTABULA, O.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Crosby Hardware Company in this city and also damaged the main store building. The loss is $10,000.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Next week the firemen's carnival and exposition takes place and elaborate preparations have been made for them. Tuesday is parade day.

COSHOCTON, O.—The Coshocton Glove Company was organized, the proprietors being F. L. Timmons, W. A. Himebaugh and C. B. McCoy. They will employ 100 hands.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—David Albus, stable boss at the Standard brewery, was killed by a switch engine on the Pennsylvania railroad while on his way home from work. He was 42 years old.

COSHOCTON, O.—The Democratic county executive committee organized for the campaign by electing Joseph Callahan chairman, Charles A. Lambertson secretary and Charles E. Cotton treasurer.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—The Hon. J. W. Mansfield of this city, who has served as probate and common pleas judge, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to succeed Congressman J. J. Gill.

COSHOCTON, O.—On account of the scarcity of dwellings the Pope-Gossner China Company, which starts September 1, and will bring 50 families to Coshocton, started building a score of houses. They will erect more.

SHARON, PA.—Pennsylvania passenger train No. 222 ran into an oak tree which had been blown across the track during the storm. The engine was badly wrecked and Fireman J. T. Perrine had one of his arms broken by being hurled from his seat in the cab.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Pittsburgh and Mt. Shasta Gold Mining and Milling Company of Pittsburgh, capital $50,000, was incorporated here by Batisth Scott, D. M. Cunningham, John S. Parish, Pittsburgh; D. J. Robinstein, Williamsburg, Pa., and E. J. Sinclair, New Kensington, Pa.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Invitations are out for the first annual banquet, next Tuesday evening, to be tendered the trustees of the Western Pennsylvania Industrial School for Farming and Domestic Science. Among the supporters of the institution are Murry Verner and Dr. W. D. Clinton of Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.—A pipe organ recital by Walter E. Hall, organist of Trinity church, Pittsburgh, will mark the reopening of the Methodist Episcopal church here next Thursday evening. The church has been closed for several weeks while the new pipe organ, a gift from Andrew Carnegie, was being installed.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—There will be no Labor day celebration in New Castle, as expected. The Trades assembly was notified that Cascade park cannot be secured for that event, owing to the outing of the Knights of Pythias. At a meeting of the Trades assembly it was decided to hold a joint celebration with Youngstown and Sharon.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—The daughter of O. E. Emerich, 11 months old, hanged herself. She was asleep in her crib with a nursing bottle fastened around her neck. Awakening, she tried to climb out of the bed and the string which held the bottle caught. The child was dead when the mother went to look after her a few minutes later.

PROF. R. G. ALLEN,

Superintendent of Public Schools of Lawrence County, Who Was a Member of the Board of Examination for West Point and Annapolis Cadet Appointments.

HUNTINGDON FLOODED AND A BOY DROWNED

Heavy Rain Causes a Raging Torrent to Flow Through the Town.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 18.—The Juniata valley was visited last night and today by the heaviest rain fall that has occurred here in several years. In this place a small rivulet flowing through the town was converted into a raging torrent, causing several families to vacate their homes.

Edward Bricker, the 6-year-old son of Charles H. Bricker, was caught in this flood and drowned, his body being carried eight blocks.

The Juniata river has risen 12 feet, overflowing its banks and causing a heavy loss to many farmers by the destruction of their growing crops. The destruction to farming property along the Raystown branch is also very great.

COAL MINERS CAN ELECT CHECK-DOCKING BOSS

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 18.—The mine board of conciliation issued the following official report today setting forth that when a majority of the contract miners at a colliery petition their employer for a check-docking boss and elect such person, such person shall be accepted by the employer as the check-docking boss of the contract miners, and that the wages of such person shall be paid by the miners requesting the appointment.

Four Injured By Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, July 18.—By an explosion of gas today in No. 2 colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company at Plymouth four men, Henry Burtenstout, James Cool, Thomas Davis and Thomas Ascot, were burned. Their injuries are serious, though not considered fatal.

GERMAN WARSHIP IS ORDERED TO HAITI

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 18.—The German warship Falke called here today for orders. She will proceed to Port Au Prince, Haiti, tomorrow, owing to the gravity of the situation. The conflict there between President Nord and the chambers continues and has resulted in the proclamation of a state of siege and the calling out of the national guard.

Ten Roll Turners Go on Strike.

Ten roll turners at the A. Garrison foundry and machine works at Bingham and South Ninth streets, quite work yesterday morning. It is said the trouble was caused by the firm requiring the roll turners to use two tools in testing the chill on rolls. It is expected that the differences between the men and the company will be settled in time for the men to return to work by tomorrow.

Considered a Bad Omen.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—Superstitious people of New York view the wreck of the schooner Reliance on the Hudson river shore today with alarm for the safety of the America's cup. The Reliance was ran down and sunk near Kingston by the steamer Hudson, and Capt. Delaney drowned. The Reliance was built 70 years ago and floated until her namesake was built to defend the cup.

Resignation of a Financier.

Louis Rott, recently president of the Homestead Savings and Trust Company, yesterday resigned. In his letter of resignation he stated he desired to remain as prseident of the First National bank of Homestead, with which he has been identified for many years. The Homestead Savings and Trust Company was recently organized with a capital of $250,000.

AUTOMOBILE PLUNGES OVER AN EMBANKMENT

Dr. W. T. Burleigh of Pittsburgh Meets With an Accident Near Uniontown.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 18.—Dr. W. T. Burleigh and another Pittsburgh man had a very thrilling accident on the national pike, near Uniontown. A team being frightened, Dr. Burleigh stopped his automobile and the machine started backwards, the safety brake being covered with a coil of rope, the car plunged about 15 feet down a precipice, lodging against a tree.

A funeral party was passing along and the Undertaker, S. R. Shuman, of Uniontown, unhitched his horses from the hearse, fastened the coffin straps to the cable that held the automobile, and pulled the 800-pound machine back on the road.

Neither of the Pittsburgh men was injured and the machine was not badly damaged.

ONE MOMENT'S DELAY COSTS TRAVELER $100

Misses Train in New York and Hires Special to Overtake It. Business Urgent.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Just as the Pittsfield express was leaving the Grand Central station yesterday a man with a traveling bag rushed to the ticket window and called for a ticket to Chatham.

On being told that he was too late for the train he hurried to Stationmaster Stevens and called for a special train, saying he would give $100 to be put aboard the Pittsfield express or landed in Chatham before 1 o'clock, as his business was important. An engine and one car were backed into the station the impatient passenger stepped on board and a race against time was begun.

Orders were sent out to have the road cleared of all freight trains and to give the special every possible chance to overtake the express. When the Pittsfield train pulled into Katomah, 40 miles from New York, the special was so close to her that orders were sent to hold the express, and the belated passenger, who declined to give his name, boarded the Pittsfield train. The distance, 42 miles, was covered in 47 minutes.

FRANK A. PARKER.

Battleship Plans Will Stand.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—To prevent confusion, Secretary Moody took occasion today to reiterate the fact that there has been and would be no reopening of the question of the 13,000-ton ships Idaho and Mississippi, plans for which were approved some time ago. The ships will be contracted for and built as designed by the board of construction.

Railroad Makes Denial.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad today filed an answer with the interstate commerce commission, denying the complaint of the Cannon Falls Elevator Company of Minnesota, that its rate on wheat, rye and other small grains from Cannon Falls to Chicago and Minneapolis are unjust and discriminating.

Troop Going Into Camp.

The Homestead Troop, a private military organization, will camp on the Cheat river the latter part of August. Ex-Burgess J. Clyde Miller is captain of the company.

Paper Mill Destroyed by Fire.

MAYVILLE, N. D., July 18.—The fibre mill of the By-Products Paper Company burned today. Loss, $60,000; insurance about half.

CURED OF DISEASE BY LIGHTNING BUT DOES NOT RECOMMEND REMEDY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WOOSTER, O., July 18.—This county is the residence of a man who was cured of disease of long standing, while he feels that his cure is positive, he does not recommend the remedy to his friends. The man is Martin Rich, aged 60, of Milton township. The disease of which he believes he is cured was heart trouble, and the remedy prostration by lightning.

Mr. Rich while in the city last evening stated that while he and one of his employes were at work, lightning struck a tree near where they had taken shelter. "My man," said Mr. Rich, "was turned completely around by the shock and fell over unconscious. I was prostrated, but in a moment or two was able to get up, and turned my attention to reviving the man. It was but a short time until I had him all right."

Mr. Rich then went on to say that he had for some years been troubled with an affection of the heart, but that since his experience with lightning he had had no attack of his old trouble, and now that more than a week has passed he believed that he has been permanently cured.

Mr. Rich's farm is but a short distance from the place where four men were killed by lightning during the terrific storm a few weeks go.

WHEATLAND IRON MILL TO BE PUT IN OPERATION

Company Organized at Sharon Makes Application for State Charter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SHARON, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Application for a state charter was made today at Harrisburg by the Shenango Iron & Steel Company of this place. The company, which is capitalized at $200,000, is composed of Sharon and Pittsburgh men who will operate the Wheatland mill sold recently at receiver's sale.

The company will enlarge the mill by building finishing mills after which it will be started in full, affording employment to several hundred men.

A meeting of the stockhoders will be held in Pittsburgh next week when officers are to be elected. D. Leet Wilson of Pittsburgh, and Samuel McClure of Sharon; A. W. Herron of the Ft. Pitt National bank, Pittsburgh, and Morris Evans of Youngstown, are the principal promoters.

PORT VUE STRIKERS RECEIVE ULTIMATUM

McKeesport Tin Plate Officials Declare Plant Will Be Operated Without Interference.

Unless the men on strike at the plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company at Port Vue return to work tomorrow they will be considered no longer employes of the company, is the substance of a statement issued yesterday by E. P. Douglass, vice president of the company. Mr. Douglass stated that he had no intention of threatening the men on strike, but he said that the company insists on running its plant as it sees fit and will not tolerate outside interference. He denied that any discrimination is being made against union men. General Manager J. E. Lauck yesterday declared that the mill will be open and unrestricted by any labor organization, and that the men who quit work are welcome to return to their old positions.

The officials of the Amalgamated association attended a meeting of the strikers near the plant yesterday. President Theodore J. Shaffer, Secretary John Williams, Vice President Gibson and Ben I. Davis addressed the strikers. Secretary Williams said that the Amalgamated association has more money in its treasury at present than at the time the last big strike began, and if necessary its treasury can supply the strikers with $150,000 in a short time. A statement is being prepared and will be sent to the locals notifying them that a strike has been called and that a voluntary strike assessment will be acceptable, if the locals desire to make one.

It was declared by the manager of the plant last night that all the fires will be lighted tonight, and if the men now out do not return to work outsiders will be employed to operate the plant. The workmen were paid off yesterday as usual.

MANY VIOLENT DEATHS AMONG THE YOST FAMILY

Father, Four Sons and Many of Their Relatives Were Killed in Accidents.

Violent deaths have pursued the family and relatives of Frederick W. Yost, who was killed by a train Friday on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad bridge between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Yost was aged 40 years, single and boarded in Robinson street, Allegheny. He was employed by the American Bridge Company and attempted to cross in front of an approaching freight train. He was knocked down and his head was severed from his body by the car wheels.

Yost's death was the fifth violent death to occur in his immediate family, and a score of his cousins and other relatives have met violent deaths. His father was killed many years ago and three brothers met death from violence.

A number of cousins were killed in accidents, among them being John Schaefer, a sergeant of the Pittsburgh police force who was killed by a train a few years ago while attempting to rescue a horse and wagon at a railroad crossing in Carson street. Harry Fox of Esplen, another cousin, was killed by a street car recently, and Granville Gephart, also a cousin, of Pittsburgh, was instantly killed by a traction car a short time before. The list of violent deaths among the relatives of the family is a long one and is rarely equaled.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Police and Citizens Run Down Nervy Thief in Crowded Streets.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—A part of Broadway and of East Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets was thrown into an uproar today by a thief chase, which began in front of No. 707 Broadway and ended at No. 137 East Twelfth street, where the thief put up a desperate fight, but was finally landed in the police station.

The thief had picked up a package of coats valued at more than $400 in front of a store and was making off with it when he was discovered. Policemen and citizens gave chase. With a constantly growing crowd, six policemen leading it, following him, the man doubled, went through Twelfth and a minute later through Thirteenth streets. There he darted through a big stable. A moment later he had tripped on the big package he was carrying and the police caught him.

WASTE OIL FROM TIN MILLS TO BE USED TO MAKE SOAP

MONESSEN, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The officials of the United States Steel Corporation have at last solved the problem of disposing of the refuse palm oil, that has such an important part in the manufacture of tin plate, at a profit. At the National Tin Plate Company's office today Supt. P. E. Donner received instructions from headquarters at New York to prepare at once a shipment of 70 gross tons of this refuse oil, which is to be shipped to Wales, where the oil will be refined and used in the manufacture of soap.

All Men Barred from Picnic.

SHARON, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The Ladies of the Maccabees will hold their picnic at Trout Island on July 23 and it has been decided to bar all men. None will be admitted to the grounds. When this matter was brought before the lodge some of the young women who have sweethearts made a strenuous objection, but they were in the minority. Among the features will be a ball game between teams from New Castle and Sharon, foot races and other athletic events. It is expected that several hundred women will be in attendance.

Aged Letter Carrier Seriously Ill.

James Irwin, the oldest letter carrier in the downtown district of this city, is dangerously ill at his home in School street, Avalon. Mr. Irwin is suffering from blood poison, resulting from a felon he had on his hand several weeks ago, and the attending physician gives little hope for his recovery.

COOKING CHARMS THE CHILDREN

Something About the First Two Weeks' Work at the Ralston School.

PRACTICAL LESSONS GIVEN

Attractive Feature of Vacation Schools. Youngsters Learn to Make Candy at Small Cost, and Cooking of Cabbage and Potatoes Idealized.

The cooking classes of the vacation schools are attractive—there is no question about that. The attendance proves the truth of the assertion. The work done is full of possibilities. At the Ralston school during the first week of the vacation school session the attendance in the cooking classes was 98. The grocer's bill for the week was $4 40, making the cost per lesson for each child 4½ cents, exclusive of the cost of gas and the teacher's salary.

The three classes together used 12 dozen eggs and two pounds of butter, besides bread, salt and pepper. Soap and sapolio were important items, and the bill also included sugar, with which one class made candy.

In egg cookery the children learned that the yolk of a hard boiled egg should be mealy and crumbly, and that soft cooked eggs should stand in a covered boiler of hot water for 10 minutes, until the white is jelly-like and the yolk solid, but not leathery.

The appetizing expectations roused by the poached eggs, were more than met in the proof, for the children declared them "grand." They were served on toast made of stale bread and garnished with parsley.

Wrestled With Fudge.

One class wrestled with the vagaries of sugar in "fudge." All but four cooked theirs to the "soft-ball" and stirred it until it grained, saying of the product, "Um-m, but it's good!"

Of those four who did not quite succeed in getting the grained article, the two girls were interested enough to cook it a little more, but the boys, perhaps dreading to wash the boiler again, shook their heads over further cooking and said: "It's just as good sticky."

It is desirable that the children should know how to make candy at home, because they will have candy, and the home-made product is much cheaper than good store candy and very much purer than that offered for sale in the little shops.

The cost of each child's little plate of "fudge is reckoned thusly: One cup of sugar, .03; half cup of milk, .007; one tablespoonful of butter, .018; one-half ounce of chocolate, .016; total, .071. Seventeen cents for a nice lot of "fudge"—about one-half the cost of store candy of the same quality.

There is a further advantage in home-made candy besides that of economy and digestibility; there is a social value in being an accomplished candy maker, for most people like good candy, whether they are willing to acknowledge it or not.

Develops the Social Side.

After handing her candy round among the teachers the other day, one of the girls expressed her sense of social function thus: "When I do any one a favor it makes me feel so good."

Of course, the children will be taught that four ounces of sugar a day is enough for an individual, and that that amount should be distributed over the day, so that if they make half a pound of candy most of it should be given away, or kept for dessert next day. Imagine any one seriously recommending that to children! But one woman of strong personality was known to keep the candy under lock and key and dole it out during the week; "To avoid attacks of indigestion and consequent ill humor," she explained. And once, from a little girl in New England, was heard this strange exclamation: "Oh, I do love Sundays so!" When the surprised listener asked, "Why, Margaret?" thinking it was because she sang hymns Sunday afternoons, being a minister's daughter, the relief of the hearer was great when the child explained: "Oh, on Sundays we have such good candy for dessert!"

Art of Cooking Cabbage.

The first lesson in the second week was devoted to the cooking of cabbage and potatoes. It is feared that many people do not appreciate the delicacy of cabbage when properly cooked, and that the cynical ignoramus who gave this recipe for preparing it: "Cook it 10 hours and 10 miles from any house," started a popular prejudice and fallacy. Prepared in the way the children cooked it, it does not "smell to heaven," for the cover was left off the boiler and the fumes could not concentrate, and those that did arise were absorbed by the slice of bread laid on the top of the boiling cabbage. Moreover, the succulent vegetable was all cooked in 25 minutes, for the hard core was cut out and the head sliced into ribbons; then the ribbons were dropped into boiling water slowly—so slowly that the water did not for a moment stop boiling. And after having boiled for 20 minutes, a pinch of soda was added to soften the hard fibres; then in another minute or two the cabbage was done, and drained and seasoned and pronounced "delicious."

The Ideal Well-Cooked Potato!

The rest of that lesson was given to developing in the children's minds the ideal of a well-cooked potato. The point emphasized was that after the potato is boiled and the water drained off the art of cooking is shown by covering the boiler with a towel and leaving the potatoes over a low fire for 10 or 15 minutes, until they are dry and mealy through and through. Then, ah! what possibilities in that humble dish—no soggy, tasteless mass, but mealiness full of potato flavor that melts in the mouth and leaves that mental satisfaction which comes when things are adequate.

The remaining lessons during the second week were given to tough meat cookery. A man in New York the other day was laughed at by his friends because he said that tough meats are as delicious as tender meats if cooked slowly and for a long time; so he proved his assertion by cooking flank meat, at 10 cents a pound, for several hours with vegetables. That was the kind of stew the children made, and they declared it "fine."

Attendance Is Growing.

The attendance in the cooking classes during the second week was 129. The cost of materials was $8 20, making the average expense for each child 6 cents. The first report as to the value of the work in the home came in the other day when an adult member of a family remarked: "Your cooking school is working good in our house. My little sister cooked by dinner today for the first time."

M. M'I.

Wolves for Allegheny Zoo.

Two young Rocky mountain wolves will be added to the collection of animals in the Riverview park (Allegheny) zoo. They were given to Director E. J. McIlvain of the department of public works yesterday by August Streitcke, president of the Troy Hill Hunting and Fishing club, who has been spending several weeks in the mountains of Colorado.

Justice Lumpkin Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., July 18.—Justice Samuel Lumpkin of the supreme court of Georgia, died in Washington, Ga., last night.

SIX CARLOADS OF SILVER TRANSFERRED TO VESSEL

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—Six carloads of silver, amounting to about 15,000 pieces, arrived from the Philadelphia mint today and were transferred by treasury officials from the train to the steamship Indramayo, which lies at the wharf of the China and Japanese Steamship Company. Armed guards accompanied the treasure, which is destined for the Philippine islands. When the money is safely placed in the vessel's steel compartments and sealed the responsibility for it will be shifted from the federal government to the Philippine insular government. The Indramayo is expected to arrive in Manila in less than two months.

Probable Murder Mystery.

PORT STANLEY, ONT., July 18.—The body of a woman, about 25 years of age, was washed upon the beach yesterday. It apparently had not been in the water more than 24 hours. The body was stylishly dressed. An ugly looking cut was on the right temple which gives rise to a suspicion of murder. There was nothing about the body or clothing by which the woman's identity could be established.

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The discoverer of the Electro-Chemic Method.

He has devoted years and years of unbroken study to the development of his treatment, and has accomplished the greatest record of CURES in all medical and surgical annals. His printed promises are as good as a bond, because he has the facts and power to back them up.

I do not want you to take my word for the marvelous cures of Rupture I have effected through the discovery of MY ELECTRO-CHEMIC METHOD. Go deeper. Make a thorough investigation and interview any of the thousands of patients I have cured after other specialists and treatments had failed completely. What my patients will say to you will satisfy you that my procedure has stood the test of time—that it is the ONLY treatment in existence worthy of the confidence of sufferers and practitioners.

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J. E. WEAVER, Lisbon, O.
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A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

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MRS. L. D. WHITLATCH, Bellevernon, Pa.—FISTULA.
EDWD. BELL, Freeport, Pa.—PILES AND FISTULA.
ROBT. E. WYLIE, Houston, Pa.—PILES.
G. C. CUBBISON, Emlenton, Pa.—FISTULA.

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Louis Emanuel, Cor. Grant St. and Second Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jamison, Cor. Wylie Ave. and Fulton St., Pgh.
R. M. Sterrett, No. 6130 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
A. R. H. Harper, No. 4730 Liberty Ave., Pgh.
Erskine Drug Store, Cor. Penn Ave. and Main St., Pgh.
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Hoge's Pharmacy, No. 500 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Henry A. Spilker, No. 5202 Butler St., Pgh.
John C. Smith, No. 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
John B. Edie, McKeesport, Pa.
Otto A. Schad Co., No. 159 East Ohio St., Ally.
Kaercher Drug Co., Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Ally.
Glasser-Huckestein Drug Co., No. 113 Federal St., Ally.
Park Drug Store, Cor. Federal and Montgomery Sts., Ally.
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.
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as if by magic, one application often showing a remarkable improvement.

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food is positively the only preparation known to medical science that will round out hollows in the neck and produce firm, healthy flesh on thin cheeks, arms and hands.

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or breasts, shrunken from nursing, it has the highest indorsement of physicians. Two boxes are often sufficient to make the bust firm, large and beautiful.

Regular price $1.00 a box, but to all who take advantage of this SPECIAL OFFER and send us one dollar we will send two (2) boxes, in plain wrapper.

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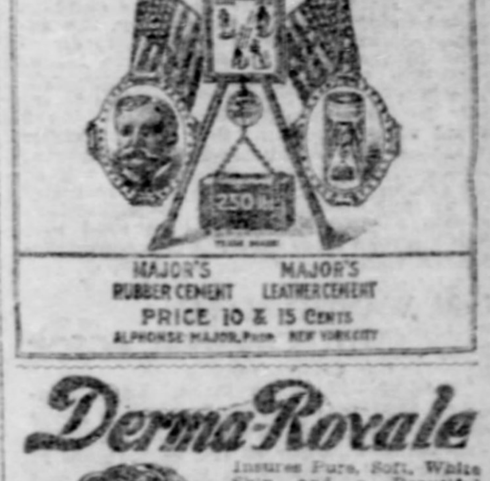

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COILS TIGHTENING AROUND JUDGE JAMES HARGIS

Breathitt County Tragedies to Be Investigated by Grand Jury Which Meets Tomorrow.

ACCUSED'S WEALTH OF NO USE

Judge Redwine Proposes to Find Persons Primarily Responsibe for Assassination and Arson and Has Incriminating Evidence Against Prominent Men.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

JACKSON, KY., July 18.—County Judge James Hargis of Jackson, who is also a member of the Democratic state central committee and his friend Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breadhitt county, are to be the subjects of a rigid investigation by a special grand jury here called to convene on Monday by Judge D B. Redwine of the circuit court. Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan are suspected of being behind assassinations, the burning of B. J. Ewen's hotel and the attempt to bribe Ewen not to testify against Curtis Jett for the murder of J. B. Marcum. The call embraces no only the investigation of arson and the bribery charges, but the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox as well.

The men indicted for the murder of Town Marshal Jim Cockrill and Attorney J. B. Marcum are looked upon as mere tools, having no other motive than serving Hargis and Callahan or making a few dololars by the deeds. Ewen says he knows the man who offered him $5,000 not to say that Jett fired the shot has not a dollar in the world of his own. Two men heard the proposition made to Ewen by Gardner Plummer, who has been summoned to appear before the jury and tell who caused him to approach Ewen.

Witnesses' Names Secret.

The names of the men to be witnesses have not yet been given to the public, but the officials of the court say they are substantial citizens and their word will be believed. Hargis and Callahan have been greatly concerned over the call for the thorough investigation. They do not know who are to testify against them and are in the dark as to how to reach them. Ewen says the plan was to take the money tendered to Plummer and then for the two witnesses whom he had concealed behind a portier to reveal themselves and place Plummer under arrest for giving a bribe and to turn the money over to the court. He says his wife and daughters objected to the scheme because they said they and their children would be marked for assassination for years to come, so great would be the wrath of the Hargis faction. The money was in $1,000 notes and it is said to have been traced in the banks to Jackson.

Judge Redwine says he will have the investigation thorough and that no man high or low, guilty of offering the bribe will be missed. Ewen is positive that the burning of his hotel will be traced to two men in the employ of the Hargis brothers. He says the proof against the men is conclusive and that they will certainly be indicted. The men had nothing against Ewen, but were working for Hargis.

JUDGE JAMES HARGIS.

James Hargis is worth more than $100,000, all made in Jackson during the past 30 years. He was born on the Pan Bowl, which is a body of land lying in a sharp bend in the Kentucky river comprising about 650 acres. He went to logging to get a start and then bought an interest in a store. Now the store of the Hargis Brothers is the largest in Eastern Kentucky and they have branches throughout the section.

Twenty Killed While He Is Judge.

During his term of county judge some 20 men have been killed in Jackson and none has been punished for the crimes. He turned the county from Republican to Democratic and has ruled with an iron hand. He is 42 years old, of commanding apearance and of a jovial disposition. He has a smile for his enemy and a hearty handshake and a kind word for every one. He is greatly admired by a certain element in the mountains and has but to command and they will do anything for him.

Hargis was made a state central committeeman at the same convention that nominated William Goebel for governor Hargis has lost two brothers in the relentless warfare being waged in Breadhitt county. John G. Hargis was killed by Jerre Cardwell and Ben Hargis was killed by Tom Cockrill, but both were killed in the open and in a battle to the death with the enemy. The men killed by the Hargis faction have been shot from cover.

Hargis says he will fight to the last ditch to save Curtis Jett and Tom White, accused of killing Marcum and Cockrill, because Jett's mother took him and his brother Alex in when soldiers looted their father's home during the civil war and now the woman who is his half sister has asked him to assist her in the defense of her son.

Ewen says that when Jett fired the second shot into Marcum he looked Jett squarely in the face and that Jett looked at him. He knows that Jett knows that he saw him and he was therefore afraid to tell the truth regarding the killing of Marcum so long as Jett was out of custody. Ewen says he will testify not only before the grand jury but will go to Cynthiana and testify in the trials of Jett and White.

CHAMPION LIAR HAS GREAT TALES

Tells How He Helped Senator Depew Save His Reputation as Story Teller.

HE HAS NO FALSE MODESTY

Lincoln Obtained the Idea of the Emancipation Proclamation from the Star Prevaricator, Who Also Gave Roscoe Conkling a Knock-Out Upper Cut.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

While walking out on Connecticut avenue a few days ago I ran across my old friend the Champion Liar. He was strolling along with his head bowed in reverie, and I had no doubt his imagination had been indulging in a fight of fancy.

"Queer old house, that," I remarked to him, pointing to the old Corcoran mansion, now occupied by Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

"Yes," he replied; "and I cannot pass the place now without recalling how I helped Chauncey to re-establish his reputation as a witty after-dinner speaker. I was walking by the place one morning, a few years ago, when I heard somebody call my name. Looking around, I saw the senator standing at a window and motioning to me. 'Come in a moment; I want to see you,' he said, and he ran out and opened the gate in the high brick wall on the Connecticut avenue side. Now, Depew and I had been rather intimate for years, and more than once he had called me into consultation on some political point, so that I was not surprised when he opened the gate and led the way to a seat in the beautiful garden at the rear of the house.

"'I want you to help me out of a hole,' said the senator to me. 'It's like this: I have been scheduled to make a speech at a banquet at the Arlington tonight and I am supposed to say something bright and funny. The toastmaster has served notice on me that I must spring something new, and that the guests will not stand for any chestnuts. Now, I don't mind confessing to you that I haven't told a new story for the last 20 years; just worked over the old ones, you understand. But here is a case where that will not do. I must spring at least one new joke; and I tell you, my friend, I am up against it hard, if you will pardon the slang.'

"I appreciated the senator's position keenly. 'But this is rather sudden,' I protested. 'I ought to have time to think.' 'Yes, I know,' said Depew; 'but the banquet is this evening and there is no time to lose. Can't you give me a suggestion?' I studied for a moment, and then said: 'Well, here is one that you might use. It can be twisted to fit almost any circumstances.' And I told him that story about the two Irishmen who were going home drunk, arm in arm, when they became separated and one grabbed the fence for support, while the other anchored to a tree. 'Mike,' yelled one, 'come on over here!' 'Not on your life,' said Mike; 'I'm havin. trouble enough stayin' where I am.'

"As a drowning man grasps at a straw, Depew grasped at that story. He wouldn't let me go until he had copied it verbatim in his notebook, and then he said he was going straight up to the senate chamber to memorize it. A few days later I met him at the capitol and asked him how the banquet went. 'Fine,' he said, 'and that story of yours was the hit of the evening. It really saved my reputation.' Yes, it's rather pleasant to know that you have saved the reputation of a great man."

There is a false modesty about the champion liar; I have discovered that. So far as I can see, there is no modesty of any kind about him. The great things that he has done and the great men with whom he has been thrown into intimate contact, are all commonplace to him. Either he has told stories so often that he has come to believe them himself or he has rehearsed them thoroughly, for he reels them off as fluently as the average person would relate some small incident that he observed the day before.

"Right here under this tree was where the freedom of the slaves was accomplished and I am the man who was responsible for it," said the liar to me, pointing to an immense elm that grew just outside the White House lot.

"Indeed!" I replied. "I had an idea that Lincoln had something to do with that little affair." My remark didn't please him.

"Precisely," he said. "Of course Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation, as every one knows, but a fact that vey few know is that it was I who induced him to do it. It happened this way: I was sitting under this tree one hot July night in 1862 when President Lincoln strolled out of the White House grounds and seeing me here, sat down beside me. Now, Lincoln and I were on pretty good terms, although I was much younger than he. We were so thick, in fact, and had known each other so long that I called him Abe and he addressed me as Jim." (What a pity, I thought, to waste a good Christian name like James when Ananias would have fit so well.)

"We talked for a while on general topics and the outlook of the war, when the president turned to me and said, 'Jim, what do you think of the proposition to free the slaves? I have been considering issuing a proclamation giving every slave his freedom, but I have not yet been able to see my way clear. I have talked it over with Seward and other members of the cabinet and while most of them agree with me, yet I fear that they are not giving me their opinion as freely as they might. What is your honest opinion? If you see any objection don't hesitate to speak out.'

"I didn't see any objection and I told him so. It seems to me, I said, that the Declaration of Independence settles any doubt on this point. Where it says that all men are created free and equal it probably means what it says, and if they are created free and equal they ought to remain that way. Lincoln sat there silently thinking for a long time and I saw that my argument had had some weight with him. Suddenly he stood up and reaching down he grasped my hand and shook it heartily. 'Jim, I'm much obliged to you. My mind is now made up. Your words have turned the balance and I am going over to the White House and write out that proclamation.'

"And he did. He went straight off to his office and penned the lines that struck the shackles from the arms of 9,000,000 slaves."

I don't like to discourage the liar by calling his attention to any apparent misfits in his facts, but I couldn't resist it in this case. "You say this incident happened in July," I remarked. "It was my impression that the emancipation proclamation was issued in September, 1862, and went into effect on New Year's day, 1863."

"Quite right," said the liar, not a particle ruffled. "It was promulgated in September and made effective on New Year's day, but if you will take the trouble to look up your history when you get home you will find that it was written during the previous July and that Lincoln did not publish it until the Union army made a propitious time by winning a big victory and Antietam furnished the occasion." Drat the liar. He had me there and I knew it, so I did not pursue the argument.

When I came upon the Liar at the capitol one day he was looking in at the door of one of the committee rooms on the first floor of the senate side. As I approached he turned and said:

"This was Conkling's committee room and it was the scene of many interesting little events. As you probably know, Conkling was an expert with the gloves, and even in his maturer years he loved nothing better than a friendly go with some one who was as good or better than himself. He was the strenuous kind, and if he were alive and in Washington now he would find a kindred spirit at the White House. Many a lively bout has been pulled off in this room with the door locked and no spectators but a few senators and friends of Conkling, who were devotees of the manly art. In those days I was pretty handy with the mitts myself, and although I was employed as a clerk in the state department and had little time for practice, yet I managed to keep in fairly good condition.

"One day a member of the senate came to me and said that he had heard that I was something of a boxer and that he would like me to have a three-round go with Senator Conkling before a small and select party, just for fun. He promised that the strictest secrecy would be observed, so there would be no danger of me getting into trouble over the matter. Well, I consented, and it was arranged that I should come up to the senate on the following Thursday, when everything would be arranged.

"I showed up at the appointed time and was escorted to Conkling's committee room here, where I was introduced as a friend of the senator who had made the match. The door was locked and we donned the gloves and went at it. I saw at the start that Conkling believed that his friends had introduced a 'ringer' for the purpose of putting him out of business and that he was determined to get even by lulling me to sleep. He was wary at first, but the first round ended with a rush that kept me hopping about very lively to dodge a knockout blow. But it also showed me that when the senator rushed his opponent he was careless of his guard and that if I took advantage of the opportunity I could do some effective work.

"Well, Conkling forced the fighting in the second round, and I contented myself with keeping on the defensive. Soon he came at me with a terrific rush, and with his head down, while his hands worked like pile drivers. Here was my chance. I gave ground and he followed me, evidently intending to get me into a corner, but I suddenly sidestepped and gave him an upper cut that was a terror. I think it was the only time that I landed on him during the bout, but it was enough. Conkling went down in a heap, and at first I was frightened, for I feared I had struck him too hard. But he soon came around all right, and he was game. He shook my hand and invited me to come up and try it again with him; said he wanted to learn how I did that trick. Just then the bell rang for roll call in the senate chamber and the crowd dispersed. Many a time after that Conkling and I faced each other with the gloves, but never again did I get the opportunity to work that upper cut. He was on the lookout for it." L. W. STRAYER.

SWELL REGIMENT JOKERS MAY REPENT AN ESCAPADE

English Military Social Lions Forget Dignity and Haze a Junior.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—Officers of crack regiments and especially young guardsmen, are so sought after for dances and dinners that it is only natural, perhaps, that their heads should be turned by so much attention. The recent "ragging case," in which seven officers were tried by court-martial for maltreating a civilian and were acquitted, has had absolutely no effect whatever on the behavior of other officers.

It is a matter of common knowledge that even if all the officers had been cashiered and disgraced all the smart clubs had arranged to receive them back again with open arms. And now comes the news of another case which can hardly be called "ragging," but which may be described as a stupid "practical joke," with disastrous consequences. This little escapade has not yet reached the London newspapers.

A youngster who recently obtained a commission in a Household cavalry regiment "looked upon the wine when it was red." If he had become intoxicated at dinner, all would have been forgiven, but a matinee orgy was considered the worst of form. So the youngster was dragged unconscious to bed, and when he had been tucked away the officers went into the courtyard to think of some good scheme to punish him.

There was the "scheme" before their very eyes, in the shape of a huge brown performing bear, which, with its Italian keeper was rejoicing the hearts of the troopers. The keeper and the bear were brought to the youngster's bedroom and locked in. The noise awoke the embryo general. The bear waltzed around the bedroom regardless of the furniture.

With a wild yell the boy threw up his hands and rolled over on the floor. His screams brought the jokers to the door and to their senses.

The youngster, who thought, of course, that he had lost his reason when he saw the bear, has actually very nearly done so. He is still seriously ill and suffering from shock.

It must not be thought for a moment that all officers of crack regiments are irresponsible. Taking them altogether they are good fellows much spoiled.

PEOPLE BELIEVE LEO WILL RECOVER

Physicians Fear Hemorrhage Should They Operate Again Upon Him.

RUMORS OF AN OLD TROUBLE

Cancerous Growth Which Was Removed by an Operation in 1898 Said to Be Again Troubling His Holiness—Physicians Are Reticent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, July 8.—Though the physicians privately assert the pope is doomed, their pessimism is not reflected in the bulletins which show the pontiff resting well with fitful intervals of sleep. The latter are made posible by the cool breezes of today. It is not denied that this rally is merely temporary, but it is so remarkable that the populace of Rome are beginning to hope Leo's life will be spared yet awhile.

It is doubtful if the physicians will operate again for the removal of this pleuric liquid through fear of a hemorrhage, owing to the discovery of blood in the serum in the last operation. The report has again gained currency that his holiness is realy suffering from a cancer. There is another foundation for the cancer report in that this liquid contained blood. The physicians decline to admit an analysis of the liquid. Owing to the vaccilation of the bulletins the populace are ready to believe any story.

Cardinal Gibbons has ordered his cardinal's robes for the conclave from the pontiff's tailor. Last night the pope granted Cardinal Rampolla special power to transact urgent business without consulting the pontiff. Rampolla suggested the formation of a commission of cadinals to direct the business of the secretary during his illness. The pope replied, "You know my wishes, and policy. It is my will that you alone execute them while I live."

Attitude of Quirinal.

The Italian government this evening semi-officially anounces that if the vatican authorities officially announce the death of the pope the government will close the schools and public offices and manifest other marks of respect, but lacking official comunication no notice of his death wil be officially taken. The vatican officials refuse to state whether they will notify the government of the death, but, as the decision ultimately rests with Cardinal Oreglia, who is openly hostile to the quirinal, no communication will be made.

An insistent rumor states that the pope is suffering from a cancer of the pleura and a reproduction of the tumor in the groin existed in 1898. Dr. Rossini, asked whether the present illness was due to the tumor of 1898, declined to answer. His reticence is supposed to be due to professional consideration for Papponi and Mazzoni, who made a different diagnosis before Rossini was called. The pope's tumor was cystic, the physicians admit. Innocent cystic tumors occasionally develop in the malignancy, and even after removal may recur in the internal gland organs. Such a recurrence is improbable in the pope's case on account of the length of time since the cystic tumor was removed. Secondary tumorous growths manifest themselves earlier.

Ask That Specialists Be Called.

It is reported that tonight the ambassadors accredited to the vatican requested that two foreign specialists be summoned, owing to the presence of the blood fluid extracted, indicating symptoms of pneumo-pleuritis, in which case there is hope for cancer sufferings. Dr. Mackenzie Davidson, the noted surgeon of Charing Cross hospital, has announced that he had successfully cured a case of superficial cancer by means of radium. Dr. Davidson is treating two other cases and promises success in each. Dr. Davidson said that radium proved successful and effective with superficial cancer, but cannot say it will cure internal cancer as he has not experimented with them yet and does not want to raise false hopes.

The case Dr. Davidson cured was cancer of the nose after unsuccessful treatment by X-rays. The cancer was exposed to radium for four exposures of an hour each given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing satisfactory, and in six weks, with two more exposures, the cancerous growth disappeared, not leaving even a scar. Dr. Davidson said warningly, "we have only treated superficial cancer with the wonderful radium. What it will do with internal cancer remains to be seen."

REVOLUTION IN FASHIONS.

Those of Sixty Centuries Ago May Be Produced in Paris.

PARIS, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Paris fashions are about to jump back some 6,000 years, if the advice of Professor Gayet is to be followed. He invited a number of the most prominent dressmakers to a lecture he was to give in the Muse Guimet on the fashions in the days of the early Egyptian kings, and also of the somewhat later Byzantine period.

Mr. Gayet has made a careful search in the metropolis of Antinous and brought to light the fully dressed skeletons of about 4,000 female figures who evidently belonged to the social set o. their day. The general outlines of most of the dresses were barely indicated by rough drawings from bas-reliefs. The professor displayed the actual stuffs out of which they were made, and his listeners were astonished at the delicate and fine tissues worn by the ladies of those by-gone ages.

He asserted, and was apparently supported by the evidence of facts, that the stuffs of those days, all hand worked, rivalled the most exquisite tissues produced in our days, and that the infinite variations in the creations of the then dressmakers were hardly inferior to what Paquin and Worth produce in our day.

MEN OF MANY TONGUES.

Public People of Europe Speaking Neighbors' Language.

PARIS, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—A number of forthcoming discourses show how public men now learn to speak fluently the language of their neighbors. Senator George Clemenceau will shortly go to London to be dined and will harangue in the language of his hosts upon a good understanding between Great Britain and France.

Recently Jean Jaures, vice president of the chamber of deputies, delivered a long discourse in excellent German. M. Paul Lafargue, former deputy of Lille and relative of Karl Marx, lectures in Spanish. Eurico Ferri, deputy for Rome, comes every year to Paris and delivers discourses on sociology in French worthy of the academy.

At the recent congress of Socialists Mr. Hyndman, of England, addressed the assembly in French, as did also M. Van Kol, of Holland.

PLEASANT OUTINGS
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during July and August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Chautauqua lake points and return, $6.00.

Each Tuesday during July, August and September, 15-day excursion tickets Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45, and Toronto and return, $8.90.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m. and 11 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains.

Special Chautauqua lake sleeping car now in service on 11 p. m. train.

BRITISH RACE IS DETERIORATING

Startling Statement Made by Descendant of Duke of Wellington.

ARE TOO MANY WEAKLINGS

Army Recruits Are Not So Strong as They Were in the Days of Napoleon's Conquerer—Physician Springs Another Scare About Insane.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 18.—Whether or not the British race is deteriorating physically is a subject which is running a close second among the topics of the week to the debate of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, which latter is certainly an open question in the sense that the columns of any and every newspaper, review and magazine are apparently free to anyone who cares to contribute his personal view to the stock of information, or misinformation, placed before the public.

The duke of Wellington has brought forward an array of statistics to prove that the class from which Tommy Atkins is in the main recruited are not what they were in the time of the Iron Duke in whose eyes a weakling was an abomination, let his moral character be never so impeachable, and his education and attainments of the highest.

The present duke's contention has given rise to much discussion. One writer denies flatly that Englishmen, as a race, are decreasing either in stature or physique and points trimphantly to the multitude of tall girls one sees in the ballroom, an argument which is rather beside the question as Amazonian regiments are not projected.

Another writer pooh hoohs the ducal Jeremiah by saying that the modern Englishman cannot begin to get into the suit of arms worn by his crusading progenitors, while a third takes another tack by exclaiming:

"What if we are more diminutive than we used to be? We dare assert that a regiment of costermongers unarmed would overcome a regiment of weaponless grenadiers."

Meanwhile another note of alarm is struck by Dr. Ernest W. White, professor at Kings college, who, in his presidential address to the Medical Psychological association, said that facts point to an accumulation of the chronic insane, and that the number of cases of meloncholia had vastly increased, frequently resulting in chronic insanity.

During the last few years Dr. White had been struck by the large number of cases of evolutionary mental breakdowns occurring in patients of the upper and middle classes from 18 to 20 years of age. This was the result of the strain of education and the worries of life upon brains unequal to the stress under which Londoners lived. Late marriages were more frequent than they were 50 years ago, and that did not conduce to healthy stock. Late hours, unnatural excitements and the greater stress of life all had their effect on the increase of insanity and he feared that the race generally was less robust mentally as well as physically than formerly.

MADE PLEA IN COURT WEARING YELLOW SHOES

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Horrifies French Lawyers by His Strange Pedal Attire.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the sage and correct ex-premier, the cultured scholar, the finished gentleman, and the only available candidate in sight for the succession of President Loubet, has made what they would call in the west a "bad break." His re-entry to the law courts this week has been a triumphal one.

His plea against his eminent adversary, Raymond Poincaire, was a model of forensic oratory.

But the solecism committed by the ex-premier in having worn beneath his toga a pair of shining yellow shoes, has gladdened the hearts of his enemies and carried consternation into the ranks of his friends.

Such a thing has never been known in the history of the palais de justice. The members of the bar say it is worse than if a man were to wear a white hat at a funeral or a woman a dressing gown at a dinner party.

Now the enemies of the ex-premier assert that a man who is capable of such a broad breach of the proprieties is not fit to preside at the Elysee. The yellow shoes may have been Waldeck-Rousseau's undoing.

The simultaneous appearance of ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and ex-Minister Poincaire at the Paris bar has drawn immense crowds to the court. The students of the Paris law school were present in a body at the first sitting.

INDIA MUST PAY BILL.

Cost of Garrisoning South Africa Saddled on Already Overtaxed Country.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—The latest outrage perpetrated upon the moral sense of mankind by a distorted disorganized group of men, calling themselves ministers of the king, has been to impose on the poverty stricken millions of India one-half the cost of the South African garrison.

Before they made war which was to secure forever the British paramountcy in South Africa, 6,000 men amply sufficed to keep the British flag flying in South Africa. After spending 200,000,000 sterling and killing 40,000 men, 20,000 children and 5,000 women. It is now discovered that flags are unsafe unless South Africa is permanently garrisoned by 25,000 men.

In order to conceal the damning significance of this fact it is pretended that half of this garrison is required as a reserve for the Indian army and the cost of it is to be thrown upon the unfortunate natives of India who are already taxed to the bone and who during the past decade have been dying by millions of sheer starvation.

TO BE BURIED MONDAY.

Remains of Chief P. M. Arthur to Receive Private Interment.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who died suddenly in Winnipeg Thursday night, will be held at the family residence, No. 1420 Euclid avenue, this city, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will arrive in Cleveland Sunday evening. The interment will be private.

The Rev. Paul F. Sutphen of the Second Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, will deliver the funeral oration. Assistant Grand Chief A. B. Youngson of the brotherhood, who has been lying ill in a hospital at Meadville, Pa., was reported to be slightly better today.

SPRAY IS DASHED OVER BOARDWALK

Visitors to Atlantic City Are Entertained by a Splendid Storm.

FIFTY BATHERS IN THE SURF

Lifeguards Kept Busy Looking After Them—Weather Man Had Predicted a Pleasant Day—Old Seaman Fear That Many Vessels Have Been Lost.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Young's Ocean Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—A southwest storm of unusual severity struck Atlantic City about 10 o'clock this morning and increased in velocity steadily until late this afternoon. It was almost impossible to walk on the boardwalk.

The storm came unheralded. In fact the weather forecast issued by the local observer was for warm weather and sunshine. The morning did open brightly and the sun was warm until the wind changed.

The excursion trains from Philadelphia were unusually large and fully 10,000 visitors were landed here, all of them expecting to have a good time. They had not been here half an hour before it was raining torrents and the crowds were driven indoors. The greater number of them found refuge on Young's pier and as many as could find places lined up along the railing and laughed at the plight of the venturesome ones who attempted to carry umbrellas.

Fortunately the tide was high early in the day, and the severity of the storm was on the ebb tide. As it was, at the time for low tide the sea was above the ordinary high tide mark and was lashed into a fury by the gale, sending breakers dashing against the bulkhead in the lower section of the city that sent sprays 30 feet into the air.

For the first time this season it was necessary to inclose The Gazette bureau with glass to protect the visitors from the spray. None but the foolhardy ones ventured into the surf and it might seem surprising but there were nearly 50 of them, and they kept the entire life guard busy. Old seamen say that if the sea keeps up they will expect to hear of wrecks along the coast.

Pittsburghers at the Seashore.

Pittsburgh arrivals today are:

BREXTON.
Mrs. Hall,
Mr. Evans.
BOWKERS.
J. B. Barr,
D. S. Cato.
CHETWOOD.
Harry Brennman,
Mrs. H. Brennman,
S. A. Brennan.
COLEMAN.
C. Grant,
M. Morris.
CONQUERORS.
Miss Pearlman,
F. Moss.
EDEN HALL.
M. R. Winters.
FREDONIA.
Mr. S. X. Smith,
Mrs. S. X. Smith.
KILCOURSE.
W. Dick,
W. F. Doerr.
LA TOURAINE.
Robert Hoffman,
Mrs. E. Boulton,
Mattie E. Culp.
MORRIS.
G. H. Harlow,
M. H. Harris.
MERVINE.
H. L. Christy,
Mrs. A. F. Christy,
Miss Mame Christy,
Gustave Bauer,
John Adams,
Ralph Adams.
ROSSMORE.
W. Earling,
Miss Hasting.
RIO GRANDE.
Robert Thomas,
Miss Sherber.
RITTENHOUSE.
Miss Burte,
H. Hurst.
BRADDOCK.
Miss Anna Divinell,
Miss Doda J. Evans,
Mrs. E. J. Forbes,
Miss Ida B. Fielding,
Mr. and Mrs. Beadle,
Mr. George Walton,
Mrs. George Walton,
Miss W. F. Bickford,
Mr. C. T. Pratt,
Dr. Robert Morgan,
W. T. Treadwell Esq.
Mr. W. S. Clark,
Mrs. W. S. Clark,
Mrs. O. K. Bush,
Mr. C. McConnell,
Mr. W. Mangan,
Mr. B. F. Massey,
Mrs. E. Beck,
Mr. H. Villa,
Mrs. J. M. Bolendorf,
Mrs. M. Keeling,
Dr. D. D. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sankey and son,
Mrs. Fannie Sankey,
Miss O. Sankey.
SILVERTON.
Mr. R. Howard,
Miss Hurst.
STRAND.
Mrs. Lehman,
H. Porch.
SAN JOSE.
Miss C. Moore.
WORTHINGTON.
Mr. W. Fritz,
M. Mountz.
CHELTENHAM.
William Tracy.
DUQUESNE-MARION.
Miss May,
Miss Rex,
Miss Degan,
Mrs. R. Colley,
Mrs. R. Colley, Jr.
YOUNG'S HOTEL.
Thomas J. A. Samuels
Archie Samuels,
Milton Samuels,
Anna Samuels.
CARLETON HALL.
Miss Marion,
H. Harrine.
HAINE'S HOTEL.
Miss Braddock,
M. Held.
AGNEW.
C. Duston.
HOAG.
W. G. Brinch.
ARLINGTON.
Martha Patterson,
Agnes Erwin.
BONIE.
Mr. Herriy,
Mrs. Herriy.
TRAYMORE.
J. B. Atwood,
R. L. Ogden.
BELMONT.
Miss L. Hackett,
Katherine Bowe,
Margaret A. Hackett,
G. G. Oetting,
Mrs. G. G. Oetting,
Lemer Oetting,
Margaret Oetting,
Peter Schusler,
Mrs. Schusler,
Miss Schusler,
W. P. Hofmerter,
William R. Hofmerter,
Mr. Sandles,
Mrs. Sandles.
CHAMPLAINE.
Mrs. Cora Wagner,
James Wagner,
Miss D. Wagner,
Mrs. Eliza Davis.
CARLSBAD.
P. Lindinmuth,
Thomas A. Green,
David Jones.
HATBORO.
Mr. Watkins,
Mrs. Watkins,
Theo. Werll,
Mrs. Werll,
D. H. Barbour,
P. Batcher,
Robert G. Washbrough,
T. W. Herwich,
A. Kivian,
Mrs. Kivian.
IROQUOIS.
Mrs. A. C. Huges,
Miss A. M. Reilly,
Miss L. M. Rafferty,
Miss A. Huges,
Master Robert Huges.
HADDON HALL.
H. B. Murray,
Mrs. E. H. King,
J. W. Robinson,
Mrs. G. L. Robinson,
Miss A. Robinson,
Mrs. W. C. Eberhardt,
L. B. Eberhardt,
Miss Eberhardt,
Melville Eberhardt,
Hilda Eberhardt,
Thomas Evans,
Mrs. Thomas Evans,
J. Goettman,
Mrs. J. Goettman,
W. R. Goettman.
LABELLE INN.
S. G. Cameron,
Mrs. Cameron,
Margaret Cameron,
H. J. Fletcher,
Charles F. Menges,
Mrs. F. Menges,
Frank Stanley,
O. Bradley,
F. J. Litz,
L. B. Fitzel,
Mrs. Fitzel,
Samuel Fieldman,
Harry J. Fletcher.
LA FONTAINE.
Robert Scott,
Mrs. Scott,
William Scott,
Herbert Boltz,
Mrs. Boltz,
Miss H. Boltz.
MAGNOLIA.
George Hosick.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
F. E. A. Den,
Mrs. M. A. Kennedy.
MEYERDALE.
Mrs. E. C. Mitern,
Mrs. J. J. Blank,
Mrs. J. M. Weaver,
Charles A. Blanch.
PARK.
Frank Sall.
ROXBOROUGH.
Charles H. Humberke,
J. S. Patterson,
Mrs. Patterson,
Mrs. N. W. Nolen,
Master E. M. Nolen.
RICHMOND.
E. H. Guinneff,
A. J. Bell.
RALSTON.
W. B. Anderson,
Natalie M. Spear,
Robert Brooks,
Mrs. Brooks and child,
Leah McKinley,
Lidie McKinley.
RUTGER'S INN.
E. A. Doherty,
Joseph W. Clyde.
STANLEY.
O. C. Aubrey,
Dr. C. Wells,
W. S. Dunham,
Mrs. Dunham,
Miss L. Davis,
C. K. Young.
W. C. LITTLE.

42-STORY BUILDING.

W. R. Hearst Said to Contemplate Its Erection for New York Newspapers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—William R. Hearst's ambition to be up in the world is not alone political. He some time ago purchased a bit of real estate bounded by Broadway, Eight avenue, Fifty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, on which to erect a building to house his local newspaper enterprises.

A "well-informed real estate man" said today that Mr. Hearst's building would be 42 stories high. This would make it 200 feet taller than the Park Row building, now the tallest in the world, and would for outshine the Washington monument, which is 550 feet high. Real estate men say such a building on so small a piece of ground—about 4,700 square feet—would be more valuable as an advertisement than as a renting proposition.

FRANK A. PARKER.

Stage Employes Elect Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—The International Association of Stage Employes elected the following officers: President, P. J. Barry, Boston; vice presidents, S. I. Simmons, San Francisco, Anthony Kelly, Pittsburgh, George Storminger, Norfolk; secretary-treasurer, Lee M. Hart, Chicago. The convention adjourned to meet in Milwaukee in July, 1904.

SHORTAGE IS $73,000.

Treasury Experts Complete Examination of Auditor Petty's Office.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The special report of the treasury experts on their examination of the affairs of Auditor Petty of the District of Columbia, fixed the shortage in that office, for which James M. A. Watson, a clerk, is now in jail, at $73,397, the figuree heretofore announced. The experts criticise the system by which the money was handled in the auditor's office and make recommendations which in effect divorce the funds from the auditor's office and enlarge the powers of the district disbursing office.

The report says: "Mr. Watson appears to have been put in charge of the papers and records of the office pertaining to permit to work in December, 1898, and from the time of his taking charge until about June 1, 1903, a period of more than four years, his work does not appear to have been revised, checked up or otherwise proved or tested by any other employe of the office or by the auditor. Two reasons were given for failure to make such revision or test: First, the inadequacy of the working force of the office, service after office hours being frequently required to keep up with current work, without undertaking revision; second, that the auditor believed, upon what he considered to be credible information, that from time to time Mr. Watson's work was checked up by Mr. Lapham of the engineers' office, who furnished in great part data for vouchers pertaining to Watson's accounts."

Boat Excursion and Picnic.

The Sunday school of the Church of the Good Shepherd will combine a boat excursion with a picnic at their annual parish outing, which will be held on Tuesday, at Olympia park. The steamer will leave the wharf at the foot of Hazelwood avenue at 9 a. m.

FASCINATING SUMMER FICTION

The August Number of

THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

OPENS WITH THE MOST BRILLIANT NOVELETTE OF THE YEAR,

Sylvia's Husband
By MRS. BURTON HARRISON

A more charming story has not recently been published. The scene is laid in a beautiful old Irish castle during a country house-party, and the comedy played there is unfolded in the most delightful manner. Mrs. Harrison is one of the most popular authors of the day, and she has written nothing more entertaining than "Sylvia's Husband." For a Summer afternoon this novelette will prove an atractive companion.

Other interesting features of this number are:

"THE BELL IN THE FOG," a powerful psychological story, - - - - - By GERTRDUE ATHERTON

"THE WIRE-TAPPERS," an unusual, exciting tale, By ARTHUR STRINGER

"VERS DE SOCIETE IN FOREIGN TONGUES," a brilliant article, - - By BRANDER MATTHEWS

"THE BROTHERS," a strong piece of fiction, By ELIA W. PEATTIE

And, in addition, there are stories by THEODOSIA GARRISON, PRINCE VLADIMIR VANIATSKY, ANNE O'HAGAN, G. B. BURGIN, JAMES BRANCH CABELL, and others.

The poems are contributed by such well-known verse writers as Madison Cawein, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Frank Dempster Sherman, Seumas MacManus, Clinon Scollard, Virginia Woodward Cloud, and Charlotte Becker.

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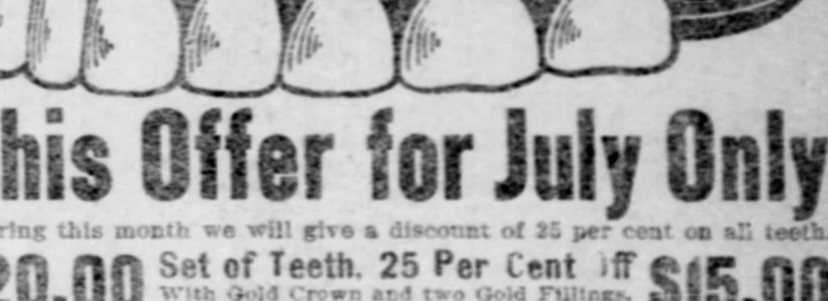

This Offer for July Only

During this month we will give a discount of 25 per cent on all teeth.

$20.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off $15.00
With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings. FREE.

$15.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off $11.25
With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE.

$12.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off $ 9.00
With Gold Crown, FREE.

$ 8.00 Set of Teeth, - - - $ 5.00

Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.

We offer $500 reward for the production of ONE PERSON having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair FREE OF CHARGE.

These prices include PAINLESS EXTRACTION OR NO PAY. NO COCAINE, NO POISON, NO TORN MOUTHS.

Gold Crowns, 22k, Guaranteed, $3.50. Gold Filling, $1.00 Up.
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WORK CONSUMED MUCH TIME

Life Among the Scenes and the Peoples He Describes Fitted the Author to Write Intelligently of the Subjects on Which He Touches.

A valuable set of books has been offered to the public in the set of 12 octavo volumes of John L. Stoddard's lectures. There are about 4,400 pages of the Stoddard descriptions and 4,400 half tone pictures of the things described. The books are offered in a variety of styles and at prices to suit the people in all walks of life. The works are produced by the Balch Brothers Company.

The public is well acquainted with Mr. Stoddard, as in his lectures in the last 18 years he has addressed over 3,000 audiences and has been listened to by over 3,000,000 persons. It is said of Mr. Stoddard that he has the eye of an artist, the soul of a poet, the eloquence of an orator and the keen perception of a philosopher. A purpose conceived in childhood has been faithfully followed for a quarter of a century. At the age of 13 years the great lecturer decided on his life plan and wrote a letter about it to Bayard Taylor. The wanderful traveler sent the youth an autograph reply telling him he was on the right track and advising him to go ahead. Since then Mr. Stoddard has tried to do one thing and do it well.

Much Reading and Traveling.

Over 500,000 pages have been read and more than 250,000 miles have ben traveled by Mr. Stoddard in preparation for his lectures. For years the lecturer and writer has lived amid the scenes and among the people of other lands, so that his lectures are not composed of matter cribbed from encyclopedias and guide books, but tell of the things he himself has seen. Much has been done by Mr. Stoddard to bring the education of travel within the reach of many people.

In the publication of his lectures he will do vastly more, in that countless families will now have "Stoddard's lectures" at home.

The scope of these lectures is world wide. They constitute a fireside tour around the globe with Mr. Stoddard as traveling companion, telling what things to see and when to see them, interpreting their meaning, and answering questions about them. The reader visits places in every land where are to be found the things that are the most interesting and most inspiring, not only in architecture and natural scenery, but also in art, literature and in the past and present life of the world.

Information in the Books.

The work is full of information. It is a condensation into 12 volumes of what Mr. Stoddard has learned about the world we live in from 10,000 books, 250,000 miles of travel, and many years' sojourn in foreign lands. His pages bristle with striking facts, the following being an example: "Just 67 years after the birth of Christ a daily paper was started in Peking and has been running ever since."

The books abound in rhetorical illustrations which cause similar facts to become full of meaning. In emphasizing the size of the great pyramid he says: "If its material were torn down it would suffice to build around the whole frontier of France a wall 10 feet high and one and one-half feet thick."

Mr. Stoddard's text is a marvel of simplicity, directness, naturalness and vividness. The illustrations are the famous Stoddard views from the original photographs made for Mr. Stoddard by his own photographer under his personal supervision. They are arranged by Mr. Stoddard himself.

As regards paper, press work and binding, the greatest pains have been taken to make a set of books that would harmonize with the conception which cultured people have of "The Stoddard Lectures."

It is impossible to estimate the value of such a set of books. If one has had the pleasure of travel, there is a constant delight in revisiting familiar scenes with Stoddard. If one contemplates travel, it is a benefit to prepare by the perusal of these volumes. If one has never been and never can go abroad, the ideal substitute for foreign travel is Stoddard's works.

CUBAN PRESIDENT SENDS GREETING TO ROOSEVELT

Palma Is Grateful for Consideration Shown by the United States.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

HAVANA, July 18.—President Palma has sent a letter to President Roosevelt, expressing his personal gratification for the consideration shown by the United States throughout the negotiation of the treaties and also his pleasure over the satisfactory conclusions regarding naval stations and the Isle of Pines questions. The Cuban administration is greatly pleased over the action of the senate on the treaties which, he believes, relieve what might have developed into an embarrassing situation both for the United States and Cuba.

The authorities learn that the amount of government land within the area of the naval station at Guantanamo is much greater than was supposed. The expense of acquiring the private holdings will not be great. Condemnation proceedings, under the present Spanish law, have practically been completed by the government.

The gunboat Nashville will proceed at once to Bahia Honda, where she will be joined by the Cuban engineers. The area of the situation at Bahia Honda includes land on both sides of the harbor.

TRUST COMPANY OPENS.

Mt. Washington Savings and Trust Co., a Federal National Branch, Starts Business.

The Federal National bank has taken over the Mount Washington Savings and Trust Company, which will start business tomorrow at its new quarters, Grandview avenue and Shiloh street, Mt. Washington, with a paid up capital of $125,000. The present building will be remodeled at a cost of about $10,000 and will be used for about one year, when a fine new banking house will be erected on the site.

The Mount Washington Savings and Trust company was organized with local capitalists controlling the stock, a number of Mt. Washington and Duquesne Heights business men being interested. The trust company will clear through the Federal National bank. C. C. Boehmer is president and W. L. Bond, jr., treasurer. Cashier Hill of the Jeannette National bank will have a similar position with the new institution. The directors are John P. Stang, C. C. Boehmer, Frank C. Jones, Daniel Hilf, John S. Stevens, A. G. Smith, E. L. Kearns, John F. Murphy, president of the Sheridan Trust Company; G. W. Eisenbers, vice president of the Federal National bank, and W. A. Roberts, president of the Sharon Trust Company. Attorneys Smith & Kearns are the solicitors.

TOM L. JOHNSON DECIDES TO RUN

Cleveland Mayor Will Accept Democratic Nomination for Governor If He Can Get It.

TWO STRONG OHIO FACTIONS

Lentz Sounds Bugle Note Summoning Radicals to Battle With Conservatives. Kansas City Platform to Be Insisted Upon Since Bryan Advised Johnson.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—All doubt as to the candidacy of Tom L. Johnson before the Democratic state convention, which meets here late next month, was dispelled this week by the simultaneous publication in a number of thick-and-thin Democratic organs of the state of an inspired editorial urging and predicting the nomination of Mayor Johnson for the governorship. The article was prepared by John J. Lentz, who expects to be sent to the United States senate in case Johnson controls the convention and the Democrats elect a majority of the legislature. It put the case strongly, almost desperately. Johnson is compared, to his advantage, with Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. He is hailed as the leader of his age, and it is set forth that his nomination and election are essential, not only to the welfare of the party in Ohio, but to the life of the national organization.

The editorial was submitted to Johnson before it was published, and in the form in which it finally appeared and was approved by him. In effect it was his formal announcement that he is out for the nomination and that he will wrest it from John L. Zimmerman if he can. Zimmerman will not quit the race, and the battle between the radicals and the conservatives is fairly on.

The Johnson men will insist upon the indorsement of the Kansas City platform by the state convention. If it were not for their attitude upon this question there might yet be a chance for harmony. Neither side will yield upon this point, and Bryan will be brought here a day or two before the convention meets to do what he can for the Johnson forces.

Lentz Outlines Platform.

Zimmerman would neither run himself on a Kansas City platform nor support a man who did. The views of Johnson and Zimmerman are not widely at variance with respect to state issues, and the great fight will be over Bryanism in the platform. Mr. Lentz, shortly after the publication of the editorial to which reference has been made, outlined, with Johnson's approval, the sort of platform the radicals wish to see adopted. This is what he said, in part:

"I would declare very plainly against perpetual franchises. I would declare very plainly against city councils granting any kind of franchises without also requiring that the franchise be submitted to a direct vote of the people before the corporation could secure a title. I would put in the platform a plank declaring our intentions to get rid of a system of taxation which was conceived and projected when the principal property of the state consisted of sheep, hogs, cattle, horses and the like. The great property values found in Ohio today are not found on the farms, but largely in the possession of franchise-owning corporations.

"I would also insert in the platform a plank declaring in favor of municipal ownership and another against the Cox municipal code in every particular where that code deprives the people of home rule and where it imposes upon communities unnecessary officers, unnecessary salaries and unnecessary taxation. I would brand the so-called curative act for the Cincinnati Street Railway Company as highway robbery.

"I would declare in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote, and I would condemn in severest terms the violation of the civil service law.

"Of course, I would expect the Democratic party of Ohio to continue its loyalty to the national platform adopted at Kansas City. I would include in that connection a plank favoring a postal telegraph and telephone system, to be owned and operated by the government in connection with our present postal system."

Lentz and Johnson understand each other thoroughly and the former has outlined here all the important provisions of the platform which the radical element will ask the Democracy of the state to indorse. Johnson is not quite keeping his promise that the campaign should be fought solely on local issues. His recent visit to Lincoln, Neb., ended the hesitation he previously showed with respect to the indorsement of the Kansas City platform. His friend Bryan persuaded him to the course which he has determined to adopt and it means a widening of the breach in the Ohio Democracy, whichever element wins at the convention. The Zimmerman platform will not differ materially from the Johnson-Lentz declaration of principles, save only that it will ignore the Kansas City instrument. Goaded on by the Radicals, the Zimmerman men may even insert an out-and-out declaration in favor of the gold standard. Factional feeling is running as high as that and, whichever side is forced to content itself with a minority report in the committee of resolutions, an exceedingly lively and interesting time is promised.

Zimmerman Is Stronger.

It is hard to say which faction will win. Zimmerman is unquestionably stronger with the rank and file. All the old leaders, men like Judson Harmon and Harlem Cleveland of Cincinnati and James Kilbourne and Allen W. Thurman of Columbus are with him. But against him is arrayed the most active and untiring political leader in the state. Johnson is darting into this county and that, fixing up his fences and lining up his men, while Zimmerman, the Democrat of the old school, who does not see why men should fight and spend money for political honors, stays at home and trusts to the friendship of his fellow citizens. Whatever the outcome, Zimmerman may be relied to conduct himself as a gentlemen, on the ticket or not.

Although he has made up his mind to accept the nomination for the governorship, Johnson has no thought of winning the race. He plans to make a vigorous assault upon Hanna's seat in the senate and Bryan has persuaded him that he can command more votes in his canvass than any other candidate who might be named. He hopes merely to cut the Republican plurality so deeply that the Republicans will lose their majority in the legislature. This, after all, is the one great issue of the Johnson campaign. He believes it possible to defeat Hanna and that is what he will try to do, if it takes the last ounce of his energy. To this end he is attempting to secure the nomination of reputable Democrats in all the close districts and he has succeeded in defeating everyone of those upon whom he placed the ban for their official conduct during the recent session of the general assembly. He maintains that he will not go to the senate himself, if his plans are successful, but even his friends doubt his sincerity on this point.

LAKE TOURS.

Cheap Excursions Via Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. and D. & C. Steamers.

Steamboat express leaves Lake Erie station, Pittsburgh, at 7 p. m., city time. Mackinac Island and return, $16.10. Cheboygan and return, $16.10. Petoskey and return, $18.60. Les Cheneaux islands, $17.10.

Stocks Deeply Price-Slashed—This July Sale Spares Nothing.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Express Prepaid on Orders of $5.00 and Over.

During July and August Store Closes 5 P. M. Except Saturday.

Reductions On Women's Suits, Skirts and Waists,

It is a fact, which thousands of women appreciate more and more every day, that here on our second floor they can choose from the most representative gathering of ready-to-wear apparel in the two cities; and now, with the prices throughout the entire stocks deeply slashed, this fact is more important than ever. Many of these garments are recent arrivals, being purchased as surplus stocks from large manufacturers and offered in many cases at the bare cost of materials. These, too, are now reduced for clearance—a double reduction from the original price on the garments, which makes phenomenal bargains.

$20 Summer Dresses—$10. Summer dresses made of fancy organdies and lawns, trimmed with broad strips of cluny lace on waist and skirt. Also linen suits in blue or white, trimmed with lace and embroideries. Neatly tailored garments at the Reduction Sale price of $10.00

$18 Silk Foulard Dresses—$12. Made of fine silk or satin foulards, mainly blue grounds with white figures; trimmed with fagot stitching, tucks and pleats. $18 Dresses. At this Reduction Sale $12.00

$25 Silk Suits—$15. Made of best quality plaid silks, waist with Duchess front and trimmed with covered buttons; skirt with kilted flare. Entire suit neatly piped with red or black. Also silk foulard suits and dresses very neatly made. Reduction Sale price $15.00

$18 and $20 Tailor-Made Suits—$10. Made of Venetians, broadcloths and mixtures in blues, browns, grays and black, coat in blouse, Norfolk or tight fitting styles and skirts flared in walking or dress lengths. All reduced to the Sale price of $10.00

$40 and $50 Tailor-Made Suits—$25. Important reductions on novelty suits in mixtures or plain materials. The coats of these garments are in all the correct styles and the skirts are in walking or dress lengths. We never carry any goods over into the next season, hence this great sacrifice. Reduction Sale price $25.00

Reduction Sale of Shirtwaist Suits. A large variety of shirtwaist suits in fine linens, lawns, organdies and madras cloths, in the latest models of the season. Trimmed with lace or plainly tailored. All reduced to close out at $13.50, $12, $10, $7.95, $4.95 and $3.95

$1.50 Shirtwaist Suits reduced to the Sale Price of 85c.

$7 and $6 Walking Skirts—$3.95. Made of all-wool meltons in browns, grays, blues and black, trimmed with straps, pleats, tucks, yokes and modeled in the correct flare style. Also a variety of light mixtures and brilliantines in blue or black. Perfectly tailored and correct in fit. All our $6 and $7 walking skirts to go at the Reduction Sale Price of $3.95

$10 Walking Skirts—$5.95. Made of cheviots, meltons, broadcloths and fancy mixtures in browns, blues, grays and black, trimmed with straps, tabs and buttons. Either 17, 13, 9 or 7 gore flare style and with habit or inverted backs. These skirts cannot be bought anywhere else in the two cities at such a great reduction. Sale Price $5.95

Dress Skirts Severely Reduced. Our entire stock of dress skirts has undergone severe reduction. They include fine broadcloths, etamines, voiles, basket weaves and cheviots in various colors and black, either trimmed or plainly tailored, lined or unlined. We would call special attention, however, to our white and tan voile skirts which are beautifully made and trimmed. All of these have sold much higher than our special Reduction Sale Prices of $25, $20, $15, $10 and $7.95

$4 and $5 Walking Skirts now reduced to $2.00

$2.50 Waists—98c. Fine organdy and snowy white lawn waists, trimmed with insertions, lace, medallions, broad or narrow pleats and cut with French or pleated back. Also black dotted lawns and neat striped dimities, trimmed with pleats and some covered with insertion. The finest waist ever shown for summer wear at Reduction Sale Price of 98c

$3 Dotted Swiss Waists—$1.50. Made of splendid quality dotted swiss in white only, trimmed with lace and circular yoke on front and back. Cut with long or short sleeves and finished with neat stock collar. The daintiest waist ever offered in the two cities at $1.50

$4.00 and $5.00 Waists—$2.98. Fine imported lawns and linens, trimmed with handsome embroidery fronts, lace, medallions, narrow tucks and cut with short, long or flowing handkerchief sleeves. Choice offer at $2.98

$6 and $7 Silk Waists—$2.98. Made of black peau de soie, trimmed with miniature buttons, cut with Duchess front and finished with stock collar. Also taffetas and Jap. silks in all sizes. This lot also includes black-and-white summer silks, lined or unlined. $6 and $7 waists reduced to $2.98

$3.00 Underskirts—$1.98. Made of good quality black mercerized sateen with double flounce, cords and ruffles. Also black-and-white figured sateens. Extra full in width and grades which have sold at $2.50 and $3.00, quick Clearance $1.98

$1.25 and 98c Waists in neat designs, reduced to 50c.

Underwear at Cut Prices.

Corset Covers, made of nainsook or cambric, prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Clearance of regular 75c and 85c grades, Monday at 48c

Skirt Chemise of fine cambric with tucked flounce, yoke trimmed with double rows of lace or embroidery and hemstitched ruffle. Have sold at 75c. Clearance Price 50c

Women's Gowns of fine cambric, with yokes of embroidery or lace insertion and narrow tucking; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery ruffle. $1.25 grades to be closed out at 85c

White Skirts of cambric, extra deep flounce with six rows tucking and embroidery insertion; also wide ruffle to match or elaborately trimmed with lace. All our $2.25 skirts to be closed out Monday at $1.48

Misses' and Children's Night Dresses of fine nainsook, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon. Double value at the Clearance Price of 59c

Misses' and Children's Skirts made of fine cambric, elaborately trimmed with Torchon, Cluny or Pointe de Paris laces and extra ruffle. Specially Priced at 98c

Misses' Drawers of fine cambric, with deep hemstitched ruffle edged with embroidery or Valenciennes. 50c quality Monday at 35c

Girls' Aprons, in pretty styles of fine white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery Have sold all season at 75c and 85c, Clearance Price 48c

Misses' Knit Vests, Swiss or fancy ribbed, neck and sleeves with crocheted edge and lace yoke. Also drawers to match. Clearance Price 19c

Women's Union Suits, with low neck and sleeveless or high neck and short sleeves, neck trimmed with crocheted edge; knee length. Your choice of any 35c and 50c garment, in white or ecru; Monday at only 15c

Interesting Prices on Ribbons

Black Velvet Ribbons. A lucky purchase of this so-much-wanted article enables us to offer our patrons a fine satin back Velvet Ribbon, fast edge, at astonishingly low prices. Note these unheard-of figures for Monday:

No. 7 ...... 9c yd. | No. 9 ...... 11c yd. | No. 12 ...... 13c yd. | No. 16 ...... 17c yd.

Sash Ribbons, 4 inches wide, in all colors, special, per yard, 15c.

Clearing Millinery Stocks.

Sacrifice Sale of Trimmed Hats.

We have had many trimmed hat sales but never such a value-giving one as this. Here are about 700 trimmed hats, all this season's styles, made on wire frames and trimmed with the best of stylish trimmings. There being too many of them, we have divided them into four lots for sacrifice this week.

Lot 1. Trimmed Hats formerly up to $2.00, now $1

Lot 2. Trimmed Hats formerly up to $5.00, now $2

Lot 3. Trimmed Hats formerly up to $7.50, now $3

Lot 4. Trimmed Hats formerly up to $10.00, now $4

The New Rough Straw Sailors with wide brims and low crowns, black or blue bands. Kinds which are selling at 75c, now 48c

Exclusive Sailors. The "Palm-Beach," "Reliance" or the "American Girl." These are the smartest popular shapes. Exclusive stores get up to $2.00, here 98c

Dress Shapes, including values formerly sold up to 75c, closing out at 5c

Dress Shapes, formerly sold up to $1.50, closing out at 25c

Ready-to-Wear Hats. Also shirt-waist and tailor-made hats. Hundreds of styles and values worth up to $1.50, closing out at 19c

Summer Felt Hats. New arrivals shown Monday for the first time. The correct hat for seashore wear. All the advance new shapes, priced from .... $2 to $7.50

Sale of Laces, Hosiery, Etc.

Closing out over a Thousand Yards of Imitation German Cluny Lace, 2 in. wide, 10c value, per yard 4c

Closing out one lot of Imitation German Cluny Bands, 4 in. wide, regular 20c quality at the sale price, per yard 9c

Remnants of Laces and Embroideries, two lots of higher priced grades being closed out at less than ½ price. Per yd. .... 5c & 8c

White French Valenciennes Edgings and lustrous insertions; most in demand for trimmings. Selling below cost at, per dozen yards, 48c and 24c

Women's Pure Silk 4-Thread Black Hose, also fine Cobweb Gauze Silk. Should postively bring $2. Monday at, per pair 98c

Women's Fine Hosiery. Fancy lisle hosiery in stripes, Dolly Varden effects, Jacquard tops with lace ankles, silk clocks and embroidered ankles. Values up to 89c. Closing out, per pair 48c

Washable Stocks. Closing out dainty stocks at a price to coax buyers. 48c, and some higher, values reduced to 19c

Automobile Bags, also wrist bags, including the newest ideas in walrus leather; all colors. Fitted with purse and oxidized mountings. Closing out 75c bags at 39c

Stylish Summer Belts, black or white satin; also leather and braid belts; latest buckles and back pieces. As high as $4.98 down to 24c

Women's Handkerchiefs—imported embroidered or lace edge and hemstitched Swiss handkerchiefs. 25c quality at, each 15c

½ Off on Lace Gloves and Mitts.

In order to reduce our stock of Lace Gloves and Mitts before the 1st of August we offer all gloves and mitts of this character at just one-half the regular marked prices.

Footwear Reduced.

Women's $3 8-strap Sandals at $2.25.

As illustrated here, made of either patent coltskin or vici kid. Nearly all sizes, closing out at, per pair $2.25

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Infants' Oxfords and Slippers. Patent colt or vici kid. Sizes 2 to 6. Regularly priced from $1.00 to $1.25; closing out, per pair 69c

Children's Oxfords and Slippers, same as above. Sizes 5 to 8. Regularly sold at $1.50 to $2.00; closing out, per pair 98c

Same as above. Sizes 8½ to 11. Regularly sold at $2 to $2.50; closing out, per pair $1.29

Misses' Oxfords and Slippers, as above, many sizes 11½ to 2. Regularly sold at $2.50 and $3.00, per pair $1.89

Harness at Half Price.

We are discontinuing our Harness Department, and all remaining harness and horse goods are being closed out at ½ regular marked price. Nothing reserved.

Act quickly—The Last Days of this sale are here.

Clothing Is Severely Marked Down.

Men's $9 and $10 Suits Reduced to $6.75.

Including fancy cheviots and cassimeres in desirable patterns; also blue serges and black worsteds—nothing reserved. These suits are worth every cent of their former prices of $9 and $10. Reduced to close out at $6.75

Men's $12 and $15 Suits Reduced to $9.50.

Every dressy style in fancy cheviots, cassimeres, as well as plain blues and blacks. Cut in single or double-breasted sack styles and tailored in the latest fashion. Closing out these extremely desirable suits at $9.50

Men's $18 to $25 Suits Reduced to $14.50.

All the high class suits in stock—none reserved—including fine serges, black thibets and unfinished worsteds, as well as the latest exclusive patterns in homespuns, worsteds and cassimeres. Reduced to $14.50

4 Special Reductions On Boys' Wear.

Boys' Washable Pants, in plain crashes or striped and checked materials. Well made, in ages 2½ to 10. Reduced to close out at 15c

Boys' Wash Suits, made of striped or checked materials in dark or light colors, neatly trimmed and worth double the Clearance Price of 48c

Boys' Wash Suits, in finest washable materials, such as galateas, linens, piques, chambrays and mercerized fabrics. Made in blouse or Russian styles, also kilt suits. Sold all season at $2.50, $3.48 and $3.90, sweeping clearance at $1.95

Boys' Dress Suits. Either 2 or 3-piece suits also Sailor-Blouse suits. Ages 2½ to 16. Made of fine Serges and exclusive Scotch mixtures. Reduced from $5 and $6 to $3.34

Cut Price List on Hats.

Fine Milan and Manila Hats, in Panama shapes, $3.50 and $2.50 values, reduced respectively to ...... $2.48 and $1.48

Men's $1.98 Split and Sennet Yacht Hats, 98c.
Men's $1.00 Alpine Straw Hats, 50c.
Men's $1.98 Alpine Straw Hats, 98c.
Men's $1.48 Yacht Brim Straw Hats, 88c.
Genuine Panama Hats—$7 to $15 values, reduced to $4.00 and $8.00.

Extraordinary Shirt Sale.

These shirts were sold by us at 75c at the first of the season and the same identical shirts brought $1 in many of the exclusive stores. The materials show in a moment the high quality of the shirts, being the new crepe cloths and woven Madras in stripes and figures. The patterns are mostly black on white grounds—these being the most fashionable effects of the season. Extra well made and perfect fitting. Going now at 49c

Curtains Below Cost.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—In spots, stripes or plain muslines; wide ruffle and all full length. Made to sell for $1.25 and $1.50, Monday, per pair 50c

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, with hemstitched ruffle and figured center or colored borders. $2 curtains, closing out at, per pair 87c

500 odd pairs Curtains, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Ruffled Swisses in one pair lots. Worth up to $2.00, closing out at, per pair 50c

Nottingham Lace Curtains, suitable for parlors. $5, $6 and $7 curtains go on sale at, per pair $3.24

Nottingham Lace Curtains, plain centers or heavily covered. Closing out $1.75 grades at, per pair 79c

Rope Portieres for double doors, closing out at $1.69

Rope Portieres for single doors, closing out at 90c

Curtain Poles, complete, at Clearance Price of, each 15c

Window Shades, specially priced for Monday at only 9c

500 Curtain Ends placed on sale Monday, at, each 9c

Jewelry Offerings.

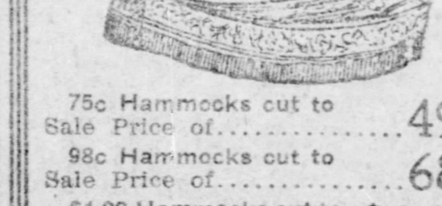
Signet Hat Pins. A beautiful selection of these stylish hat pins, in oxidized, French gray, Roman gold or satin finish. Distinctly new designs, specially priced for Monday at 50c

Snake Chains. We are the first to show these novelty chains, made of gun metal, joints with large pearl or turquoise beads. Should bring $2, choice Monday, at $1.25

Novelty Charms, in heart shape or cross enameled in red and blue. Specially priced at 25c

Lace Pins. An endless assortment of newest lace pins in beautiful stone settings. 50c and 75c grades to be cleared out at 25c

Hammocks.



75c Hammocks cut to Sale Price of 49c
98c Hammocks cut to Sale Price of 68c
$1.98 Hammocks cut to Sale Price of $1.24
$2.50 Hammocks cut to Sale Price of $1.65
$2.98 Hammocks cut to Sale Price of $1.98
$4.00 Hammocks cut to Sale Price of $2.48
$4.50 Hammocks cut to Sale Price of $3.25

Cut Prices of Interest to Housekeepers.

2-panel Screen Doors, walnut stained, 2 sizes left of our 75c doors at 59c

Granite Steel Enameled Coffee or Tea Pots. 50c value at 29c

Heavy Porcelain Cuspidors, neatly decorated. Special values at 59c

Granite Steel Dishpans, 20-quart size, sold at 89c, reduced to 44c

Granite Steel Saucepans, 6 quart size, regular 69c, closing out at 39c

3 dozen Hardwood Clothes Pins 5c
24-in. Window Screens 12c
$5 3-burner Gasoline Stoves $3.48
2-qt. Stone Crocks, reduced to 15c

2 Light Brass Chandeliers, complete with globes. Special at $1.48

Steel Enameled Water Buckets, 10-quart, regular 75c values, reduced to 39c

Rice or Oatmeal Boilers, graniteware, 3-quart size, 85c value, cut to 55c

2-burner Oil Stoves, special 48c
Paper Julep Straws, 1,000 for 15c
Jelly Glasses, per dozen 15c
1-qt. Mason Jars, per dozen 55c

Nickel-plated Tea Kettles, Nos. 8 or 9. Regular 75c and $1.00 values, at 49c

$7.50 Dinner Sets, green and brown decorations. A few pieces missing. $4.98

Water Sets, fancily decorated pitcher, 6 tumblers and tray. Reduced from $1.25 to 75c

For Travelers.

All-Leather Suit Cases. A good weight of leather, made on steel frame in 24-in. size; heavy side bolts, brass spring lock, leather handles and linen lined. Best Suit Case ever offered at $3.48

Our $5 Suit Case is beyond competition

Extra Large Trunk, square top, best of trimmings and reinforcements, with covered tray and two good leather straps. Special Inducement at $5.49

Heavy Duck Covered Dress Trunk, waterproof, painted, hardwood slats, brass trimmings, skeleton tray, two heavy leather straps and 34, 36 and 38 inch sizes; $15 grade now reduced to $10.48

Steamer Trunks from $4 to $20.

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS—REVIEWS BY NELLIS AND GUY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW—SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES—REAL ESTATE.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pittsburgh		3—New York		2
Chicago	3	4—Boston	2	5
Philadelphia	5	3—Cincinnati	4	6
Brooklyn		8—St. Louis		4

Beaumont Won Another Game for the Champions from the Giants

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Boston		5—Detroit		3
Washington	3	3—Chicago	2	1
Philadelphia		Rain		St. Louis
New York		Rain		Cleveland

PIRATES TOOK THE FINAL GAME

Winning Run Was Scored in the Ninth Inning When Two Were Already Out.

BIG CROWD WATCHED GAME

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	53	23	.697	Brooklyn	37	35	.514
New York	46	28	.622	Boston	30	44	.405
Chicago	46	33	.582	St. Louis	27	50	.351
Cincinnati	39	35	.527	Philadelphia	23	53	.303

LEAGUE SUNDAY GAMES.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

It was up to Clarence Beaumont, the Pirates' hustling middle fielder and champion batter of the National league, to make it three out of the four for the locals from the Giants. Beaumont, by clever base-running and hard batting, was directly responsible for the other two wins, and here it was again for him to distinguish himself and make 10,078 lovers of the game happy, and he didn't do a thing but turn the trick, driving in the run that made the result 3 to 2 in the champions' favor.

The truth of the matter is Beaumont, as in the previous games, was pretty nearly the whole thing for the Pirates and the 10,000 spectators paid him due homage for the same. It was a case of all hats off to Beau, and when he strode to bat in the ninth inning of yesterday's contest, with the score a tie at 2 and 2, Weaver on second base and Phillippe on first, the crowd arose as one man and let out a whoop that tore chunks out of the rain-laden air. It was a proud moment for the red-haired hustler and it would be a prouder one still if he would only turn the trick that would bring in the winning run.

Beaumont Was There.

Weaver, who was on second base, has never been accused of being a sprinter, although he has long enough reach in the legs to cover a heap of ground when the occasion requires it. The ground was heavy from the showery sprinkling of the morning and afternoon, so that it required more than an ordinary single to bring the elongated Weaver over the plate. Beau realized this as he strode to the plate and he did not want to put on any frills, but the very first ball that the Giants' pitcher served was good enough for him, and he soaked it, and soaked it hard. The ball went on a line to the fence in right center and would have been good for three bases, but it wasn't necessary. All that was required was to bring Weaver over the plate and it did that all right.

Fully one-half of the large crowd that filed out of the park a few minutes before 5 o'clock vowed that the score was 3 to 2, in favor of Beaumont, and that was pretty nearly correct. It was Beaumont who scored the Pirates' first run in the opening inning, and it was Beaumont who tied the score in the eighth after reaching first base on balls; and it was that same Beaumont who soaked the ball right on the trade-mark and brought home the victory. The Giants have every reason to remember the red-haired hustler, and instead of trying to put Clarke or Wagner out of the game they should pay some attention to the boss batter of the league who put them to the bad three separate and distinct times.

The afternoon was one not calculated for good ball playing because the field was rain-soaked, and during the early part of the contest there was a downpour not heavy enough to stop the contest yet sufficiently strong to soak those in the open seats. There were heavy foreboding clouds and yet over 10,000 people turned out. Had the day been fair there is no doubt but what there would have been a record-breaking attendance. The stands were all packed to an uncomfortable degree and there were rows of people a half-dozen deep in front of the right-field bleachers and ropes had to be stretched.

The majority of the spectators wanted to see Mathewson pitch and when the umpire announced just before the game started that Miller would do the pitching for New York there were groans and cries for Mathewson; but the big fellow would not take a chance on such a damp day. The spectators, however, lost nothing, as Miller pitched every bit as good a game as the great Matty could put up; but, true to his record, he was in hard luck and had a defeat scored against him.

The Deacon's Fine Work.

Deacon Phillippe was the Pirates' selection and he pitched a grand game of ball as twice, in the sixth and ninth innings, he found himself in very dangerous positions, as the bases were filled with one out. But here was where he showed his best work, by not only keeping runs from being scored, but by preventing the ball from being batted out of the infield. There were nerve-racking moments for the spectators and Phillippe's fine work was wildly cheered. The deacon also was given grand support.

The Giants scored their first run in the second inning, when Mertes led off with a two-bagger to left, went to third on Dunn's out at first and scored on a wild pitch by Phillippe. Their second and last run was scored in the seventh, when Warner reached first by forcing Gilbert out at second, and he scored on Miller's long two-bagger to left. Miller tried to stretch the hit for three bases but was caught at third.

The champions' first run was scored in the first inning, when Beaumont led off with a single, took second on Sebring's sacrifice and scored on Leach's single to right. In the eighth Beaumont tied the score; after reaching first on balls he got around on singles by Sebring and Ritchey. In the ninth Ritchey led off with a single, went to second on Kruger's sacrifice and to third on Weaver's single to right, but was caught at the plate on Phillippe's grounder to Gilbert. Weaver moved to second on the play and scored the winning run on Beaumont's drive to right. The score:

Pgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
B'm'nt, m	2	2	1	0	0	Browne, r	0	0	0	0	0
Sebring, r	0	1	0	1	0	V'Ha'n, m	0	3	3	0	0
Wagner, s	0	1	2	5	0	McGann, 1	0	0	9	0	0
Brans'd, 1	0	0	14	0	1	Mertes, 1	1	2	3	0	0
Leach, 3	0	2	2	2	1	Dunn, 3	0	0	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2	0	1	0	3	0	Babb, s	0	1	1	3	0
Kruger, 1	0	0	1	1	0	Gilbert, 2	0	1	4	3	0
Smith, c	0	0	2	0	0	Warner, c	1	0	3	0	0
Weaver, c	1	2	5	2	0	Miller, p	0	1	0	2	0
Phil'pe, p	0	0	0	2	0	Totals	2	8	*26	11	0
Totals	3	9	27	16	2						

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mertes, Miller. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Sebring, Kruger, Warner. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Phillippe 2 (Mertes, Babb); off Miller 2 (Beaumont, Bransfield). Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert. Struck out—By Phillippe 5 (Van Haltren, Warner, Miller 3), by Miller 1 (Leach). Wild pitch—Phillippe. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Dan McGann went over to the crowd near the right field bleachers and caught Bransfield's high foul fly in the sixth.

Miller pitched a nice game. He had a change of pace that worried the champions not a little in the early stages of the argument.

Mertes attempted to take liberties with Weaver in the eighth by stealing second, but the ex-Three-I leaguer nipped the "Sandow" by a block.

Harry Smith was hit with a wild pitch on his sore leg in the second inning. He, however, caught out the inning and then retired; Weaver taking his place.

In the eighth Phillippe hit fouls into the left and right field bleachers, and neither ball was returned. Ritchey put one in the left field bleachers in the ninth, and it also was never returned.

Gilbert got away with a scratch hit in the seventh. He swung on the ball, but it dropped near the home plate along the left foul line. Weaver was right after it, but Gilbert reached first before the ball got there.

The champions left for Chicago last night, where they will play today, tomorrow and Tuesday. Wednesday they will tackle Risher's Homestead nine at Steel Works park, Homestead, and Thursday they go to Altoona.

The crowd cheered for a few minutes when Phillippe threw out Babb at first, retiring the side in the sixth with three on the bases. Babb drove a liner straight at the Deacon, which was broken down in plenty of time to catch the runner at first.

Miller worked hard for his game. His wallop in the seventh went to the left field fence. He hit back of third, and the ball continued to roll until Kruger corraled it at the fence. Miller was thrown out at third from Kruger to Wagner to Leach.

Wagner raced back of third and collected Van Haltren's hot grounder in the third that got past Leach. Wagner tried to get his man at first, but the veteran beat the throw. In the next inning Wagner went back of second and took Babb's grounder that looked safe and retired his man at the first station.

The crowd was disappointed when Umpire Emslie anounced that Miller would pitch instead of Mathewson. There were many fans who journeyed to the park for the purpose of seeing the big pitcher in action, and they had a kick coming when McGraw did not work him when it was advertised that he would do so.

Kitty Bransfield made a pretty play on Gilbert's hot hit in the second, when Babb was on first. Gilbert started the ball a-hopping, and it seemed to be labeled for three sacks, but Kitty dove over the bag and scooped it in with his gloved hand. He also tried to get Babb at second, but the runner beat the throw by an eyelash.

Beaumont and Kruger each made pretty running catches in their fields. In the fourth inning Beau chased over into left and gathered in Dunn's seemingly safe drive. Kruger also got in a nice catch of a fly from Dunn's bat in the eighth. Oom Paul got the ball while running along the foul line. "Little Otto" plays the field like a regular guardian of the pasture.

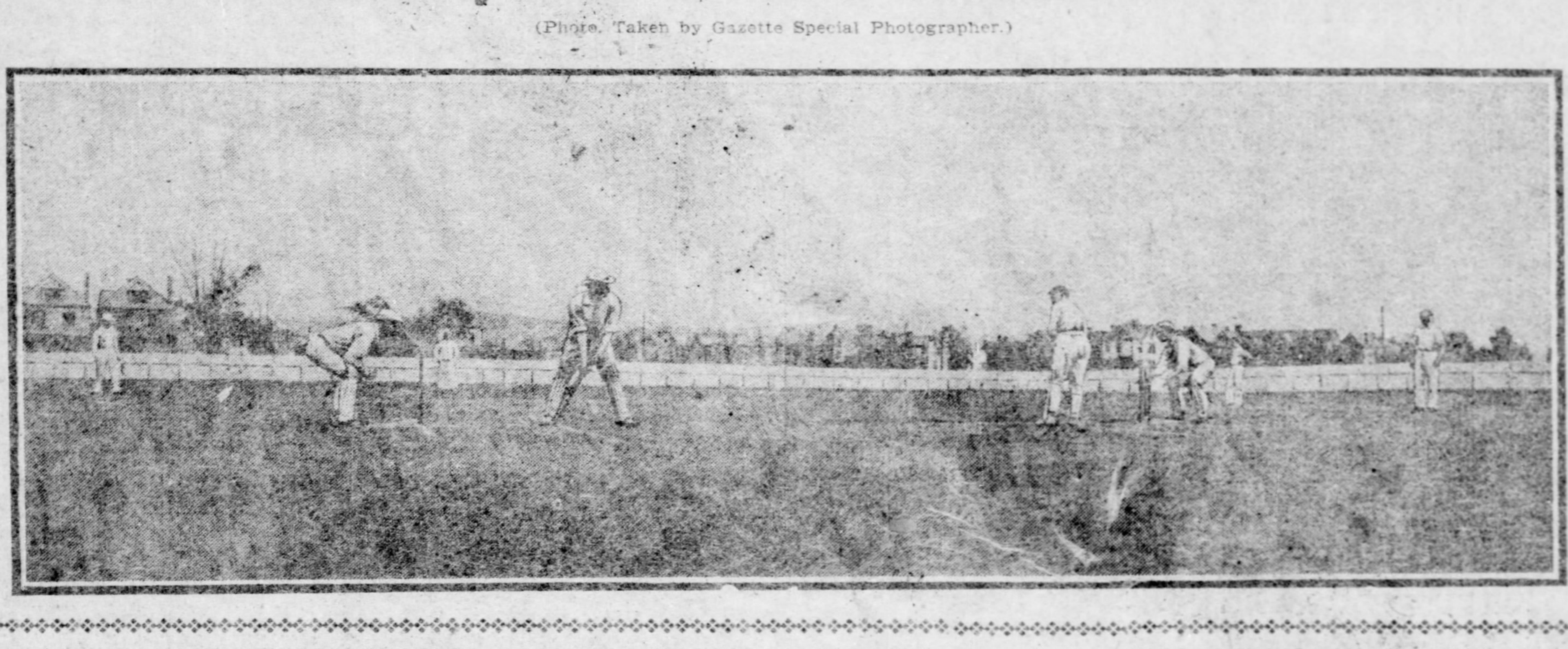
Matthewson and Phillippe warmed up near each other in the preliminary practice. Matty chewed gum, working his jaws like a schoolgirl, while Phil had a big wad of tobacco in his mouth. However, he did not munch it, but kept the quid well back, and expectorated after each delivery. The tobacco in Phil's mouth did not look as childish as the gum in Mathewson's.

Emslie had several close plays to decide on during the game. In the seventh Browne got on first because Bransfield fumbled his grounder. Van Haltren then followed with a scorching single to right. Browne tried to go to third on the hit, but Sebring drove the ball to Leach on a line. The play was a close one, and when Emslie called him out the New York players let out a mighty howl.

Beaumont has the crowd with him. When he appeared at bat in the first inning the fans gave him a rousing reception in recognition of his good work of Friday. They started to cheer him as soon as he emerged from under the players' bench. When he hammered out the hit in the ninth that scored the winning run Browne did not go after the ball, but Beau, after rounding first, broke for the outfield and secured it. The crowd waited for him to come in. On his way to the clubhouse the fans around the right field bleachers surrounded him and each seemed to be fighting for the purpose of patting him on the back.

Scene in Yesterday's Cricket Match on the Field Club Grounds

(Photo. Taken by Gazette Special Photographer.)



AN EVEN BREAK.

The Reds and Quakers Took One Game Each.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Cincinnati broke even in the double-header today and would have taken both games but for two errors in the tenth inning of the first game, when two hits let in the winning run for Philadelphia. Attendance, 8,000. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donlin, 1	1	3	0	0	1	Thomas, m	0	0	5	1	0
Seymour, c	0	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2	0	0	3	5	0
Dolan, r	1	1	0	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3	0	2	4	2	2
Beckley, r	0	1	11	1	1	Keister, r	2	1	0	0	0
S'feldt, s	0	1	8	5	2	Dougl's, 1	1	1	9	1	0
Daly, 2	0	1	2	5	0	Barry, 1	2	2	2	0	0
Feitz, 3	1	1	4	1	0	Hulswitt, s	0	1	2	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	3	0	Roth, c	0	2	3	3	0
Ewing, p	1	2	1	3	0	Sparks, p	0	0	2	5	2
Totals	4	12	30	18	4	Totals	5	9	30	21	4

Cincinnati	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Two-base hits—Peitz, Roth, Hulswitt, Daly, Keister, Barry. Sacrifice hit—Keister. Three-base hit—Ewing. Stolen base—Barry. Double plays—Daly, Steinfeldt and Beckley; Sparks and Douglass; Ewing, Steinfeldt and Beckley. First base on balls—By Ewing, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason. Struck out—By Ewing, 5; by Sparks, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Time—2:00. Umpire—Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

Cincin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donlin, 1	1	2	3	0	0	Thomas, c	0	2	3	0	0
Seym'r, m	0	1	3	0	1	Gleason, 2	1	0	2	4	0
Dolan, r	0	0	1	0	1	Wolv'ton, 3	0	2	1	1	0
Beckley, 1	1	0	8	1	0	Keister, r	0	0	1	0	0
S'feldt, s	1	2	2	6	0	Douglas, 1	1	1	7	1	0
Daly, 2	1	3	2	3	0	Barry, 1	1	2	2	1	1
Peitz, 3	1	1	2	0	0	Hulswitt, s	0	1	5	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	0	0	Dooin, c	0	2	3	3	0
Harper, p	1	1	1	3	0	Mitchell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	6	10	27	13	2	Totals	3	10	24	12	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	*	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Daly, Donlin. Three-base hit—Harper. Sacrifice hits—Hulswitt. Stolen bases—Donlin 2. Double play—Barry and Douglass. First base on balls—By Harper, 3; by Mitchell, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Keister. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Harper, 3. Wild pitches—Harper, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Time—2:05. Umpire—Johnstone.

IN BATTING FORM.

Brooklyn Players Found Rhodes' Curves Easy.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Brooklyn won from St. Louis here today by batting Rhoades all over the field. Brooklyn made 14 hits. Garvin, who pitched for Brooklyn, was very effective. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brook.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Farrell, 2	0	0	0	4	0	Strang, 3	1	1	2	2	0
Donovan, r	0	0	3	0	0	Sheck'd, 3	1	4	1	0	0
Smoot, m	0	1	2	0	0	Gessler, r	0	0	1	0	0
Brain, s	0	1	3	1	1	Doyle, 1	1	3	11	0	0
Barclay, 1	2	1	5	0	0	Dahlen, s	1	0	3	5	1
Burke, 3	1	3	0	2	1	McC'ry, m	1	2	3	5	1
Hack'tt, 1	0	2	6	1	0	Flood, 2	1	2	1	1	1
J. O'N'l, c	0	0	7	6	0	Ritter, c	0	0	5	0	2
Rh'des, p	0	0	1	1	0	Garvin, p	2	2	0	4	0
*Demont	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	4	9	27	15	2	Totals	8	14	27	13	4

*Batted for Rhoades in ninth.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	—8

Two-base hits—Sheckard, McCreery, Demont. Three-base hit—Flood. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Gessler. Double play—Doyle (unassisted). Stolen bases—Flood, Barclay, Sheckard 2, Strang. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin 1. Wild pitch—Rhoades. Bases on balls—Off Rhoades 3, off Garvin 1. Struck out—By Rhoades 3, by Garvin 4. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 6. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—O'Day.

TEAMS SPLIT EVEN.

Chicago Won First and Boston the Second Game.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chicago won the first game, a 13-inning contest by superior play at critical times. The second game went against the home team. Umpire Moran calling the game in Chicago's half of the eighth inning, when the score stood 5 to 4 against the locals, in order to let the Boston players catch their train. Williams, the new Chicago shortstop, showed to advantage. Attendance, 7,000. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, 1	0	2	2	0	0	Dexter, c	0	0	7	2	0
Casey, 3	0	0	2	4	0	Cooley, m	0	2	3	0	0
Chance, 1	1	1	15	1	0	Stanley, 1	1	2	0	2	0
Jones, m	1	3	3	0	0	Carney, r	1	2	2	1	0
Evers, 2	1	1	2	2	0	Willis, 1	0	1	16	2	1
Harley, r	0	0	3	0	0	Ab'chio, 2	0	1	3	3	1
Will'ms, s	0	1	6	5	1	Greme'r, 3	0	1	2	3	0
Menefee, p	0	0	1	1	0	Aubrey, s	0	0	2	4	0
						Pitt'ger, p	0	0	3	3	0
Totals	3	9	39	16	1	Totals	2	9	*38	20	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago 6, Boston 7. Two-base hits—Jones, Slagle, Carney. Stolen base—Chance. Double play—Carney to Greminger. Struck out—By Menefee 2, by Pittinger 2. Passed ball—Dexter. Bases on balls—By Menefee 2, by Pittinger 5. Wild pitch—Pittinger.

WAGNER STILL LEADS PIRATES

Beaumont Had a Great Week, but Hans Hit Hard Enough to Keep in Front.

RECORDS OF THE PLAYERS

Beaumont was the bright particular star of the Pittsburgh team last week. In the five games he scored eight times and made 11 hits, giving him an average of 407. Besides his hard hitting he accepted 12 chances in the field. His hits consisted of seven singles, one double, one triple and two home runs. Beau must be given credit for winning the last two New York games, as it was his hard hitting and good base-running that pulled out the two victories. Besides the last two games, his great batting put the locals on a sure road to victory on Thursday. Wagner still leads the team in hitting, although Beaumont has made more hits and scored more runs. The complete record of all the players follows:

BATTING RECORDS.

	West vs. East								
Pittsburgh	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	10
Cincinnati	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	3	11
Chicago	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	8
St. Louis	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	3	6
New York	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	8
Brooklyn	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	7
Boston	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	6
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Lost	3	7	7	8	7	7	8	13	..

WEST VS. EAST.	W.	L.	Pct.	EAST VS. WEST.	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	10	3	.769	New York	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	11	7	.611	Brooklyn	7	7	.500
Chicago	8	7	.533	Boston	6	8	.427
St. Louis	6	8	.429	Philadelphia	4	13	.233
Totals	35	25	.583	Totals	25	35	.417

FOWNES WINS CUP.

Takes Martin Trophy at Country Club—Other Golf Scores.

H. C. Fownes won the J. Stephens Martin cup yesterday on the Country club course and Mr. Martin himself captured the J. Grant Anderson trophy. In the golf ball sweepstakes H. C. Fownes was first, J. S. Martin second and J. R. Taylor third. The scores for the competitions were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. C. Fownes	81	2	79
J. S. Martin	86	2	84
J. R. Taylor	91	6	85
E. H. Brainard	103	18	85
H. H. Martin	104	17	87
W. G. Carr	99	10	89
J. M. Jenkinson	105	14	91
B. H. Evans	100	8	92
Reuben Miller, Jr.	118	16	102

Washington Golfers Lose.

The Washington (Pa.) team lost to the Brighton team yesterday on the latter's course, 26 to 1. Scores:

BRIGHTON.		WASHINGTON.	
G. L. Ralston	6	J. M. Mead	0
H. S. Nicholson	0	J. M. Fulton	1
J. R. Craig	6	R. Torrence	0
T. W. Jarvis	5	C. V. Harding	0
A. K. Grubbs	9	A. M. Linn	0
Total	26	Total	1

J. H. Hill had the best scores yesterday in the golf ball sweepstakes at Edgewood. Scores:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. H. Hill	74	6	68
J. D. Duff	77	4	73
S. Dalzell	82	6	76
R. Dalzell	86	8	78
W. H. Duff II	84	6	78
W. W. Patterson	88	10	78
G. Wurzell	86	8	78
John Flenniken	87	8	79

Pittsburgh Caddies Win.

Played Semi Finals.

Admirals Take Another.

W. O. G. STIMSON,
A Clever All-Around Athlete and First Baseman of the Leechburg Team.

BOSTON VICTORY ON BAD MISPLAYS

A Balk and an Awful Throw Gave American League Leaders the Game.

MULLEN WAS VERY WILD

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	49	27	.645	Detroit	35	36	.493
Philadelphia	44	31	.587	Chicago	33	38	.465
Cleveland	39	33	.542	St. Louis	30	38	.441
New York	34	34	.500	Washington	23	51	.311

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 18.—A balk by Mullin and Smith's throw to the grandstand instead of to McGuire, gave Boston three runs in the fifth inning of today's game, which, with two more added in the seventh by loose playing, gave Boston the victory, 5 to 3. Mullin was wild but effective. Young was touched up rather freely. Crawford's hitting was the feature. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Doug'ty, 1	1	1	2	0	0	Bar'ett, m	1	1	4	0	0
Collins, 3	0	0	1	0	0	Lush, 1	1	0	3	0	0
O'Br'n, m	0	1	2	0	0	Cra'ford, r	0	3	0	0	0
Fr'man, r	0	0	0	1	1	Carr, 1	0	1	8	0	1
Parent, s	0	0	6	0	1	M'All'r, s	0	0	1	2	0
L'Ch'ce, 1	1	0	5	1	1	M'Guire, c	0	1	5	0	0
Ferris, 2	2	2	1	2	0	Smith, 2	0	0	3	1	1
Criger, c	0	1	9	3	0	Yeager, 3	0	1	0	1	0
Young, p	1	1	1	3	0	Mullin, p	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	5	6	27	11	2	Totals	3	8	24	8	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	*	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Crawford, Barrett. Stolen bases—Dougherty, O'Brien, Ferris. First base on balls—Off Mullin 5. Struck out—By Young 5, by Mullin 4. Time—2:05. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance, 8,937.

SENATORS' SURPRISE.

PIRATES' FINE SHOWING.

Put Up Best Display in the East vs. West Series Just Closed.

M'GINNITY THINKS HE HAS HARD LUCK

Pirates' Victories Have Just Cost Him an Even Thousand Dollars.—Tells of Games.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Joe McGinnity, the Giants' twirler, who lost the chance of winning $500 by not pitching his team to victory in their second game with the champion Pittsburghs on Thursday, says he is one of the most unforunate persons on earth. McGinnity was a spectator at the game between the New York and Cleveland teams yesterday. In speaking of the game lost to Pittsburgh, he said:

"Just before the players went to bed, after beating the Pittsburghs that first game, the man at the hotel asked to see McGraw. He saw him and told the manager that he had bet $4,000 against $5,000 that the Giants would beat Pittsburgh in the second game. He said he made the bet with the proviso that McGinnity pitched. McGraw called me and asked me if I would oblige the gentleman by pitching the game. I said I would, and the bettor then said that if I won the game he would give me a present of $500 and an additional $500 to the other players of the team.

"I lost, and it marked the second time I had the same experience in Pittsburgh. Two years ago I was offered $500 to beat the Pittsburghs and lost."

Avonmore Easy for Vandegrift.

VANDEGRIFT, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Vandegrift easily defeated Avonmore A. C. here today, 9 to 1. Score:

Vander't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Avonmore.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
D.M'Key, 1	2	2	12	0	0	Train's, s-p	0	2	0	0	1
Falken'g, r	3	2	0	0	0	W. Bro'n, 2	0	0	0	2	0
Bache, c	1	2	9	3	0	Hudson, m	0	0	0	0	1
M'Cune, s	1	1	1	3	1	Bowman, 3	0	0	2	3	0
Blose, 2	0	0	2	4	0	Cal'han, c	0	0	8	1	0
Barclay, 1	1	1	1	0	0	Aiken, 1	0	1	0	0	0
Scott, m	0	0	0	0	0	D. Bro'n, 1	0	1	9	0	0
Bletch, 3	1	1	0	0	0	White'll, p	0	0	0	0	0
W.M'k'y, p	0	1	1	3	0	Brown, s	0	0	0	2	0
						Johnson, 2	1	0	2	2	0
						Staples, m	0	0	2	0	0
						Kier, r	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	9	10	27	13	1	Totals	1	4	24	10	2

Barrett Gives but Three Hits.

Aspinwall Finds Poor Easily.

Moran's Pitching a Feature.

FIRE EATER CAPTURED THE IROQUOIS STAKES

Race Run on a Track That Was Ankle Deep in Mud and Going Tough.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—On a track that was ankle deep in mud, August Belmont's Fire Eater galloped home a winner in the Iroquois stakes at Brighton Beach today. He was the favorite in the betting. Cardinal Wolsey was second and Monte Carlo third. This stake is for 3-year-olds and is worth $5,000. A poor class of colts faced the starter, only four going to the post.

The Venus stakes for 2-year-olds was won by the 20 to 1 shot, Turquoise Blue, with Inquisitive Girl, also 20 to 1, second and Audience third. The favorite, Marjoram, was fifth. The rain, which began as a fine mist, later turned into a terrific storm, coming down in torrents. Not a dry place was to be found in the grand stand.

E. E. Smathers, owner of McChesney, arrived in New York today. He hoped that Wednesday would be a clear day and the track in good condition. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Young Henry, 124, Odom, 2 to 1 and even, won; Salvatella, 90, Connell, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Ingold, 105, Burns, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15 2-5.

Second race, the Curragh steeplechase, about 2 miles—Walter Cleary, 153, Ray, 1 to 2 and out, won; Gum Honey, 132, A. Jackson, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; May Harrison, 130, C. Wilson, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 4:47.

Third race, the Venus stakes, 5 furlongs—Turquoise Blue, 99, Wilkerson, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Inquisitive Girl, 99, Redfern, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Audience, 101, O'Neil, 3 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:01 4-5.

Fourth race, the Iroquois stakes, 1 mile and a furlong—Fire Eater, 111, Bullman, 11 to 20 and out, won; Cardinal Wolsey, 108, Gannon, 9 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Monte Carlo, 108, Odom, 5 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:58 3-5.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 mile and a furlong—Lord Badge, 107, Fuller, 3 to 1 and even, won; Courtenay, 106, Gannon, 10 to ...

Fine Races for Mansfield.

Races at Canonsburg.

Pine City League Games.

McAleese Leaves Sharon.

Will Race Tomorrow.

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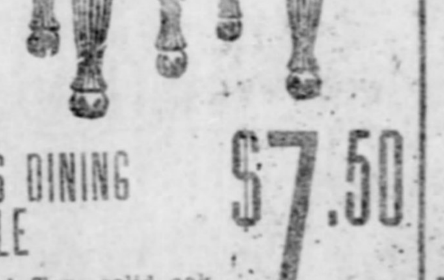

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SPEAR & CO.—Pittsburgh and New York—Largest in the World.

Club Owners Ready to Act---The Big Fighters Are Shaping Up for the Coming Big Battle

LIVELY TIMES FOR BASEBALL

Club Owners to Meet and Decide Whether There Will Be Another Baseball War.

SOME GOSSIP OF THE GAME

There is a promise of some very lively doings in baseball circles during the week when the National league club owners gather in New York to discuss the Davis case and other matters which threaten to precipitate another baseball war to which the one that was ended by the Cincinnati peace agreement was not a marker. That is the present outlook, if some people can be believed; but it would be just as well to take the majority of these statements with a large grain of allowance, because the club owners know only too well the cost of a baseball war and are not too anxious to engage in another if they can help it.

There have been so many conflicting stories since the present baseball upheaval that it is a pretty hard matter to get at the real truth. For instance, that story sent out from the east that a secret meeting of the majority of the National league club owners had been held in New York and an agreement entered into to renew the war against the American and to set to work at once and grab all the star players of the organization and strengthen up the weak clubs of the National. In view of present tangles that story sounded all right, but, unfortunately for its author, there was not one word of truth in it, and the general denial that followed was an emphatic one.

Did Not Meet Brush.

The author of that story had a new alliance formed among the club owners in which the New York, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia club owners were banded together against Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The Pittsburgh end of it met with an emphatic denial from President Dreyfuss, who assured the writer that he has not met or talked to John T. Brush, who is set up as the arch-conspirator, since the annual meeting of the National league in New York last December, when the peace measures were first framed, much to the disgust of the New Yorker, who insisted on a fight to the finish.

It is an unusual thing for the moguls of baseball to hold a session of any kind during the playing season, but the matters now at issue are of such importance that something must be done or the lawyers, instead of the owners and players, may be dividing the profits of the game, as both sides have resorted to the law for protection. This surely is a bad state of affairs, because it has always been the aim to keep the game and all pertaining to it out of the courts. If the leaders on both sides are wise they will set to work to amicably adjust their grievances, for the whole affair has an unpleasant look to it and is not doing the game any good among the followers of the sport.

Pittsburgh lovers of the sport have been treated to some very strenuous games during the last week, particularly the contests between the Pirates and Giants. These games were the real thing in baseball and those who were fortunate enough to witness them were treated to sensational ball in every game. Outside the pitchers, who put up wonderful displays of skill in the pitching line, the bright particular stars were Beaumont and Wagner, whose brilliant achievements on the playing field set thousands of fans wild in the cheering line. Of course, there must also be a good word for the other players who contributed their full share to the week's enjoyment.

Pittsburghers Set an Example.

It was thought that with the Giants' appearance here that there would be a renewal of the unpleasant incidents which started with the Bowerman-Clarke affair in New York. To the credit of the Pittsburg lovers of the game, it can be said that outside of a few hoots and hisses on the opening day the incident was passed up and forgotten. The New Yorkers were looking for a rowdy display of some kind, but, happily to state, they were disappointed, and Pittsburghers have thus set an example for New York and others to follow, which is a stand for fair and clean baseball. This is a record that Harry Pulliam, who is the president of the National league and who calls Pittsburgh his home, can point to with pride.

That game on Monday last when the Boston team threw the hooks into the Pirates through the clever pitching of Malarkey has brought out a lot of discussion, as there were many plays that called for a close display of judgment in the matter of scoring hits and errors. Manager Clarke took exceptions to some of the rulings of the official scorer and intimated that grave mistakes were made which were an injustice to the players charged with the misplays. The manager says that the players are the best judges of what are errors and what are real base hits.

Manager Clarke may be all right from his own standpoint but unfortunately for his argument the players must be out on the field and cannot stop to make up scores. It is also a matter of doubt if the players had the chance if their scores would be half as accurate as those of the men whose daily duty it is to score the game. These scorers are unprejudiced, they do not play favorites in the scoring, but each play is recorded just as it is seen. Of course from the erring player or the manager who is anxious to jolly his players along the scorers may be called wrong but it is doubtful if this same manager or the players for that matter would use as good judgment.

Honesty in Scoring.

This matter of scoring has long been a matter of discussion in baseball, for the reason that in different cities the system of scoring is different. It used to be claimed and with a lot of truth to back it up, that in Baltimore in the old days, when Hanlon's boys ruled the roost, that the official scorer would submit his score book after each game to Hanlon, McGraw, Kelley, Robinson or some of the other stars, and the rulings would be changed to suit the views of the players. No such thing as that would be tolerated here for a minute. As said before, the plays here are recorded without fear or favor, and while these rulings may not suit some people yet they are honest rulings and as such must be accepted by both the manager and player alike.

"Bug" Holliday, who, in his time, was a clever player, but who turned out to be one of the poorest umpires is at his home in Cincinnati and is giving out interviews in which he is roasting club owners and others connected with the game, claiming that they are responsible for President Pulliam having laid him off duty and he also intimates that there was a sort of a conspiracy against him. The Cincinnati newspaper men are foolish enough to take this talk seriously and herald to the world all that the "Bug" cares to say.

Holliday admits that he has not been officially dropped from the league staff, but he is yelling on suspicion that his official head is liable to be chopped off. Any one who has followed the game and particularly the work of Holliday as an umpire will not wonder. In his short experience he has raised more trouble than a dozen O'Days would in a dozen playing seasons. It was this same Holliday who made the ruling in the Princeton-Yale game that came near upsetting the friendly relations recently established between those colleges, and the snarl was one that Harry Pulliam had to be called on to unravel. JAMES M. NELLIS.

WADDELL SUSPENDED.

Butler County Boy Gets Five Days' Rest for His Fight.

NEW YORK, July 18.—President Johnson of the American league of baseball arrived from Philadelphia today and announced that he had suspended Pitcher Waddell of the Philadelphia Athletics for five days, for his attack on one of the spectators in the grandstand in the game between the St. Louis and Philadelphia teams yesterday.

WILL REFEREE THE BIG FIGHT

EDDIE GRANEY,
The Man Who Has Been Selected As Stakeholder and Referee For the Jeffries-Corbett Fight Next Month.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT STARTS TOMORROW

Detroit Has Opening Meeting and Fine Purses Are Hung up for the Winners.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]
DETROIT, July 18.—The annual Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving club, which meets at Grosse point track on Monday and continues through five afternoon gives promise of being the best of the 19 racing carnivals conducted by the club. The entry list is large and the class of horses is exceptional.

The first of the big stakes is the Chamber of Commerce, $5,000, for 2:24 pacers, which will be contested on the opening day. On form, Dr. Madara will be the betting choice, as he stepped a mile in 2:04¼ last fall and had plenty of speed left when he won at Columbus this week in 2:09¼. Those to meet this one are Page Hal, Pan Michael, Tom Keene, Trilby Direct, Kingmore, Miss Georgia, Ebony King, Elastic Pointer, Ella Hal, W. O. Foote and Five Points.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:24 trotters on Tuesday, the classic which is the feature of the meeting, will have a field of 13 or 14 from the present outlook. On the strength of winning in 2:10¾ at Windsor this week, Wainscott is favored, with Nervana, Robert Mac, Patchen Maid, Jim Ferry, Shady Beattie and Robizola liked by many who have seen them race. There are also John Taylor, Bonnie Russell, King Simmons, Johnny, Miss Jeannette, Hie Boy and Cole Direct in this race. Experts consider it the most open M. and M. ever raced. Some of the other famous horses that are ready for the races are: Monte Carlo, Rythmic, Maxine, Chase, Baron de Shay, Metallas, Harold H., Charley Hayt, Dan R., Little Squaw, Fannie Dillard, Surfreet and Allesson.

Among the drivers who will be at the meeting are: Geers, Hudson, Gatcomb, Walker, Castle, Fullager, Proctor, Sanders, Kent and Stambough. Albert H. Merrill of Danvers, Mass., will officiate as starter.

LEANDER THE WINNER.

Defeated De Guichard and Butler in a Paced Race.

BOSTON, July 18.—George Leander of Chicago defeated De Guichard and Nat Butler in a 15-mile motor-paced race at Charles River park this afternoon. The men were sent off from a standing start. Leander was first to get behind the motor, followed by Butler and De Guichard in the order named.

Leander moved from the others and from the fourth mile to the thirteenth it was a race for second place between Butler and De Guichard. In that mile Butler's motor began skipping badly and De Guichard took second place. Leander won by one and three-quarter laps over De Guichard. The time for the 15 miles was 18:29 3-5.

A three-mile motor race between Ruden, Schultz, Hunter, Champion and Hoffman was won by Ruden, with Schultz second and Hunter third. Time, 3:24 3-5.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Society Women Are Experts in the Water.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., July 18.—(Special.)—A new swimming record for women was established today at Gull Lake by Mrs. Parker and Mrs. James Court, both well known in New York society circles.

The first race was over a course of one and one-eighth miles, from Allendale to Franklin Beach. The race was won by Mrs. Court, covering the distance in 32:14, just 29 second ahead of Mrs. Parker. The second race, which was swum two hours later, was won by Mrs. Parker.

SHAMROCKS' QUIET DAY.

Had Plenty of Wind, but Too Much Rain.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The two Shamrocks held fast to their moorings in the horse shoe of Sandy Hook nearly all day today while half a gale of wind whistled in the rigging.

Despite the rising gale Shamrock III. started to leave the Hook at 10 o'clock to run off shore for a race, but before she passed the point of Hook rain began to fall and she returned to her moorings. The trials of the Shamrocks will be resumed Monday.

Apollo Elks Beat Tarentum.

TARENTUM, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Apollo Elks won their fourth successive game at Tarentum yesterday 6 to 2. The fielding on both sides was sensational. Clever was the star for the visitors, he and Mulholland hitting heavily. McCutcheon and Harrison excelled in all-around work. The Apollo Elks are after the Elk championship of Western Pennsylvania. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Apollo	2 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 *	6	5	0
Tarentum	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	3	1

Two-base hits—Diehl, Harrison. Home runs—Clever, Mulholland. Struck out—By Gallagher 5, by Mulholland 6, by Weiss 6. Batteries—Gallagher, Mulholland and Elwood; Weiss and Pringle. Umpire—Griffith. Attendance, 500.

THE RELIANCE AGAIN SHOWS GREATEST SPEED

In the Race the Time Limit Did Not Save the Constitution from a Defeat.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]
NEW LONDON, CONN., July 18.—There was no room for doubt in the victory of the Reliance today in the second run of the New York Yacht club cruise of 39 miles from New Haven to this port. She led from the start and finished more than a mile ahead of the Constitution and over two miles ahead of the Columbia, beating the former 6 minutes, 29 seconds, in elapsed time, and the latter 16 minutes and 55 seconds.

Starting in a light favorable breeze the Reliance within 15 minutes was three-quarters of a mile ahead of the other two boats, but when the wind increased, as it did about half an hour after the start, the new boat did not gain so rapidly, in fact for 20 miles of the run made in a good 12-knot breeze and the wind forward of the beam, the Constitution held on to the Reliance in fine shape. Five miles from the finish, however, the new boat pulled away very rapidly, while the Columbia steadily dropped behind the other two, after half the course had been covered. The run was far more successful than that of yesterday, although all the yachts, with the exception of the Reliance and Constitution, finished in a pouring rain.

The Reliance covered the distance of 39 nautical miles in 3 hours, 18 minutes, 28 seconds, a speed of 11¾ knots an hour, which is the quickest time ever made on this run of the cruise.

The Reliance swept proudly across the finish line shortly after 1:30 and headed at once into the harbor, where she had her sails almost furled before the rain came down in earnest. The Constitution made a brave fight to gain a few seconds on the home stretch, but it was in vain. In fact she dropped a few while changing her headsail. The official times of the 90-footers in today's run was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Reliance	10:15:20	1:33:48	3:18:28
Constitution	10:17:00	1:41:37	3:24:37
Columbia	10:15:45	1:50:37	3:34:52

Reliance beat Constitution in elapsed time by six minutes and 29 seconds and Columbia by 16 minutes and 24 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia 9 minutes and 55 seconds.

Tonight more than 300 yachts of all descriptions fairly choke the harbor's mouth. In the fleet are no less than five successful defenders of the America's cup, the schooner Columbia, which beat the Livonia in 1871; the schooner Puritan, which was victorious over the Genesta, in 1885; the sloop Volunteer which defeated the Thistle in 1887; the yawl Vigilant, which was successful when a sloop, over the Valkyrie II., in 1893, and lastly the grand old sloop Columbia, which defeated two Shamrocks in 1899 and 1901.

With the fleet is also three aspirants for cup defending honors, the Corona, the Constitution and finally the Reliance, which is rapidly becoming the hope of the club in the defense of the cup next month. The combined fleets of the New York and Eastern Yacht clubs after remaining in this port over Sunday will proceed, on Monday, to Newport.

Brucker Wins His Game.

The Allegheny Field club defeated Etna at Tarentum in a fast but featureless contest by the score of 8 to 2. Score:

Allegheny.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Etna.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
W. Ga'h, m	0	0	0	0	0	Fitzs'ns, s	0	1	2	5	1
Bigraff, m	0	0	0	0	0	Eeling, 2	0	1	2	4	0
Cable, s	1	1	2	1	0	Blum'g, r-p	1	1	1	0	0
Conwell, c	1	1	17	1	0	Johnson, 1	0	2	10	0	2
Stump, 1	0	2	5	1	0	Daily, c	0	0	6	0	0
Mason, 2	1	0	1	3	0	Stewart, l	1	2	0	0	0
L. Gal'th, 3	2	2	1	1	0	Ward, m	0	0	0	0	0
Grogan, r	2	1	0	0	0	Gist, 3	0	0	2	2	0
Brucker, p	0	0	0	0	0	Noullet, p-r	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	8	9	27	7	1	Totals	2	7	24	12	4

Allegheny	5 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 *—8
Etna	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Conwell, Stump, Kirkpatrick, Fitzsimmons. Three-base hit—Cable. Stolen bases—Stewart 2. Sacrifice hits—Allegheny 5, Etna 1. Bases on balls—Off Blumling 2. Hit by pitched ball—Noullet 1. Struck out—By Brucker 18, by Noullet 1, by Blumlin 3. Passed ball—Daily.

Kennedy A. C. Beats Melrose.

The Kennedy A. C. defeated the Melrose A. C. at Wiley yesterday 3 to 2 in a hot and interesting game. The feature was the pitching of McGungen. Score:

Kennedy.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Melrose.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. M'G'n, s	0	2	0	3	1	Dietrich, s	1	1	2	0	1
T. Boney, c	3	2	11	1	0	Sm'zger, 1	0	1	12	0	0
M. M'G'n, l	0	2	2	1	1	Huffman, r	0	0	0	0	0
Camp'l, 1	0	0	6	0	1	Yockum, c	0	0	4	2	0
Sterick, 2	0	1	2	0	1	Dapper, m	0	1	1	1	0
Brown, 3	0	0	1	0	0	Duffer, 2	0	1	3	2	1
J. Boney, m	0	2	0	0	0	Stock, 3	1	1	2	2	0
P. M'G'n, p	0	0	2	4	0	Miller, p	0	1	2	3	1
Grim, r	0	1	0	0	0	Koltzer, l	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	10	24	9	4	Totals	2	6	27	10	3

Kennedy	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
Melrose	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—J. Boney. Struck out—By McGungan 11, by Miller 2. Bases on balls—Off McGungan 3, off Miller 2.

Rain Spoils Morado Races.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Owing to the rain of last night and more rain this morning the track of the Beaver Valley Driving club at Morado was rendered unfit for use and the races were declared off. Barring today the summer meeting, the first the club has held, has been highly successful and the organization feels greatly encouraged.

PEOPLE TRAVEL TO SEE CORBETT

Training Camp of Ex-Champion Overrun With Curious Who Watch Him Train for Jeff.

NAUGHTON DISCUSSES PUGS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Jim Jeffries, having established a retreat in the fastnesses of Harbin mountains, Jim Corbett is coming in for more than his share of the vulgar gaze. When there is a championship fight in sight there is a big tide of travel toward the training camps, and Corbett's being the only camp that is reachable, his quarters are overrun daily by the open-mouthed and the pop-eyed.

There are curious things to be seen at Camp Corbett, too. In the years that were Jim exercised as other fighters exercised. Now he has inaugurated an entirely new system and one peers into nooks and corners of Jim's stronghold in vain for bits of the old-time equipment. There is nothing but slow-moving things around Corbett's gymnasium though, of course, Yank Kenny and Sam Berger may rebel at the broadness of the assertion. I refer specifically, though, to the still life of the place. Jim has giant dumbbells, giant crowbars, heavily anchored pulleys that a crew of deep water sailors would need to "yo-heave-ho" over. He has a pair of hefty parallel bars that look like a skeleton box stall and a swinging bag that is bigger than anything of its kind that was ever seen.

Jim's gymnasium, when compared with other training places, looks like topsy-turveyland. One might understand a turnverein specialist or a professional strong man having such things around him, but no one would think of looking for them in an up-to-date pugilist's quarters. Corbett insists that he knows what he is doing, however. He goes right along swinging heavy bags of sand from his neck and walking on his hands about the gymnasium floor. He believes that the speed that nature gave him will be all sufficient to bring into the fight with Jeffries, and he wants to increase his weight and thicken his thews and sinews in order that he may be a match for the biggest and brawniest champion that ever wore the mystical, mythical belt.

Impervious to Punches.

Corbett in his best days was master of numerous little jolts and jabs that were entirely original with him. He expects to employ the punches referred to in such a way that they will have deadly effect at the shortest range. He insists that he has increased his punching force almost two-fold, and among the air castles he is building is one which has to do with a giant named Jeffries being knocked out for the first time in his career by one James J. Corbett. It may come that way, but most of those who fancy Corbett's chances just at present, think he is more likely to gain the award by outboxing Jeffries in a contest that will go the full 20 rounds.

Nine sports out of every 10 that abound in these parts, have the idea that Jeffries is thoroughly impervious to hard punches. It is claimed that he deliberately raised his guard so as to allow Ruhlin's terrible right to fall across his solar plexus patch and that he then turned and grinned derisively at Billy Madden, who was coaching Ruhlin from the latter's corner. Little fables like these strengthen the prevailing belief that Jeffries leads a charmed life as far as the knockout punches are concerned, and the consequence is that few expect to see the champion put to sleep by the man who is to oppose him in August.

It is felt that Jeffries will have to make an aggressive fight, and in other words that he will have to strain every nerve to encompass Corbett's defeat before the 20th round has been reached. A whisper comes from Harbin Springs that big Jim is fully alive to this and that he has been quietly engaging in exercises which have increased his speed amazingly.

Among those who noticed an improvement in Jeffries in this respect is Referee Eddie Graney, who made an official visit to Harbin Springs a few days ago. Graney's stay was limited, but he saw Jeffries in a game of baseball and remarked that it was a revelation to watch the burly champion skipping around the bases. Others who have seen Jeffries in action at Harbin have brought back news that he is as sprightly as can be, so that it really begins to look as though Jeffries has been straining a point to acquire speed, while Corbett, who thinks he is long on the commodity referred to, has been aiming to increase his bulk and driving power.

Britt and O'Keefe.

Jimmy Britt and Jack O'Keefe are now in training for their 20-round contest on July 31. Britt has thrown in his lot with Jim Corbett and accompanies the former champion in his daily jaunts on the Alameda roads. O'Keefe is out at the Beach Tavern, where Young Corbett trained. The match is overshadowed to some extent by the heavyweight championship event, but interest in it will be enlivened, no doubt, when the date of the meeting draws nigh. It would be hard to say at this stage of the proceedings which man will be favorite. It is more than likely that local sympathy will assert itself as usual and that Britt will be first choice in the betting, but it is safe to predict that no fancy odds will be forthcoming. O'Keefe is regarded as a youngster who shows improvement every time he fights while the idea is prevalent that Britt has been seen at his very best. The conditions are such that a stubborn contest may be expected. Britt feels that he has pegged back considerably in public estimation and that a reverse will about cause him to drop from sight. O'Keefe recognizes that a victory will make him loom up as an opponent for Champion Joe Gans, and he is sure to make a brave bid for a distinction of that kind.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

OAKLEAFS IN LINE.

Will Have Football Team Again This Coming Season.

The Oakleaf Athletic club has decided to put a football team on the field again the coming season. There will be a meeting at the club room, August 5, and all candidates will report. Several players picked from the old Rosebud and Admiral teams will make up a strong eleven. The officers for the team will be decided on at the meeting. Until the meeting ex-Capt. Edwards requests the following members to report to him: R. McMoil, Edwards, J. Quinn, Healley, C. Quinn, Casey, D. McMoil, Hock, Flaherty, Taylor, Griffen, Rowe, J. McMoil and McClure. All 100-pound teams reorganizing for the coming season will profit by holding a date for this team. Address Oakleaf Athletic Club, 30 Emmett street, city.

M'CHESNEY ON HAND.

Western Horse Is at Gravesend Ready for Race.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Quartered in a stall at the Gravesend race track today is McChesney, the pride of the racing populace of the west. Early today, under the watchful eye of F. M. Taylor, the man who will handle him and prepare him for his championship struggle Wednesday against Waterboy, McChesney was sent out for a galloping exercise.

The spin was just to stretch his muscles to wear off the weariness which always follows a long railroad journey. It was said today that Daly's colt, Claude, will also be started in the special race.

Racing Stewards at Work.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing association have ordered that the entries of R. H. Brown, owner of If You Dare, be refused and have referred his case and that of Trainer Lee Brown to the jockey club for further action. H. F. Meyer was fined $200 because his horse, Star and Garter, was late in getting to the paddock for the last race.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S HORSE WON THE BIG HANDICAP

Proceeds Found Easy Going on Muddy Track—Jockey Sprung a Surprise.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]
CHICAGO, July 18.—A marked reversal of form, Jack Rattlin at 25 to 1, won the Wheeler handicap at Washington park today over a heavy track. The race was the feature of the closing day of the meeting. Like most of the fixed events it proved to be a big upset. The winner was never considered as likely to land and was not given the slightest attention in the betting ring. Jack Rattlin won by a head. Gold Bell made a game bid at the end and would probably have been first with a stronger rider than Reed. The winner ran last on Friday to poorer horses than she beat today.

The Lake View handicap, the closing 2-year-old stake event, went to Capt. S. S. Brown's colt, Proceeds, a good mudder, who found the track easy to negotiate. He accepted the pace of his stable companion, Auditor, for half a mile and then went into the lead and won handily by a length from Flo Bob, with Peter Paul third. Proceeds and Bob Franklin were the winning favorites. On the latter a killing was made. He won the fifth race after being backed from 4 to 1 to 5 to 2. He is owned by J. W. Pugh of Covington, Ky.

Presiding Judge Morse lifted suspensions on Jockeys Henry, Adkins, Wonderly and Theanor, who were set down for rough riding. Summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs, purse—Rainland, 188, H. Phillips, 7 to 1, won; Commodore, 108, Helgeson, 3 to 1, second; Mast, 108, R. Ezell, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:04 3-5.

Second race, 6 furlongs, purse—Bardolph, 117, Landry, 4 to 1, won; Oronte, 104, L. Wilson, 7 to 1, second; Ahola, 102, Richardson, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 2-5.

Third, the Lake View handicap, gross value, $3,570; 6 furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Proceeds, 119, Helgesen, 5 to 1, won; Flo Bob, 121, Wonderly, 5 to 1, second; Peter Pauld, 119, J. Winkfield, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, Wheeler handicap, 3-year-olds and up, gross value, $6,695; mile and a quarter—Jack Rattlin, 100, S. Bonner, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Gold Bell, 96, Reed, 8 to 1, second; Flying Ship, 95, H. Phillips, 7 to 2, third. Time, 2:12 3-5.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse—Bob Franklin, 88, L. Wilson, 5 to 2, won; Eccodale, 103, H. Phillips, 5 to 1, second; Evelyn Byrd, 103, Adkins, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:46 2-5.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse—Warte Nicht, 93, W. Knapp, 3 to 1, won; Esherin, 99, B. Davis, 5 to 2, second; Mary Glenn, 89, L. Wilson, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:46.

PROMISING YOUNGSTER.

Patterson Allows but Three Balls to Go to Outfield.

The Superior Juniors defeated the crack Pioneer team in a pitchers' battle yesterday on Winona's grounds, 9 to 6. The feature was the pitching of Patterson, who allowed but three balls to go to the outfield. Score:

Superior.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pioneer.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Meals, m	1	0	0	0	0	Smith, c-2	1	1	8	1	1
Forbes, 1	3	2	0	0	2	Leahy, p	2	3	0	13	0
Easter, 2	2	3	2	1	1	Ross, s	1	1	1	1	0
V'Ohlen, r	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, 1	0	0	5	0	0
Neely, 3	0	1	0	2	0	M'Cul'h, 2-c	1	0	5	0	0
Fersch, s	0	0	1	1	0	M'Eld'y, 3	0	0	2	0	0
Hillar, c	0	0	5	0	0	Schuster, l	0	0	0	0	0
Nichol'n, 1	2	0	11	0	3	M'Clos'y, r	0	0	0	0	0
Pat'son, p	1	1	2	7	0	Hirsch, m	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	7	27	11	6	Totals	6	5	21	15	1

Superior Jrs.	3 1 1 1 1 2 *—9
Pioneer A. C.	0 1 0 2 3 0 0—6

Three-base hits—Neely, Easter. Sacrifice hits—Fersh, Meals. Struck out—By Patterson 5, by Leahy 13.

Allegheny Nationals Victorious.

The Nationals of Allegheny beat the Nationals of Wilkinsburg yesterday on the former's grounds, 29 to 4. Score:

A. N.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. N.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Brehm, 1	3	3	0	0	0	Ander'n, c	1	1	9	3	2
Kelley, m	4	3	0	0	0	Bialas, p-s	1	1	2	5	0
E. Love, 2	2	2	3	3	0	Davinson, s	0	0	0	0	0
M'Ma'n, s	4	2	1	0	0	Study, l	0	0	8	1	0
Bertges, r	5	5	0	0	0	Oxnard, 2	0	0	6	1	1
J. Love, 3	1	2	0	1	1	Hende'n, 3	0	1	1	2	2
Schel's, 3	3	2	0	1	1	Rob'son, r	0	0	0	0	1
Matz, 1	3	3	7	0	0	Hast'gs, l-p	0	0	0	0	0
Emmel, c	2	1	16	3	0	Taylor, l-m	1	0	0	0	1
Shutter, p	2	2	0	2	0	Schelb'h, 1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	25	27	9	2	Totals	4	4	24	12	6

Nat. of Wilk'b'g	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Nat. of Alle	2 0 5 2 2 4 2 11 *—29

Two-base hits—Anderson, E. Love, Bertges, J. Love. Three-base hit—M. Mahon. Home runs—Matz, Kelley, Bertges. Stolen bases—Nationals 28, Nationals of Wilkinsburg 1. Hit by pitcher—Nationals of Allegheny 2, Nationals of Wilkinsburg 1. Bases on balls—Off Shutee 4, off Bealas 7. Struck out—By Shutee 16, by Bealas 6, by Hastings 3.

Dwyers Win Loose Game.

Dwyer and Melvin played a loose game on Dwyer grounds yesterday, ending in a victory for Dwyer. Johnson stopped a line drive at the beginning of the game and hurt his hand, but continued in the game. Score:

Dwyer.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	M. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Martin, r	3	2	1	0	0	Kemey, m	2	2	2	0	0
Flanigan	2	2	2	2	2	McCann, 1	2	1	1	0	0
Kirk, m	3	4	1	0	0	McGl'y, p-1	2	2	4	0	2
Corbett, 3	3	4	1	0	0	Brooke, 3	0	0	1	2	1
McCon'l, c	3	3	0	2	0	Herb'ton, s	2	1	0	1	2
Steele, 1	5	3	14	0	1	Har'g'n, 3-1	1	0	5	3	1
Duffy, 1	3	4	1	0	0	Carbin, 2	0	0	1	1	1
Carrol, c	1	1	9	2	1	Hutch'n, c	0	1	5	1	0
Johnson, p	1	2	0	3	0	Crowley, c	0	0	4	0	0
						Sw'ney, p-r	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	22	22	27	11	5	Totals	9	7	24	10	5

Dwyer A. C.	5 1 2 1 0 0 0 13 *—22
Melvin A. C.	4 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—9

Two-base hits—Kirk 2, Flanigan, Duffy. Three-base hit—Duffy. Stolen bases—Martin, Flanigan, Kirk, McConnell, Duffy, Steele, Carrol, Johnson, Keaney. Bases on balls—Off Flanigan 2, off Steele 2. Struck out—By Johnson 7, by Sweeney 4. Passed balls—Carrol 2, Hutchinson 3. Umpire—Copll.

Clippers All the Way.

The Clipper A. C. defeated the W. C. Chess team of Greentree borough yesterday on the latter's grounds, 19 to 0. Score:

C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. C. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. Cohen, m	2	2	0	0	0	Schaf'r, s	0	0	1	1	3
For'ster, 3	3	2	1	1	0	N. Chess, p	0	0	0	3	0
And'son, s	4	2	1	0	0	Jackson, 3	0	0	2	2	1
Schaf'r, 1	3	2	1	0	0	Murphy, 2	0	0	1	2	0
Dodson, 1	2	2	6	2	0	Lampe, 1	0	0	11	0	1
Cohen, 2	2	1	1	0	0	F. Chess, c	0	0	10	0	0
Carter, r	0	1	0	0	0	Wooster, r	0	0	0	0	0
Kohl, c	1	1	18	1	0	Hertrik, 1	0	0	0	0	0
Hen'g, p	2	2	0	2	0	Rash, m	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	19	15	27	7	0	Totals	0	1	27	9	5

Clipper A. C.	1 2 0 0 7 6 2 1 0—19
W. C. Chess	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Schaeffer, I. Cohen, H. Cohen. Three-base hits—Schaffer, Forrester. Sacrifice hits—Forrester. Stolen bases—Clippers 12, Chess 1. Hit by pitcher—F. Chess. Base on balls—Clippers 12. Struck out—By Henning 18, by Chess 9. Passed balls—Chess 2. Umpire, Mingar. Time of game—2:10.

Grier Fans Fifteen Batters.

The Mariettas defeated the Windsor A. C. of Etna yesterday 14 to 4. The features of the game were the all-round playing of the Mariettas and the pitching of Grier of the Mariettas, who had 15 strikeouts. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Marietta	2 0 3 0 2 0 1 3 3	14	19	3
Windsor	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1	4	3	3

Batteries—Grier and Skirble; Miller and Kressler.

Kuntz Gets a Whitewash.

Kuntz, the star twirler of the Mifflin A. C., yesterday shut out the St. Mary Cadets in a game full of sensation. Only two men reached third base, one in the fourth and another in the ninth, with one out, but Kuntz fanned the next two batters. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cadets	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	8
Mifflin	2 0 6 1 0 0 0 2 *	11	5	3

Batteries—Binn, King and Crowley; Kuntz and Engel. Umpire—Costigan.

Marion Juniors Win in Walk.

The Marion Juniors defeated the Vulcan A. C. 14 to 4. The feature was the batting of the Marion Juniors. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Marion Jrs.	1 0 3 5 3 1 1 0 *	14	13	2
Vulcan A. C.	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	4	7	6

Batteries—Doyle and Arthurs; Pritchard and Clark.

Industry in Eleven Innings.

The Industry A. C. beat the Kingsley Reserves yesterday in 11 innings 12 to 11. Score:

Kingsley Reserves	0 0 2 1 1 0 2 3 2 0 0—11
Industry A. C.	0 0 2 1 2 4 1 1 0 0 1—12

ALTOONA CHECKED RISHER'S STREAK

Homestead Team Winning All Its Games Until Blair County Aggregation Is Met.

M'CHESNEY PLAYS GOOD BALL

It remained for the Altoona collection of tossers to put a stop to Howard Risher's Homestead nine last week in its string of victories. Of the two games played at Altoona Thursday and Friday, the Steel Workers did not get one, losing the first partially through the wildness of "Slab" Burns and the second because of the inability to connect the safe swats at moments when they would do some good.

Homestead struck Altoon fresh from a trip on which every game was won, and Carpenter's team had just finished an engagement with Harrisburg, the Senators coming out ahead in the series. The first game brought Harvy Hollis, the former Homestead pitcher, against Burns, and the former won. Alex. Pearson was up against a good pitcher in Bennett in the second contest. Altoona, which shows a fondness for speed, did not find Pearson as often as Homestead did Bennett, but consecutive hitting stood it in good stead. Homestead has a chance to get back the defeats when the Mountaineers come to Steel Works park, but it is safe betting that Risher will not be able to take two straight games.

Before going to Altoona Homestead played at Johnstown and reports of the game said that the home team had the argument until Harry McChesney lined out a three-bagger when the bases were filled. If the Homestead fans were to see McChesney in all his games they would appreciate his efforts more than they do. When on the road McChesney is one of the hardest and most timely hitters on the team. He may be hitting in hard luck at home, but as soon as the team starts on a trip he seems to pick up in his swatting. Ever since he joined the team three years ago this has been true of his work at the bat. He has won more games on foreign grounds by long hits at the close of tight games, than probably any other man on the team. The first game Pearson pitched against Homestead was at Rochester three years ago. Pearson was then with his home team. Alex Jones was working on the rubber for Homestead. In the eleventh inning McChesney hit over the middle fielder's head, completing a circuit of the bases. Just before Homestead took an eastern trip last season he was hitting straight to the fielders and he was discouraged. He began to pick up in his hitting in a series at Punxsutawney, and by the time the team reached Atlantic City he was hitting the cover off the ball. He did so well at Atlantic City that the management of the team there wanted to sign him, and also Charlie McCloskey for their team. McChesney should be in faster company. He is fast, a brilliant fielder and possesses a strong arm.

McCloskey is Home.

It would be possible for Risher to make another shift in his infield within the next few weeks if he so minded, as Charlie McCloskey is home from the Eeastern league. McCloskey, who went to Providence three weeks ago, slid into second at Providence while playing against Buffalo Wednesday a week ago, and had two ribs broken. Nattress, the Buffalo shortstop, covered the bag on the throw and in the mixup the Homestead boy got the worst of it. It will be some time before McCloskey will be able to get back in the game, and when he does round into form again he will not return to the Eastern league. Of the two he prefers Homestead, and there he will likely remain.

The infield at present is working well together and Risher would be adverse to making a shift, unless contingencies should demand it. Ferguson, at short, is playing nice ball and works well with Tom Cosgrove at second, and Mays Edmundson at third. Risher was very fortunate in getting as good a man as Bob Hamilton to succeed Thayer Torreyson on first. Hamilton, who has been playing under the name of Milton, formerly caught at Princeton and this spring coached the Shadyside academy team. Last year he ran a team at Tidioute, which was composed of college players. His work on the bag and with the stick pleases the Homestead people. He is playing a great fielding game and is hitting hard and timely.

Torreyson is missed in the infield because of his ability to run the team, but "Red" Violet, an old Inter-State leaguer, is proving himself a capable field general. Arthur Tate has worked himself from seventh to third place in the batting order on account of his good work in this department.

Fairbanks Do Well.

The Fairbanks took the Niles crowd by surprise last week by getting away with one of the two played at that place. The Fairbanks were not in it the first game, but in the second Pitcher Yoedt did good work and was returned a winner. The Fairbanks, who are one of the best local teams, have been playing in rather hard luck this year, losing a majority of their games to the better teams by close scores. They did not seem to be favored with any of the elements that might be called luck. They are one of the few teams that campaign around, playing their games always on foreign fields and being compelled to fight for everything they get.

Still they are not like certain teams that play the weak clubs, just for the sake of counting up victories. A victory over inferior teams does not count for much. It's the team that seeks the hard game that should be recognized whether it loses or wins.

This is also true of the Johnstown club this season. The people at Johnstown think their team this year, which is composed of home talent, plays as good ball as the professional nine of last year. Certain it is the team is doing about as well as last year's nine. Johnstown has a good claim for the amateur championship this season. It has beaten nearly all the amateur teams it has played this season and the clubs that go there are the best.

The summer team at Washington is still keeping up its record of victories. Washington has the champion Washington and Jefferson college team, and every club that visits the town goes home beaten. Frank Haller has placed a team in Waynesburg and if interest can be worked up an interurban series towards the close of the season should be a good thing in a financial way. Haller has a good team at Waynesburg and should be able to meet all comers.

RICHARD R. GUY.

Each Side Hammered Ball.

AKRON, O., July 18.—(Special.)—In the greatest hitting game seen here in years Wellsville defeated Akron 11 to 8. Watts retired in the sixth after the game had been lost. Kittinger stopped the hitting of the Wellsville team. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Wellsville	2 0 0 1 2 5 1 0 0	11	17	3
Akron	1 0 2 0 1 3 1 0 0	8	16	6

Batteries—Ehman and Nist; Watts, Kittinger and Brownell. Umpire—Morton. Attendance, 750.

Marr Does Good Work.

The Kedron A. A. of Homewood defeated the Fisher Reserves in a one-sided game yesterday 15 to 7. Marr pitched a splendid game. He had 12 strikeouts and gave only one base on balls. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Kedron	0 0 4 1 3 2 2 3 *	15	17	3
Fisher Reserves	0 0 2 0 0 3 2 0 0	7	6	5

Batteries—Marr and Johnson; Hastings and Williams.

St Joseph Casinos Ahead.

The St. Joseph Casinos defeated the Signals of Swissvale yesterday 13 to 4. The battery work of Brubach and Betsinger was first-class. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. J. Casinos	2 0 0 0 6 0 2 3 *	13	18	4
Signals	0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0	4	8	4

Batteries—Brubach and Betsinger; Heisse and Spear. Umpire—Hoffmann.

EXMOR GOLFERS TAKE THE MARSHALL FIELD TROPHY

Get Possession of Cup for the Second Time, and Another Win It Will Belong to Them.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 18.—The Exmoor Golf club of Chicago today for the second year took the Marshall Field trophy, and if the club can take the cup next year, it will remain in its possession. Twelve clubs were entered but only nine started and one of these, the Riverside of Chicago, was forced to drop out because of the loss, before the end of the day's play, of Bliss, its star left-hand player.

The contest was of individuals against bogey, which is 40 for the course. The Exmoor club finished 45 down on bogey and the nearest competitor, Midlothian, was 59 down. The score:

Midlothian, 59 down; Onwentsia, 62 down; Milwaukee, 68 down; Glenview, 80 down; Kenosha Golf club, 82 down; Auburn Park, 92 down; Racine Golf club, 90 down; Riverside, 63 down; Exmoor, 45 down.

KEYSTONES GOT REVENGE.

Take Lead Early and Beat P. A. A. Lacrosse Team in Good Game 5 to 3.

The Keystone lacrosse team had its revenge yesterday by defeating P. A. C. 5 to 3. P. A. C. was weakened by the absence of Hamilton and Meyers, and Keystone made it blue for the red and white. It started the scoring and kept the lead throughout the game. Lineup:

P. A. C.—3.		Keystones—5.
Farren	Goal	Sammons
Miller	Point	Walters
Shepperd	Cover Point	Campbell
Bruce	First Defense	Martin
Dunn	Second Defense	Walters
Ross	Third Defense	Daniels
Smith	Center	Henry
Hill	First Home	McKay
Ezwell	Second Home	Taylor
Sputal	Third Home	Bish
Lamb	Outside Home	McKerron
Robertson	Inside Home	Stewart

Referee — Robinson. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

BAILEY WINS ANOTHER.

Good Batting Helps Him Get a Close Game at Sturgeon.

The Winonas won an uphill game yesterday at Sturgeon, 6 to 5. Wharton caught a good game; his catch of a difficult foul fly in the ninth inning, Ritchey's fielding and Bailey's pitching were the features. In the seventh inning singles by Boyd, Rebele and Mackline and Wharton's two-bagger put Winona on even footing. With two out and men on second and third, Ritchey hit a hot one at Scollart, who fumbled, and the winning run was scored. Score:

Winona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sturgeon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Boyd, s	1	0	1	1	1	Lafenes, 1	0	0	7	0	1
Rebele, 2	3	3	3	4	1	Scollart, s	0	0	1	1	1
Macklin, 1	1	2	12	0	0	Carnter, c	0	0	12	1	0
Wharton, c	0	2	9	3	0	Gosh, m	1	0	3	0	0
Mertz, r	0	1	0	0	0	Elles, 2	1	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 3	0	0	3	6	0	Steel, 1	1	0	2	0	0
Coppes, l	0	1	0	0	0	Littel, r	1	2	0	0	0
Baxter, m	0	1	0	0	0	O'Connel, 3	1	2	0	2	0
Bailey, p	1	0	0	2	0	Metz, p	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	6	11	27	16	2	Totals	5	6	27	6	2

Irwin	2 0 4 0 4 1 2 1 *—14
Hillsdale	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Wharton, Elles. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Wharton, Rebele. Double plays—Rebele and Mack, Ritchey, Rebele and Mack. Struck out—By Metz 11, by Bailey 9. Umpire—Schuster.

Osbornes Finish Behind.

The Washington A. C. beat the Osbornes yesterday 8 to 4. Score:

Washing.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Osborne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
L. Wes'l, m	0	2	1	0	0	Coleman, c	0	0	5	3	1
J. Dewalt, s	0	1	1	4	0	E. Osb'ne, 2	0	1	2	1	0
L. Moore, 2	1	1	2	3	1	Baisler, 3	0	2	0	2	0
E. Ebbert, 1	0	3	1	0	1	Smith, s	1	1	2	3	1
J. Espy, 3	2	2	0	2	0	Elkins, 1	1	0	8	1	1
Wolf'n, 1	0	0	8	0	0	M. Os'ne, p	0	1	3	4	0
R. Ebbert, r	2	2	0	0	0	H. Os'ne, 1	1	2	1	0	0
McGraw, p	0	1	0	2	0	Neal, m	1	1	0	0	0
Erhardt, c	2	2	8	1	0	W'hoper, r	0	2	0	0	1
Totals	8	14	21	12	2	Totals	4	10	21	14	4

Washington A. C.	1 2 1 0 1 3 0 *—8
Osborne A. C.	0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—R. Ebbert, Moore, Erhardt. Sacrifice hits—Ehrhardt, McGraw. Stolen bases—Wessel, Espy, Moore. Double plays—Coleman unassisted. Hit by pitcher—Elkins. Bases on balls—Off McGraw 1, off Osborne 2. Struck out—By McGraw 8, by Osborne 3. Passed balls—Coleman 1. Time of game—1:55. Attendance 293. Umpire—Moore.

Orvill Rush Beats Altoona.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 18.—(Special.)—The Scottdale Sheet Steel team defeated the Arena team here this afternoon 7 to 4. The feature was the terrific batting of J. Rush, who out of five times at bat made four singles and a double. Rush struck out 12 of the visitors, while O'Neil fooled but five of the home team. Score:

Sc'tdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Arena.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sawyer, 2	0	0	3	2	0	M. A'ms, c	1	2	7	2	0
J. Rush, r	2	5	0	0	0	M. O'N'l, 3	0	0	3	0	0
O. Rush, p	1	0	0	4	1	Hackey, m	1	1	1	0	0
Snyder, 1	1	3	12	0	0	Downey, 1	0	1	0	0	0
Palmer, c	0	2	10	3	0	By'way, 1	0	0	5	0	0
Shan'n, m	0	1	0	0	0	Dreist't, r	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, 3	0	1	1	1	0	J. A'ms, s	0	1	1	2	1
Stoner, 1	2	2	1	0	0	R. A'ms, 2	0	2	3	1	2
McCl'in, s	1	0	0	1	0	T. O'N'l, p	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	7	14	27	11	1	Totals	4	6	24	9	4

Scottdale	1 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 0—7
Arena	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Umpire—Wilson.

Business Men's Team Loses Again.

At Wilkinsburg yesterday the Wilkinsburg High School club again defeated the fast Business Men's team in a warmly-contested game. Score:

W. H. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Bus. Men.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moffett, 1	1	2	6	2	0	Vortish, 3	3	3	3	1	0
Horn, m	1	3	0	0	0	Koerner, 2	2	3	2	2	2
Russell, 2	0	1	6	3	1	Taylor, s	1	0	2	4	0
Strayer, c	3	3	4	2	1	McCaskey, c	2	1	4	1	0
Wymard, r	1	1	1	0	0	McMur'y, 1	1	2	8	1	1
Corken, s	4	2	2	3	1	Oxnard, m	1	1	1	0	0
T'hurst, 3	1	1	4	2	0	Garrett, r	1	1	1	1	2
Mitinger, 1	1	2	1	0	0	McKech'e, 1	1	1	2	2	0
E. H'g'n, p	2	3	3	3	0	W. H'g'n, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	14	20	27	15	3	Totals	13	13	24	14	5

Two-base hits—Moffett, Horn, Russell, Stayer, E. Hodgdon 2, Vortish 2, Oxnard. Home run—Corken. Struck out—By E. Hodgdon 4, by W. Hodgdon 3. Bases on balls—Off E. Hodgdon 4, off W. Hodgdon 1. Umpire—Johnston.

Ben Avon Defeated.

The Ben Avon team played the Mt. Lebanon Athletic club of Mt. Lebanon at Ben Avon yesterday and went down to defeat in an exciting pitchers' battle. Score:

BenAvon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mt. Leb'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Muhl, r	0	1	0	0	0	Hoys, 1	0	0	5	0	1
Haines, c	0	0	8	1	0	Ritchie, 2	1	1	2	3	1
Renick, 1	1	2	12	0	0	H'muth, m	1	1	5	0	0
Stauffer, s	0	0	0	3	0	Myers, s	1	0	0	2	0
Trust, p	0	0	0	4	0	M'Mullin, 3	1	0	1	0	0
W'dside, 2	0	0	3	0	1	Fleming, r	0	1	1	0	0
Beatty, 3	0	0	1	4	0	Cone, 3	0	0	2	2	1
Somers, 1	0	0	2	0	0	Ziringe, r-1	0	1	2	0	0
Toy, m	0	0	1	0	1	Demmler, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Bishop, c	1	1	10	1	0
Totals	1	3	27	12	2	Totals	4	6	27	13	3

Mt. Lebanon	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
Ben Avon	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Struck out—By Demmler 10, by Trust 8. Bases on balls—Off Demmler 2. Two-base hits—Bishop, Zeringer. Stolen bases—Fleming, McMullen, Harmuth. Umpire—Dr. Stone.

Wagners Have Little Trouble.

The Wagner A. C. of Carnegie defeated the Pitcairn A. C. yesterday on the Carnegie grounds, 13 to 2. The feature was the pitching of Carmichael for Wagners, he having 10 strike-outs. Score:

Wagner.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pitcairn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cole, c	2	2	10	1	0	Warner, 1	0	1	0	1	0
Reeds, 1	3	4	8	0	1	Jae, p	0	1	1	2	1
Carmi'l, p	2	1	0	6	1	Delozier, 2	0	0	3	0	2
Allen, 3	1	2	2	1	1	Candell, 1	0	1	6	0	2
Fielding, 1	2	2	2	1	1	Jordan, s	1	2	0	2	0
Buch'n, 2	1	2	2	1	1	T. War'r, r	1	2	1	5	1
Slinn, m	0	0	0	1	0	Malcolm, m	0	2	5	0	0
Berran, r	0	1	0	1	0	Abbott, c	0	1	10	0	0
Falloch, s	0	2	2	2	1	Lose, s	0	0	1	3	2
Totals	13	14	27	7	6	Totals	2	11	27	8	8

Wagner A. C.	3 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0—13
Pitcairn	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Struck out—By Carmichael 10, by Jae 8. Two-base hits—Buchanan, Jordan, Lose.

Washington Bumps Harry Wilhelm.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The Washington team, which has not known defeat this season, walloped the Uniontown team here this afternoon 16 to 0. Harry Wilhelm of the New York State league was on the rubber for the visitors and the locals banged him all over the lot. Score:

Washing.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Unionto'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Eriser, 3	2	2	7	2	0	Cooper, 2	0	0	5	1	0
Eckles, c	2	2	0	1	0	Patt'son, 3	0	0	2	2	0
Maldoon, s	2	2	12	1	0	H. Wl'm, p	0	1	7	0	0
Carson, p	2	0	3	1	0	G. Wl'm, c	0	0	3	2	1
Welty, 1	3	2	1	2	0	Powell, m	0	0	0	3	2
Young, 2	2	3	1	2	0	Miller, 1	0	0	2	2	2
Loucks, m	1	2	1	0	0	S'fnauer, s	0	1	1	0	0
Ward, r	2	4	1	0	0	Mathews, l	0	1	0	0	0
Fergus, 1	0	0	1	0	0	M. Br'ks, r	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	16	17	27	10	0	Totals	0	3	24	11	5

Washington	4 0 3 2 0 0 5 2 *—16
Uniontown	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Maldoon, Welty, Ward. Three-base hit—Young. Struck out—By Wilhelm 5, by Carson 4, by Ward 2. Bases on balls—Off Wilhelm 2, off Carson 1, off Ward 1. Stolen bases—Loucks. Umpire—Booker.

Waynesburg Wins Second Game.

WAYNESBURG, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The Waynesburg A. A. defeated the Ford A. C. 9 to 3. The game was played on a muddy field, the rain cutting down the attendance. Score:

Ford.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Waynes.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moffatt, 3	0	1	1	0	1	Ing'am, m	0	0	0	1	0
M'Claren, s	0	2	3	0	0	Moore'd, r	2	4	0	0	0
Ande'n, m	1	0	0	3	0	Owen, 2	1	2	4	5	1
Wentz, 1	0	0	8	0	0	Haller, c	0	0	4	2	0
Moren, 1	0	1	1	1	0	Will'ms, 1	1	2	1	0	0
Gior, c	1	0	6	2	1	Kenney, s	2	1	1	1	0
Cowan, 2	0	1	2	3	1	Flowers, 1	2	3	16	0	0
Engle, p	1	0	0	3	0	M'Gre'r, 3	0	0	0	1	2
M'Gl'y, r	1	1	0	0	1	Phillips, p	0	0	1	6	0
Totals	3	6	24	9	6	Totals	9	12	27	16	3

Ford A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3
Waynesburg	0 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 *—9

Two-base hits—Williams. Three-base hits—Flowers. Stolen bases—Moorehead, Owen, McClaren, Gier. Base on balls—Off Engle, 1; off Phillips, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Williams, Kenney, McGlinchy. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by Engle, 4. Attendance, 600. Umpire—Purman.

Central League Games.

FORT WAYNE—July 18.—Terrific batting gave Fort Wayne an easy victory. The visitors scored their only run on an error, a passed ball and a wild pitch. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Fort Wayne	0 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 2	10	17	2
Gd. Rapids	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	1

Curtis and Arthur; Simonton and O'Neil.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 18.—South Bend won both games today with ease and made only one error in each game. Score:

First game—

		R.	H.	E.
South Bend	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	4	11	1
Wheeling	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	2	5	3

Smith and Sager; Rosson and Shriver.

Second game—

		R.	H.	E.
South Bend	0 1 4 1 0 4 0 1 0	11	12	1
Wheeling	0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 2	8	12	4

Schaefer and Sager; John Fox and Shannon.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 18.—Marion won by bunching hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Evansville	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	2	1
Marion	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0	4	6	1

Parkins and McKinley; Easton and Jessup.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 18.—Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Dayton	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	3	11	3
Terre Haute	1 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	8	11	4

Mullen and Teal; Popp and Reed.

American-Built Yacht Won.

LONDON, July 18.—The American built schooner yacht Navahoe (formerly owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, but now the property of Herr George W. Watjens,) was the first to reach Deal in the handicap race from the Island of Heligoland to this place, which was started Thursday. There are three prizes for the racers, $500, $250 and $125, given by the Royal Temple Yacht club. Among the starters in addition to the Navahoe were Emperor William's Meteor, the empress' Iduna, the Comet and the Therese.

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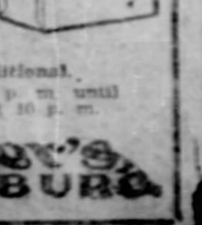

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Kaercher's PITTSBURG

Lively Amateur Games on Muddy Fields Yesterday---Great Horses Are to Meet at Saratoga

WINDSORS LOSE TO HOMESTEAD

"Buck" Washer Has Opponents Safe, Allowing Three Hits in Poor Contest.

RISHERITES MAKE SIX ERRORS

The Homestead L. A. C. team easily defeated the Windsors at Steel Works park yesterday in a poorly played contest, by the score of 9 to 2. The team had just arrived home from Altoona and seemed not to be in condition. Seven errors were charged against the Homestead players, three of which went to the credit of Tate. The visitors secured but three hits off Washer. Score:

H.L.A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Windsors.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Violet, r...	0	1	1	0	1	Stev'son, 2.	0	0	2	3	0
Edm'd'n, 3.	0	0	0	1	0	Ralston, s..	1	1	1	6	1
Tate, 1-3...	2	1	3	2	3	Mason, 3...	0	0	2	1	0
Cosgrove 2.	4	1	1	4	1	Brisb'e, 1..	0	1	12	0	1
Milton, 1...	0	2	17	0	1	Hoban, 1...	0	0	0	1	0
McCh'y, m.	2	1	0	1	0	Prosser, r...	1	0	0	0	0
Ferg'n, s..	1	1	1	2	0	Brown, m...	0	0	0	0	1
Coursey, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Buckley, c..	0	1	5	0	1
Washer, p.	0	2	1	5	1	Healy, p....	0	0	5	2	0
Totals....	9	9	27	15	7	Totals....	2	3	27	13	4

Windsor .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Homestead .... 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 0—9

HILLDALES BLANKED.

Up Against Real Article in Westmoreland County.

IRWIN, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Irwin shut out the Hilldales of Allegheny this afternoon, 14 to 0. Wallace was well nigh invincible, allowing but seven hits and presenting one Hilldale man with a free pas to first. Bridge, who was on the firing line for the visitors, was hit at will, and when the smoke of battle cleared away 16 hits was recorded against him. Miller, the local backstop, played a brilliant game, and at that he rapped out four safeties—two two-baggers and two singles. Score:

Irwin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Hilldale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Jones, r..	0	0	0	0	1	Morton, m	0	2	2	0	0
Stromer, 2	2	2	2	2	1	Bruce, 3..	0	0	1	1	1
Kerr, m..	4	2	3	0	0	Bingess, c	0	1	3	2	2
Miller, c..	2	4	5	0	0	Keogh, 2..	0	1	4	1	1
Radford, 1	1	3	10	1	0	Wyck, s..	0	1	1	1	1
Bolden, 3.	1	0	1	1	1	Rob'son, r	0	0	6	2	0
Marsh, 1.	1	1	2	3	0	Fors'the, 1	0	1	2	0	0
Fulton, m	2	2	1	0	0	Bridge, p.	0	1	1	0	1
Wallace, p	1	2	3	3	0	Ford, 1...	0	0	4	0	0
Totals .	14	16	27	10	3	Totals ..	0	7	24	7	6

Winona ....0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1—6
Sturgeon ....0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Kerr, Miller. Bases on balls—Off Wallace 1, off Bridge 6. Struck out—By Wallace 10, by Bridge 6. Umpire—McKeever.

Birmingham Wins Game.

The Birmingham A. C. defeated the B. & O. Mechanics in an interesting game yesterday. Score:

B. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	B. & O.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, 2-c.	0	1	14	0	0	A. McC'y 3.	0	0	4	1	0
Wil'ms, p..	2	3	0	3	1	McN'ly p-s.	0	0	0	3	0
J. Jones, 1.	2	1	8	0	1	Lowe, 1....	1	0	7	0	0
Beggs, s...	3	2	0	1	0	DMcC'y s-p.	0	1	2	2	2
Carter, 3...	1	3	2	3	0	Smith, 2....	1	1	1	1	0
D. Jones, 1.	2	1	0	0	0	Jenks, r....	0	0	0	0	0
Hoff'n, c-1.	1	2	0	2	0	McBur'y m.	0	0	0	0	0
Schultz, r..	1	0	0	0	0	Ward, 1....	0	0	1	1	0
C. Jones m.	0	1	0	0	0	Murray, c..	0	1	9	3	1
Totals...	12	14	24	9	2	Totals....	2	3	24	11	3

B. A. C. ....0 0 1 4 1 1 2 3—12
B. & O. ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Home run—Williams. Two-base hits—Beggs, Carter. Sacrifice hits—J. Jones, D. Jones. Struck out—By Williams 13, by McNally 4, by McCarthy 4. Bases on balls—Off Williams 2, off McNally 3, off McCarthy 3. Wild pitch—Williams. Umpire—Boone.

Ford Club Can't Score.

The Herron Hill A. C. beat the Original Fords yesterday at Herron Hill park 8 to 0. Score:

H. Hill.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Fords.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barbin, 3..	1	1	2	1	0	Means, 3-p..	0	0	1	0	1
J Libby, s.	2	2	4	2	1	McK'na, 1..	0	1	11	0	0
Shettler m.	1	1	1	0	0	Hays, s.....	0	0	3	3	1
E.Libby, c.	2	1	8	1	0	Weckerle, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Herr'n, 1..	2	1	6	1	1	Huff'gle, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Bruner, 1...	0	1	3	0	0	Nicholson r.	0	0	1	0	0
Kenny, 2...	0	1	3	0	1	McAteer, 2.	0	1	2	6	2
Cook, r.....	0	0	0	0	0	Mertz, c....	0	1	4	2	1
Eyerman p.	0	1	0	2	0	Riley, p....	0	0	1	1	0
Totals....	8	9	27	7	3	Totals.....	0	3	24	12	5

Herron Hill ....4 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 *—8
Fords ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McKenna, McAteer, E. Libby, Kinney. Three-base hits—J. Libly. Home runs—Barbin. Stolen bases—Hay, McAteer, Herrman. Bases on balls—Off Eyermann 3. Struck out—By Eyerman 7, by Riley 4. Umpire—Watkins.

Lawrenceville Slaughtered.

The West End A. C. of Braddock slaughtered the Lawrenceville aggregation yesterday 18 to 0. Score:

W.E.A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Lawrence.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Unrue, s.	3	3	2	4	0	J.Dugan, 1	0	0	0	0	1
Conley, c.	2	2	9	0	0	Andr'ws, 3	0	2	1	4	1
W'mson, 3	1	4	2	1	0	Donahue, 2	0	0	2	2	1
Ward, r..	1	2	0	0	0	C.Dugan, 1	0	1	12	0	0
Bowers, 1	1	2	10	0	0	E.Cav'h, m	0	1	1	1	0
W.Mo'n, m	1	1	0	0	0	M'Kinley, r	0	0	2	0	0
M'Bride, m	1	1	1	0	0	P.Cav'h, 3	0	0	1	3	0
J.M'ison, 2	2	2	2	1	0	Peters, c..	0	0	2	0	0
Gillespie, 1	4	3	0	0	0	Welsh, r..	0	0	3	4	0
Emrick, p	2	1	1	3	0						
Totals .	18	21	27	9	1	Totals ..	0	4	24	14	3

W. E. A. C. .....2 4 0 1 4 0 1 6 *—18
Lawrenceville ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Monroe, Connelly, Gillespie, Emrick, E. Cannaught. Struck out—By Emrick 8, by Welsh 2.

Rochester Has Field Day.

ROCHESTER, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—The Swissvale team was defeated here today 17 to 2. Mathay had to retire on account of being hit with the ball in the sixth inning. Zeller took his place. Score:

Rochester.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Swissvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mullen, 3.	2	1	2	0	0	Mul'and, 2	0	1	5	1	1
Lindsay, 2	2	3	3	0	0	Gill'spie, s	0	2	0	1	3
Weagley, 1	3	3	12	0	0	G'mb'rt, p-3	0	0	1	1	0
Mathay, m	1	2	1	0	0	Irwin, 3-p.	0	0	1	1	0
Simpson, p	2	0	0	4	0	F.Hug's.	1	1	1	4	0	1
Grove, 1..	3	2	2	0	0	Waters, m	0	1	1	1	0
Garvey, c	2	3	5	1	0	Fisher, c..	1	2	11	2	1
Miles, s..	1	2	1	5	0	M'Lau'n, 1	0	0	1	0	0
Zeller, m.	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, r.	0	0	1	0	2
M'Anlis, r	1	2	1	0	0						
Totals .	17	18	27	11	0	Totals ..	2	7	24	6	9

Swissvale ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Rochester ....2 0 4 3 2 4 2 0 *—17

Two-base hits—Mullen, Lindsey, Garvey, Miles, Mulholland, Waters. Home runs—Weagley (2), Fisher. Stolen bases—Gumbert, Mullen. Base on balls—Off Simpson, 1; off Irwin, 1; off Gumbert, 1. Struck out—By Simpson, 6; by Irwin, 4; by Gumbert, 7. Umpire—Challis.

Duquesne's Second Defeat.

The Duquesnes met their second defeat yesterday at the hands of the Sharpsburg Y. M. I., 4 to 1. Score:

Sh'psburg	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Duquesne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Loper, c...	1	0	10	0	0	Reno, s.....	0	1	1	2	0
Hughes, 3.	1	2	2	3	1	Reitz, 3.....	1	0	0	5	0
Snyder, s..	0	0	3	6	0	Smith, c....	0	1	5	0	0
Groark, 2..	1	0	1	1	1	C. Grace, 2.	0	0	4	1	0
Dolan, 1....	0	0	0	0	0	Frank, 1....	0	0	11	0	1
Quinn, 1...	0	2	10	1	0	H.Grace m.	0	0	1	0	0
Daly, r....	1	1	1	0	0	B. Reno, 1..	0	1	0	0	0
McGiv'n m.	0	0	0	0	0	Murdock, r..	0	0	0	0	0
Hart, p....	0	3	0	6	0	Moren, p....	0	1	2	6	1
Totals....	4	8	27	17	2	Totals....	1	4	24	14	2

S. Y. M. I. ....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—4
Duquesne ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Hart. Sacrifice hits—Snyder 2, Groark, Daly, Reitz, Frank, C. Reno. Struck out—By Hart 9, by Morrow 5. Hit by pitcher—Loper, Reitz, H. Grace. Left on base—Sharpsburg 5, Duquesne 7.

Fell Off a Bridge.

Joseph James of Ward and Frazier streets, fell over the railing of the Sylvan avenue bridge last evening. It is said he is subject to attacks of epilepsy and while sitting on the railing near the Greenfield avenue end, was attacked with that ailment and fell to the ground below, about 20 feet. He was painfully cut and bruised about the head and face, but not dangerously hurt.

PITTSBURGH FIELD CLUB CRICKET TEAM.

ALL CUBANS BLANKED IN VERY FINE GAME

Coleman for Wilmerding Is in Good Form and Allows Only Three Hits.

The Wilmerdings turned the tables on the All-Cubans yesterday at Wilmerding, defeating them 3 to 0 in one of the finest games of the year. Coleman did the pitching and only allowed the All-Cubans three hits. He was ably supported by his team. The All-Cubans played a great game in the field, not an error being charged to them.

The Wilmerdings play the Johnstown team at Westinghouse park next Friday and Saturday, July 24 and 25. Score:

Wilm'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	A-Cubans.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lee, c......	0	1	4	2	0	Bust'm'o, s.	0	1	2	3	0
Craig, r..	0	2	3	0	0	Carillo, 2...	0	1	1	0	0
Jordan, 2...	1	1	2	2	0	Padron, 3...	0	0	0	3	0
Calhoun, 3.	2	2	2	4	1	Menuse, p..	0	1	0	3	0
Schotte, s..	0	1	0	3	1	Viola, m....	0	0	3	0	0
West, 1.....	0	0	0	0	0	Molina, c...	0	0	5	1	0
Davis, 1...	0	0	11	0	0	Rosado, 1....	0	0	0	0	0
Stoltz, m..	0	0	5	1	0	Magrina, r.	0	0	3	1	0
Coleman, 1.	0	0	0	2	0	Cabrera, 1..	0	0	10	0	0
Totals....	3	7	27	14	2	Totals....	0	3	24	11	0

Wilmerdings...... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
All-Cubans .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Craig, Jordan, Calhoun. Bases on balls—Off Coleman 2, off Menuse 2. Struck out—By Coleman 4, by Menuse 3. Umpire—Hood.

LEETSDALE AGAIN.

Gives Economy A. C. Its Third Successive Beating.

The Leetsdale A. C. went to Economy yesterday and took its third successive victory from the team of that place, 7 to 3. The features were the first base playing of Copeland and Oxley and the hitting of Thompson, Taylor and Mortimer. Musgrave pitched a nice game and was given good support. Score:

Leetsdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Economy.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
G.Weber, 3	2	1	1	0	1	Craft, s...	0	0	3	5	2
Copel'd, 1	0	1	11	0	0	Oxbey, 1..	0	2	12	1	0
Taylor, s.	2	3	0	4	1	Bruff, m...	0	0	1	0	0
Mortim'r, c	1	3	9	1	0	Heb'ing, 2	0	0	3	1	0
J.Web'r, m	2	1	1	0	0	Thomp'n, 1	2	3	4	0	0
J.Sevin, r	0	2	0	1	0	Kurtz, c...	0	1	3	1	1
A.Sevin, 2	0	0	2	2	0	Powell, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Good, 1...	0	1	1	0	0	Cohill, 3..	1	1	1	1	0
Husg've, p	0	1	1	4	0	Shirrah, p	0	0	0	1	1
						Nix, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Totals .	7	13	*26	12	2	Totals ..	3	7	27	12	4

*Cohill out; hit by batted ball.

Leetsdale ....3 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0—7
Economy ....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Mortimor, Thompson. Three-base hit—Thompson. Sacrifice hit—Copeland. Bases on balls—Off Shirrah 2, off Nix 2, off Musgrave 2. Struck out—By Musgrave 8, by Shirrah 1, by Nix 2. Stolen bases—G. Weber 3, Mortimer, Taylor 4, A. Sevin, Cohill 2, Thompson 2, Bruff, Heberling. Base hits—Off Musgrave 7, off Shirrah 8, off Nix 5. Time—1:50. Umpire—Sweeney.

Sheraden Beats Commercial.

The Sheraden A. C. defeated the Commercial A. C. on the former's grounds 13 to 0. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Sheraden A. C...	1 0 0 0 6 1 5 0 *	13	9	4
Commercial A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	8

Batteries—Sheraden A. C., Herron and Spring; Commercial A. C., White and Biggy. Two-base hits—Wilson (2), Burke. Struck out—By White, 12; by Herron, 9. Umpires—McCauth and Pollock.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Excelsior A. C. defeated the Stanwix from Mt. Washington, 11 to 6.

Earl Schumacher, 715 Fifrst street, Allegheny.

The Dinwiddie Reds defeated the Clippers 5 to 1.

The Cokeville A. C. have Saturday, July 25, open for game on its grounds. Address J. F. Diven, Cokeville, Pa.

The Cohn A. C. met the Mifflin Juniors on the latter's grounds. The game ended in favor of the Cohn A. C. 16 to 3.

The Lithgow A. C. would like to sign some good pitcher 16 years old. Address Charles J. Peifer, 1939 Lithgow avenue, Allegheny.

The W. J. Bryans would like to hear from the Dwyers for a twilight game. Address William Hoffmann, 3349 Ridge street, city.

The Lookout Juniors took the first game off the Atwood A. C. by the score of 30 to 17. The pitching of McConnel was a feature.

The Boggs & Buhl wagon boys challenge all 11 and 12-year-old teams for Sunday afternoon and Monday morning games. address

The Omaha Midgets defeated the Westlake Juniors, 12 to 2. The feature was the pitching of Keaeling and the batting of Caldwell and Keaeling.

The Silver Stars have won 12 and lost 4, and would like to hear from all 8 or 9 year old teams. Address John Dugan, 613 West Robinson street, Allegheny.

The Titans A. C. defeated the Forbes Street A. C. 9 to 1. Any 6 or 7-year-year old teams wanting games address Philip Elsey, 411 Second avenue. Call Bell telephone 67 Wood, Hazelwood.

The Birmingham A. C. would like to hear from all good amateur teams. Address communications to J. E. Routley, 1814 Sydney street, South Side, or call 38 Wood Bell and ask for manager B. A. C.

The Alpine A. C. did not play the J. C. Litties yesterday, as all the Alpine players went to a picnic. The Alpines have a good record for the season. They have won 12 games, winning 10 of them straight, and lost five.

The Reliance Life Insurance team was to have played the Nuttal A. C. yesterday, but owing to the muddy condition of the field both managers agreed to postpone the contest. The Reliance team plays the Pittsburgh Field club next Saturday at Brushton.

The game between the Cliff A. C. and the Lincoln A. C. was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain. The score was 19 to 7 in favor of Cliff A. C. Batteries, Lincoln A. C., Thompson and Phinish; Cliff A. C., Forrest and Madden.

On account of a transfer to later on in the season, Mt. Lebanon has July 25 open and would like to hear from strong teams with enclosed grounds. Address W. R. Fleming, 901 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, or telephone 604 Grant, Bell, telephone, and 2070 Main, P. & A. telephone.

The Brushton A. C. defeated Beaver 9 to 0. The Brushton players are in fine form, as only one man reached third base. The Brushton A. C. would like to hear from Electric for another game. The battery for Brushton was O'Leary and Wells; for Beaver, Busang and Blewett.

The S. J. Tooles failed to appear to play the Crafton Juniors as scheduled yesterday, and the Crafton team claims the game. The Crafton Senior team was to have played the Hatfield A. C. at Crafton, but the Hatfields did not appear, owing to the wet grounds.

The Eclipse A. C. of Mt. Washington defeated the Castle Shannon A. C. yesterday by a score of 10 to 2. The features were the fine pitching of Benton of E. A. C., he allowing only three stingy hits, and the fine work of the men back of him. Castle Shannon also put up a nice game. Eclipse plays C. S. a return game August 8. For games with E. A. C. address W. Alston, 106 Joels street, city.

ELECTRICS BEAT FIELD CLUB THROUGH GOOD PLAYING

Wilkinsburg Team Gets Good Lead in Early Stages, Keeping It to End.

The Electric club made the Pittsburgh Field club bite the dust yesterday, 7 to 2. King Scott started the game for the visitors, but was relieved in the fourth by Bryan, who showed up well. Earhart was on the rubber for the Electrics and did good work, allowing but six hits and striking out 10 men.

The Electrics started scoring in the first inning, when Davis, the first up, hit for two bases. Bell got first on an error by Fincke and both scored on Venning's single. In the third two errors, two singles and a two-bagger, netted four runs and won the game. The Field club started in the sixth when Ferguson singled, went to third on Fincke's hit, and scored on Waddell's two-bagger. One more came in when Fincke singled in the ninth and came home on Waddell's drive to center.

The Electric club will meet Green's Nebraska Indians next Thursday at D. C. and A. C. park, Wilkinsburg, at 6 p. m. Score of yesterday's game:

Electric.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. F.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Davis, 2..	2	1	4	3	0	Young, c.	0	0	13	0	1
Bell, 1...	2	0	12	0	0	Fergu'n, 1	1	2	6	0	0
Cappe, 3.	2	2	0	2	0	Dean, r...	0	0	0	1	0
E.Olin, 1.	1	2	1	0	0	Fincke, 3.	1	2	1	1	1
Venning, c	0	2	8	2	0	Waddell, 2	0	2	2	2	0
Hardie, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Bryan, 1-p	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart, s	0	0	1	2	0	Hickok, m	0	0	1	0	1
Taylor, m	0	1	0	0	0	Graham, m	0	0	1	0	0
Earhart, p	0	0	0	2	0	Brady, s..	0	0	0	3	0
						Scott, p...	0	0	0	0	0
						Spear, 1...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	7	8	27	11	0	Totals ..	2	6	24	7	3

Electric Club .....2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 *—7
Pgh. Field Club....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Davis, Olin, Ferguson, Waddell. Sacrifice hits—Waddell, Brady. Stolen bases—Davis, Bell, Venning 2. Double plays—Venning to Davis; Waddell to Ferguson. Hit by pitcher—Cappe. Bases on balls—By Earhart 4, by Scott 1, by Byran 4. Struck out—By Earhart 10, by Scott 3, by Bryan 7. Umpire—Johnson. Time of game—2 hours. Attendance, 300. Played at D. C. & A. C. park.

Johnstown Outgames Westinghouse.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Johnstown out-generaled Westinghouse on the field today, making numerous timely hits. Murphy and Maloney hit the ball hard. Score:

Johnst'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W'house.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, c	2	3	6	1	0	Cha'lain, s	0	1	3	1	0
Goff, m..	1	2	2	0	0	Naylor, 2.	0	0	0	4	0
Doherty, 1	1	0	0	1	1	Miller, r..	0	1	3	0	1
Kinke'd, 3	0	1	3	3	0	O'Leary, c	0	1	4	1	2
Will'ms, s	1	2	3	3	1	B.Fish'r, m	0	1	1	1	0
Owens, r.	0	1	3	0	0	Helser, 1..	0	1	0	0	0
Hile, 2...	1	0	2	2	0	Maloney, 3	1	3	2	2	2
C.Fisher, 1	0	1	7	1	0	Fergu'n, 1	1	2	11	0	0
Weller, p	0	1	1	1	0	Petch, p..	0	0	0	3	0
						*Snyder ..	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	6	11	27	12	2	Totals ..	2	10	24	12	5

*Snyder batted for Petch.

Johnstown ....1 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 *—6
Westinghouse .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Murphy, Owens. Stolen bases—Maloney, Goff 2, Doherty, Williams. Double play—B. Fisher and O'Leary. Bases on balls—Chamberlain, Nayler, Doherty, Hile. Hit by pitcher—Murphy. Struck out—Goff, Hile, C. Fisher, Nayler 2, Ferguson, Snyder. Passed ball—Murphy. Time—2 hours. Umpire—O'Harra.

ETNA BEATS IROQUOIS IN TEN FAST INNINGS

East Enders Put Up Game Fight, but Are Weak at the Finish.

At New Etna park yesterday the Iroquois team was beaten in ten innings after an uphill battle by the score of 9 to 8. Iroquois hit Smith hard in the first few innings, but later he settled down and the visitors could do nothing with his delivery. Cullison, Shettler and Smith used their bats to good effect. The base running of Jackson and Cullison was fast and heady. McCall's umpiring was the best seen on the Etna grounds this season.

Manager Kinsey of Etna wishes to state that the Iroquois are a good team and leave a good impression in Etna. Glushaw plays a twilight game next Thusday with Etna on the Etna grounds. Score:

Etna.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Iroquois.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cullison, r.	2	4	3	2	0	Hyle, 1.....	1	1	2	5	2
Jackson, 3.	2	0	0	2	1	McKen'a, 1.	1	2	9	1	0
Miller, 1..	1	2	1	1	0	Carr, c.....	1	5	6	1	1
Jamison, 2.	1	1	1	2	0	Zahniser, s.	0	0	2	4	0
Shettler, c.	1	4	13	0	0	Carten, 3...	1	1	2	2	1
Kinsey, 1..	0	2	11	0	1	P.Muel'r 1-p.	2	2	0	0	0
D'ahue m..	0	1	1	0	0	St'lander, r.	1	1	3	1	0
Kane, r....	0	0	0	0	0	K.Muel'r m.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, p...	2	4	0	1	2	Burns, p-1.	1	2	1	1	0
Totals....	9	18	30	8	4	Totals.....	8	13	27	15	4

Etna ....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 0 1—9
Iroquois ....1 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Miller, Carr, Burns. Home runs—Shettler, Cullison, McKenna. Stolen bases—Cullison 2, Jackson, Shettler, Carr. Hit by pitcher—Jamison. Bases on balls—Off Burns 4, off Smith 2. Struck out—By Smith 10, by Burns 4. Wild pitches—Burns 2, Smith 1. Passed balls—Shettler 1, Carr 3. Umpire—McCall. Time of game—2:05.

FRANKENBERRY HITS.

Gets as Many Safe Drives as Does Whole Casino Team.

Bridgeville scored its sixteenth victory yesterday by defeating the Casinos, 6 to 3. Goehring pitched fine ball in all but the second inning, when the visitors scored two runs on two singles, two bases on balls and McCue hit by pitched ball. Goehring allowed the visitors only three hits, and struck out eight batsmen, while Hines was touched up for 12 safeties. Frankenberry led in batting, having three hits. Canonsburg plays at Bridgeville July 22 and Washington, Pa., July 25. Score:

Bridgev.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Casinos.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
E.Ken'y, 1	0	0	0	0	0	Shell'dy, s	0	1	3	3	0
Cal'han, 1	0	0	1	0	0	Martin, 3.	0	0	3	2	2
M.K'n'y, c	1	1	8	0	1	W.Tauer, r	0	0	1	1	0
F.Ma'r, m	2	2	1	0	0	Brown, 1..	0	0	8	0	0
C.Mayer, 3	0	1	0	3	1	J.Tauer, 2	1	1	3	1	0
Lynch, 2.	0	0	3	3	0	Rodgers, 1	1	1	2	0	0
M'Caf'y, s	1	1	0	2	0	O'Bri'n, m	0	0	1	0	0
Frank'y, p	2	3	1	0	0	McCall, c.	1	0	3	2	2
Gapen, 1.	0	2	13	0	2	Hines, p..	0	0	0	3	1
Goehr'g, p	0	0	0	6	0						
Totals .	6	10	27	14	4	Totals ..	3	3	24	12	5

Bridgeville ....1 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 *—6
Casinos ....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—M. Kinney, F. Mayer. Two-base hits—Frankenberry, Gapen, F. Mayer. Double play—McCaffrey, Lynch and Gapen. Bases on balls—Lynch, C. Kinney, Brown, Hines. Hit by pitched balls—Callahan, McCall. Struck out—By Goehring 8, by Hines 2. Passed balls—McCall 2. Wild pitches—Hines 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Schulte.

FISHERS STILL IN FIRST PLACE

Leaders of County League Race Strengthen Position by Beating St. Casimer in 11 Innings.

SULLIVANS FORFEIT A GAME

RESULTS.

Fisher, 7; St. Casimer, 6; 11 innings. Wolff, 6; Heights, 5. Glassport, 8—1; Duquesne, 3—3. McKees Rocks, 9; Sullivan, 0; forfeit.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Fisher	10	1	.909	Sullivan	5	8	.385
Wolff	12	2	.846	St. Casimer ..	3	11	.214
Glassport	8	2	.800	Heights	2	9	.182
McK. Rocks..	6	4	.600	Duquesne	2	11	.154

All but one of the championship contests in the County league were played yesterday. The Fishers strengthened their lead, the Wolffs passed into second place and the Sullivans forfeited to McKees Rocks. All the half-way teams and the tail-enders have strengthened up, making a decided improvement in the games and giving the league's admirers more interest in their favorites.

In an exciting game the Fishers defeated the St. Casimers after a hard struggle. Score:

Fishers.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Cas'r.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
W'lmen, 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Crowley r..	1	1	0	0	0
Elben, 1...	1	1	13	0	1	Farmer, m..	1	0	2	0	1
H'rlich, 2..	2	2	4	4	1	Kiefer, 1...	1	1	6	0	1
Boyd, r....	1	4	2	0	0	Brush, s...	0	1	3	3	0
Rohen, 3..	0	2	5	2	1	Garwick, 3.	2	2	5	2	0
B'chard m.	0	0	1	0	0	North, 1...	1	2	1	0	0
Spade, c...	1	0	2	1	2	Kearns, 2..	0	2	5	0	0
Stickler, s.	0	0	1	1	2	Kubiak, c..	0	0	9	3	0
Madine, p.	0	1	0	1	1	Gargis, p...	0	0	0	1	0
Murray, c.	2	2	5	1	1						
Totals....	7	12	33	10	9	Totals....	6	9	31	9	2

One out when winning run was scored.

Fishers ....2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—7
St. Casimer ....0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6

Two-base hits—Boyd 2, Brush, Garvick. Sacrifice hits—Rohen, Kerns. Stolen bases—Eiben, Woolmen 2, Rohen, Murray 3, Blanchard. Hit by pitcher—Eiben, Woolmen 2, Kubiak. Base on balls—Off Madine 3, off Gargis 4. Struck out—By Madine 7, by Gargis 9. Passed balls—Kubiak 4. Umpire—Smith. Time—2:10.

The Wolffs and the Heights, of the County league, had a warm argument at Carrick yesterday. Score:

W. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Heights.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
O.Wolff, c.	1	1	10	1	0	Gilbert, 3..	1	0	2	1	0
T.Los'ter 3.	0	1	6	3	1	Eicher, 2...	1	1	2	1	0
Abbot, 1...	1	1	0	0	1	Hend'son 1.	0	1	9	0	0
J.Los'ter 2.	1	1	1	1	1	Montg'y, s.	1	0	3	1	1
Curole, s..	0	0	2	1	1	Shor'gle, m.	1	1	1	0	0
W.Wolff m.	0	1	0	0	0	Lewis, r....	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, 1.	1	1	8	0	0	Rolands, 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Snyder, r..	1	1	0	0	0	Beisell, c..	1	1	3	1	2
Tillman, p.	1	1	0	1	0	McKelvie p.	0	0	1	1	2
Totals....	6	8	27	7	4	Totals....	5	6	24	5	5

Wolff A. C. ......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 *—6
Heights A. C.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—5

Two-base hit—O. Wolff. Three-base hit—Tillman. Sacrifice hits—Wolffs 4, Heights 2. Stolen bases—Wolffs 3, Heights 2. Hit by pitcher—Gilbert. Base on balls—Tillman 5. Struck out—By Tillman 9, by McKelvie 1. Passed balls—Beisell 2. Umpire—Fromm. Time of game—1:30.

Duquesne journeyed to Glassport and after losing the opening game, succeeded in pocketing the second game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Glassp't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	D. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Thropp, 1.	1	2	2	0	0	Williams, s.	0	2	1	1	2
Hutton, s..	0	1	1	3	0	Sloss, p....	0	0	1	3	0
Griffith, m.	0	1	0	0	0	Wolff, 1....	0	0	13	1	1
J.Moore, 2.	2	0	1	2	0	Bond, 1.....	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, 1...	1	2	5	0	0	Bowers, 2..	0	1	2	0	0
McElr'y, 3.	1	1	1	0	3	Hall, m.....	1	0	2	0	0
D.Moore r.	0	0	0	0	0	Linn, 3.....	0	2	2	5	2
Gal'way, c.	3	1	16	3	0	Butler, r...	1	0	1	0	0
Southern 1.	2	2	0	2	0	Laugh'ty, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Totals....	8	9	27	8	3	Totals.....	3	6	24	11	5

G. A. C. ....0 0 4 0 2 1 0 1 *—8
D. A. C. ....0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Glassport 5, D. A. C. 5. Struck out—By Southern 14, by Sloss 2.

SECOND GAME.

Glassp't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	D. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Thropp, 1.	0	1	2	0	1	Williams, s.	0	0	0	2	0
Hutton, s..	0	0	5	3	0	Lough'ty, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Griffith, m.	0	0	1	0	1	Wolff, 1.....	0	0	12	0	0
Southern ..	1	0	0	0	0	Sloss, 1.....	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, p...	0	0	0	2	0	Bowers, 2..	1	1	4	2	0
McE'vey 3.	0	1	0	0	3	Hall, m.....	1	0	0	0	0
Gal'way c.	0	0	10	0	0	Linn, 3.....	1	0	3	4	0
Derr, 1....	0	1	9	0	0	Bond, p....	0	2	2	3	0
Venatto, r.	0	1	2	0	0	Butler, r....	0	0	0	0	0
J.Moore, 2.	0	0	3	1	0						
Totals....	1	4	27	6	5	Totals....	3	4	27	11	1

G. A. C. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
D. A. C. ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Base on balls—Off Smith 3. Hit by pitcher—Butler. Two-base hit—Bond. Stolen base—Glassport 1.

Elizabeth Juniors Win at Home.

ELIZABETH, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—Elizabeth A. A. Juniors defeated the Belvaderes of Monongahela City today 6 to 2. Batteries—McAllister and McGowan; Scott and Leaver.

TAYLOR'S TEAM DRAWS WITH QUAKER PLAYERS

Thayers of Philadelphia put Up Snappy Game Against Locals on Field Club Grounds.

Mr. Taylor's cricket team was fortunate in making a draw yith Mr. Thayer's team of Philadelphia cricketers yesterday on the Field club grounds. The visitors put up as strong a game as was looked for, the snap and vim shown by the Philadelphians' fielding was a lesson to their opponents. Scores:

Thayer's team—

A. W. Jones, Germantown—b., Stuart......	0
J. L. Lewis, Merion—c., Campbell, b., Stuart	57
H. P. Baailey, Merion—b., Clements........	11
W. P. Newhall, Germantown—b., Stuart...	6
H. Morris, Merion—c. and b., Clements....	12
W. Thayer, Merion—b., F. C. Taylor.........	29
H. Townsend, Merion—c., Grylls, b., Nash.	28
Bennett (pro.), Merion—b., stuart..........	72
H. Sayen, Merion—b., McPherson..........	14
R. Williams, Merion—c., Taylor, b., Nash..	3
A. Hensell, Frandford—not out..............	4
T. Gates, Merion—b., Stuart................	0
Extras	14
	250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Runs.
Stuart	132	3	5	70
Clements	90	4	2	49
F. C. Taylor......	66	4	1	27
Grylls	12	0	0	23
Nash	54	0	2	39
Mills	12	0	0	17
McPherson	24	2	1	11

Taylor's team—

S. Nash, Cleveland—B. Bailey.............	5
H. J. M. Campbell, Detroit—c., Sayne, b., Newhall	5
Rev. A. Campbell, Pittsburgh—c., Evans, b., Bailey	0
T. Clements, Pittsburgh—c., Morris, b., Newhall	0
J. Bissell, Pittsburgh—not out.............	8
W. Taylor, Pittsburgh—b., Bailey..........	6
F. C. Taylor, Pittsburgh—b., Newhall.....	25
F. G. Mills, Cleveland—not out............	13
F. H. Taylor, Pittsburgh—b., Newhall.....	0
H. Johnson, Detroit—not out...............	10
H. Exley, Cleveland; J. C. Stuart, Detroit, did not bat.	
Extras	18
	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Runs.
Bailey	120	8	3	40
Newhall	96	9	4	11
Sayen	30	3	0	4
Townsend	24	2	0	4
Jones	18	0	0	13

THE SOLAR PLEXUS.

Corbett Thinks Jeffries Will Try This Punch and Is Training For It.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—(Special.)—Jim Jeffries will adopt the famous solar plexus blow to dispatch Jim Corbett in their big fight August 14. This information does not come from the camp of the champion, but from one of the men in the confidence of Corbett.

The story leaked out today that some one had been spying for Corbett, and that he acquainted himself with the plans of battle which Jeff and Fitzsimmons have been carefully nursing. Jeff is reported to have gone into a towering rage when he learned that his secrets had been imparted to his foeman. He has ordered a quiet investigation to be made, and woe to the man who has given Jeff's plans away. The champion is likely to inflict the punishment personally.

"My midships are ten times as sturdy as the day Fitz landed there at Carson City," said Corbett, as he discussed his new plans. "For three years I have given over half an hour a day to the task of making this part of my anatomy as impenetrable as boiler plate."

ENDED IN DISPUTE.

Dravosburg and Steel Works Had Merry Time on Former's Field.

The game between Dravosburg and Steel Works yesterday at Dravosburg ended in a dispute in the seventh inning, with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the Steel Workers. The umpire awarded the game to Dravosburg, 9 to 0. Dravosburg had three men on base, with one out, when Briney was hit with a pitched ball. Steel Works refused to play, saying that he struck at the ball and was out. After waiting 15 minutes for them to play, the umpire gave the game to Dravosburg, 9 to 0. The same teams play next Saturday at Dravosburg for $100 a side. Score:

Dravos'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St'l. Wks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Soffel, 2..	1	1	2	1	0	Sellars, 3.	0	2	1	3	1
Briney, s.	0	0	1	2	0	English, m	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney, 3	0	1	2	2	0	W.S'ltz, p	0	0	0	3	0
Weimer, c	0	0	3	2	0	F.Sh'ltz, 2	0	0	4	2	0
Reese, 1..	0	2	1	0	0	J.Shultz, r	1	0	0	0	0
Sellers, m	0	0	1	1	1	Hughes, c.	1	1	3	3	0
Grif'ths, 1	0	1	10	0	0	Anthony, s	1	1	0	2	1
Hick'an, r	1	1	1	0	0	L.Shultz, 1	0	1	0	0	0
Spittal, p.	0	2	0	2	0						
Totals .	2	8	21	8	1	Totals ..	3	6	18	14	2

Dravosburg ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
S. W. A. C...............0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Connor A. C. and Federals.

The Connor A. C. won another game yesterday, defeating the Federal A. C. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Connor A. C......	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 4 3	11	13	0
Federal A. C......	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	3	2	2

Batteries—S. Simon and L. Williams, Smith and Walker.

Highland Beats Lamont.

The Highland A. C. defeated the Lamont A. C. yesterday 9 to 7. Score:

Lamont A. C............. 0 1 0 3 0 1 2 0 0—7
Highland A. C............ 2 0 0 0 1 2 2 2 *—9

Battery—Sullivan and Leffler, Brennan and Davis.

FINE RACING FOR SARATOGA

Crack Western Horses Will Be on Hand for Any Events That May Be Looked for.

RECORDS MAY BE BROKEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—If anybody doubts that New York is a racing city a trip or two to the Brighton Beach track these days will dissolve the doubt. Let the weather be sweltering or cool—and the current meet at Brighton has experienced both kinds—it makes no difference with the crowds. A crowd of 10,000 is ordinary, and the returns frequently show many more than this number. The racing crowd consists of all sorts and conditions of men and women. It is a prosperous crowd, too, that is, before the racing, and the layers of odds are kept busy.

When the Brighton Beach meet closes Saratoga will be the mecca toward which lovers of race horses east and west will turn. The Saratoga meet promises to be the very best in the history of that famous track. The value of the stake events will be great enough to attract the very best horses in training. It is gratifying to know that the west will be unusually well represented at the Spa this season, and it is not at all unlikely that it will be possible after the finish of this meet to say definitely which is the best horse on the American turf for 1903. Among the westerners to participate in the racing are McChesney, The Picket, winner of the American derby, and Salvable. If there are any better horses in the west than this grand trio they have not yet shown up. When they meet Africander, Irish Lad and Waterboy, as they almost certainly will, there will be racing which ought to make turf history.

Good Western Horses.

Among the prominent western stables which either have shipped horses to Saratoga or will certainly do so are John A. Drake, Middleton & Jungbluth, E. E. Smathers, Clay Bros., John F. Schorr and Barney Schriber.

Eastern racing men are watching Mr. Drake's stable closely. While on public form Salvable and Runnels are the only two of his string which may be regarded as dangerous, there is a well defined fear that he may have something up his sleeve which will enable him to "tear up the patch" when the time comes.

While Mr. Smathers will certainly be represented at Saratoga by McChesney, it will depend largely on what action the Jockey club takes on the proposition to grant Hildreth a license as to whether or not he will bring his other cracks east.

There is every prospect that records will be boken at Saratoga. Not only are the horses of this year more than a little above the class of recent years, but the track has been put in well-nigh perfect condition, and in the opinion of experts who have seen it and watched the horses now there at practice to be lightning fast.

The racing world is watching with keen interest the progress of two noted jockeys—Danny Maher and Johnny Reiff. The case of Reiff is particularly sad. He had been somewhat under a cloud by reason of his own and brother's troubles abroad, though it can be said here that very few, if any, on this side of the water believed that either of the Reiff boys have been guilty of dishonesty of any kind, and had practically been reinstated when this accident on June 19 came. It is said that if Reiff ever is able to ride again, which is extremely doubtful, it is not probable that he will ever have the nerve to ride the races which have made him one of the greatest jockeys America has produced. Practically the same may be said of Danny Maher. He may recover, probably will, but in the judgment of experts he will never be the great jockey he has been.

As to Injured Jockeys.

While the injuries to these two fine jockeys may have such serious results, it is gratifying to know that the injuries received by that fine race horse, Golden Maxim, who went lame after the Islip handicap, will not prove so serious as was at first feared. The colt has responded to treatment kindly and is rounding to in good form, and J. P. Kraner, his owner, believes he will be in condition to race up to his old form before the season is over.

The way of the plunger is hard. Once in a while, a very great while, a plunger gets to the good and stays there, but the history of the turf shows that such a thing is about as rare as the winning of a rich stake by a selling plater. "Davy" Johnson has gone broke again. He is said to be all the way from $25,000 to $50,000 to the bad with the bookmakers, and is said to have lost $150,000 since the Morris Park meeting. He has given his notes for the amount he is shy in the books, and as he has been up against it more than once in his picturesque career on the turf, and has always made good, his creditors do not intend to charge up his markers to profit and loss yet awhile.

Johnson has the reputation of being a remarkably lucky gambler off the turf and as unlucky in connection with the horses. The story of the fortune he won from young Hostetter, the millionaire Pittsburgh patent medicine man, is still fresh in the minds of the public. He says this settles him so far as the horses are concerned, but he has said the same thing on more than one similar occasion and nobody believes it.

One of the heaviest winnings at this meet at Brighton Beach is credited to Alex Shields. He tapped the books for $14,500 Wednesday when his Young Henry and Andy Williams came in winners. Most of the money was won on Young Henry, with from 8 to 9 to 1 against him. Mr. Shields regarded him as well nigh a certainty and played him accordingly.

Will Bear Watching.

Among the western turfmen now in the east is Victor Henderson, who is training for a Louisville owner who will have some horses at Saratoga. Mr. Henderson says the western contingent which will race at Saratoga will bear watching, and if they don't take some of the rich stakes he will miss his guess. He is a stanch admirer of The Picket and believes he will size up with the best of the Eastern 3-year-olds.

Mayor Julius Fleischman of Cincinnati has been down to the Beach several times recently and has seen his colors in the money more than once. His two-year-old Tomcod was favorite in the first race Monday, but the best he could do was to get place, but as the winner was run up $450 he picked up $425 in the race, which about made good the commission the Cincinnati man placed on Tomcod.

William C. Whitney finds that buffalo and race horses are too much, even for his versatile genius. One of his fads was the herd of American bison on his place in the Adirondacks. He has come to the conclusion now, however, that his thoroughbreds will take up about all the time he can devote to animals so he has presented to the New York zoo most of his buffalo. The others will, it is said, go to other zoological gardens.

MANHATTAN.

Arrow A. C. Is Shut Out.

The All-Pittsburgh team of Herron Hill defeated the Arrow A. C. in a one-sided game, 9 to 0. The feature was the pitching of Bert, he allowing the Arrows but two hits and striking out 15 batsmen. Score:

All-Pgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Arrow.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Campb'l, 1	1	0	9	0	1	Kir'g, 2..	0	0	1	1	0
H.Bert, s	2	1	0	0	1	B.Faas, p.	0	0	1	2	1
G.Bro'n, 3	2	1	0	1	0	Graham, c	0	1	9	1	1
Thom's'n, m	1	1	0	0	0	Vogel, 3.	0	0	1	1	0
Zeb, r....	1	0	0	0	0	Sharr'n, 1	0	0	0	0	0
Coulter, 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, r..	0	1	0	1	0
J.Bro'n, 2	1	1	0	0	0	Faas, 1...	0	0	10	0	0
Dowine, c	0	2	15	2	0	M'Don'll, s	0	0	2	2	2
J.Bert, p.	1	1	3	6	0	Mitchell, m	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	9	7	27	9	2	Totals .	0	2	24	8	4

Three-base hit—Tom Brown. Bases on balls—Off Bert 1, off Faas 3. Struck out—By Bert 15, by Faas 8. Umpire—Millen.

Bryants Take Close Game.

In a close and exciting game on the Wildwood ground yesterday, the Bryant A. C. defeated the Wildwood A. C., 6 to 5. Score:

Bryant.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wildwood.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dunh'm, 2	2	2	2	0	0	Myers, 1..	1	0	16	0	1
Smith, 1.	1	1	11	0	1	H.Sample, 2	0	1	0	0	1
Baly'fer, c	0	0	14	3	0	W.S'ple, m.	0	1	0	0	0
Shaffer, p	2	2	0	4	0	C.Sample, p	2	2	1	4	4
Denny, s.	1	2	0	1	1	J.Brooks, c	1	2	6	4	2
Greer, 3..	0	2	0	0	1	Hotch'ss, s	0	1	0	3	1
Perry, r..	0	2	0	0	1	L.Brooks, 1	0	1	1	0	1
Pease, m.	0	2	0	0	2	Hart, r...	0	0	3	2	1
Moone, 1.	0	0	0	0	1	Detrude 3	1	2	5	0	0
Totals .	6	13	27	8	7	Totals ..	5	11	27	13	11

Struck out—By Shaffer 10, by Sample 6. Umpire—Baker.

WANTS BOTH CONVENTIONS

Louisville Anxious to Secure the Meetings of Two National Parties.

MAMMOTH HALL TO BE BUILT

Will Have Seating Capacity of 18,000. Prominent Kentucky Politicians Working to Interest the National Leaders in Project.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—It has been decided that Louisville will make a determined fight to secure the national conventions of both the great political parties next year. The construction of the Louisville coliseum, with a seating capacity of 15,000, has been fully decided upon, and the assurance was given today that the building would be completed within 10 months, or earlier if necessary.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Coliseum Company Henry Watterson and Urey Woodson, the Kentucky member of the Democratic national committee, were present by invitation, together with representatives of the leading railroads. The builders of the coliseum have agreed to put up the building so as to make it especially adaptable for national conventions, and will take great pains to afford the representatives of the press and the telegraph companies ample facilities. At this meeting the question of the hotel facilities was fully entered into and it was stated that Louisville would have in a short time ample hotel accommodations.

National Committeeman Woodson was urged to extend at once to his colleagues of the Democratic convention an invitation to hold next year's convention in Louisville and he heartily agreed to do so, pledging himself to present the matter to them in the most convincing manner possible. John W. Yerkes, Kentucky member of the national committee, will also be asked to lay Louisville's invitation before the Republican committee.

WHERE THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL WAS HELD

SURREY CHAPEL, IN LONDON, NOW A WAGON SHOP.
From a photo taken for this article.

LONDON, July 10.—Sunday schools were born 100 years ago—July 13, 1803—in a funny old round building in London, which is now used as a wagon shop, but which was known as the Surrey chapel in those days. The centenary celebration which will center around this wagon shop is of as quite as much interest to the United States as it is to England, and so it is only natural that the American ambassador and Mrs. Choate should be among the chief figures in the interesting doings which will precede and follow the principal date of the anniversay, July 13. They will open a big bazaar, for one thing, and are to officiate at other ceremonies, too.

Surrey chapel is still under the guardianship of the congregation whose ancestors worshiped in it when the original Sunday school was born. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, evangelist friend of the late Dwight Moody is minister at Christ church, Westminster bridge road, and Christ church is the grandchild of Surrey chapel. Mr. Meyer is, therefore, the leading spirit in the centenary exercises. F. F. Belsey, the millionaire Sunday school worker and frequent visitor to Sunday school gatherings in the United States, will deliver several addresses. Another speaker is A. Gurney Smith, a member of the wealthy banking family of Gurneys, whose grandfather Gurney organized the first real Sunday school in Surrey chapel, thus putting into practical operations the ideas set forth by Robert Raikes a few years before. Mr. Gurney Smith is related to Lady Dudley, wife of the viceroy of Ireland. Lady Dudley was a Miss Rachel Gurney.

The centenary celebrations will be distributed throughout the month of July and will take place in London and in almost every town in England, Scotland and Wales. The Sunday School union hopes to raise two things during the motnth — a million-scholar-addition to their Sunday schools and a centenary fund of $250,000. Mass meetings, receptions, street processions and open-air demonstrations will help the cause along.

The Sunday School union considers the International Sunday school lesson scheme the most important of its international enterprises.

PILES AND ALL RECTAL DISEASES

CURED IN 10 TO 30 DAYS.

The Great Rectal Specialist.

I am a regular physician, making a specialty of treating Rectal Diseases, and will cure you of Piles, Fistula and other rectal troubles quickly, permanently and at a moderate cost. Call today and investigate the merit of MY ELECTRO-PLASMIC TREATMENT.

Don't waste your money and time on ointments and salves, as they at the best only relieve.

Write for full particulars. Consultation and X-RAY examination free. Charges reasonable. Arrangements can be made for credit.

Dr. Brinton ELECTRO-MEDICAL OFFICES

340 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh. Next door to Avenue Theater.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. evenings from 6 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

72,767 CASES OF

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Imported During the First Six Months of 1903, Showing an Increase of

22,036 CASES

Over the Same Period of 1902.

This places MOET & CHANDON at the HEAD of the importation list in the UNITED STATES, as well as in the WORLD.

MOET & CHANDON

Own and Control More Vineyards than all the other leading Champagne shippers combined.

THE NEW VINTAGE OF "WHITE SEAL" IS PERFECTION IN CHAMPAGNE.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers, New York.

How the Modern Man Is Made Beautiful

AN OPERATION TO SET BACK PROTRUDING EARS

MAKING A PARAFFINE NOSE

BEGINNING OF AN OPERATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF WRINKLES

THE RUBBER MASK TREATMENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF SMALLPOX PITTINGS

"MY PATIENTS are men in the main," the ornamental surgeon said. "Men are harder to please than women; but then, you know, they pay higher rates."

He stood in the white and gold reception room of his big Philadelphia office, under a charcoal drawing of Adonis. On his right was a photograph of the Apollo Belvidere, and before him hung paintings of Narcissus of Paris and of other noted types of virile beauty.

"I cater to men," he resumed, smiling, and he drew back a curtain of gold brocade. The vista of a long room was revealed, a room like a barber shop, with a row of massive chairs, like barber chairs, wherein men reclined, while young women in white bent over them busily.

"That is our electrical massage room," said the ornamental surgeon. "The electrical massage produces quicker effects than the manual sort. I have known it to remove the crow's feet from the corners of a man's eyes in two weeks."

The young woman in white smiled at the visitors, but their patients scowled and looked embarrassed. Withdrawing, the surgeon opened a door on the left.

"This," he said, "is one of the private operating rooms."

Luminous white tiling covered the walls and the floor, and a skylight flooded with light the little room that he had entered. There was an operating chair of white enamel, a white enamel table with a glass top, and a glass case filled with strange, sharp-looking instruments of silver and steel. In the operating chair a fat man sat. An electrical machine buzzed beside him. A surgeon worked on his face with a needle that a cord connected with the battery.

"I have three assistants," said the proprietor, "and three private operating rooms. This gentleman here is having a birthmark removed with the electric needle—one of those strawberry birthmarks, you know. The operation is painless, but rather expensive. I rarely do it for less than $50."

Ornamental Surgery.

As he led the way through the long hall, he resumed:

"I am a reputable physician, and my specialty is ornamental surgery for men. I guarantee to make men look young and to keep them young. I make dimples. I remove wrinkles, smallpox pittings, birthmarks, and scars of every kind. I straighten noses that are crooked. I mould into shapeliness malformed mouths. I lay back ears that protrude.

"Multitudes of men patronize me. Why shouldn't they? Why shouldn't men desire to look as well as possible? Furthermore, if a man has a serious blemish, a bad deformity, he can't get on in life. No one will employ a man without a nose. Well, I remove red birthmarks, and noses I affix. I am a sculptor of the living flesh. I work with flesh as St. Gaudens or Massey Rhind work with clay, and my rates, considering my skill, are low."

He drew a printed card from his pocket.

"These are my rates," he said, "though I vary them, of course, now and then."

The prices printed on the card were as follows:

To make a celluloid nose	$150
To make a paraffine nose	100
To set back protruding ears	50
To make a dimple	50
To remove smallpox pittings	100
To remove birthmarks	$25 to 75
To remove crow's-feet	30
To remove wrinkles from the forehead	25
To remove freckles	50
To remove scars	$50 to 75
To remove moles	15

"In this room," said the ornamental surgeon, opening a door, "one of my assistants is removing the horizontal wrinkles from a man's forehead. I want you to see how it is done."

The patient lay back in the operating chair. He was about 45, and he wore handsome clothes. Horizontal wrinkles furrowed his forehead, giving to the skin a loose, baggy, mussed look, similar to the look of a coat that needs pressing.

"The skin is loosened here," said the ornamental surgeon, touching the patient's brow. "It has stretched. We must tighten it up—make it fit. Then the wrinkles will disappear."

How It Is Done.

A transverse line, three inches long and a half-inch wide, was now shaved clean of hair on the patient's skull, about an inch above the forehead. The operator then took a hypodermic syringe and squirted under the skin a quantity of cocaine.

"That is a local anaesthetic," he said. "There is no feeling in the region now. It is quite insensible to pain."

He made a cut with a lance across the transverse line, separating the skin there. Then he began to draw up the skin of the forehead. Tighter and tighter he drew it, till the wrinkles had all disappeared, and till, at the place where the cut had been made, there was a surplus of nearly an inch of skin. Now he sewed up the cut he had made and the surplus of skin that was left over he cut off with surgical scissors.

"The operation is done," he said, and the patient rubbed his smooth, tight-fitting forehead and studied it closely in the glass. He seemed amazed, pleased, a little uncomfortable.

"The hair growing in will soon cover the slight scar in the scalp caused by the incision," said the surgeon.

He said he was going to make a paraffine nose this afternoon. "I have made several hundred noses. They are not," he went on, "as beautiful as Lillian Russell's or as Dante's, but at least they enable a man to get a job and find a girl who will marry him—and neither jobs nor girls are open to the noseless man."

In a little while has patient arrived. The man had very little nose. There were only the two nostril holes and a lump, where the bridge should have been, less than a half-inch high. He took off his coat and collar, and seated himself in the operating chair.

Nose Won't Melt.

The surgeon put a morsel of paraffine into a little saucepan, and added a small portion of isinglass to it. He set this mixture over an alcohol lamp to melt, and, while it was melting, he injected into his patient's nasal region the cocaine that would make the flesh insensible to pain.

When the mixture was melted it resembled water, but it hardened into a soft white substance, like wet clay, very quickly. The surgeon took up some of it in a little hypodermic syringe of glass and silver and approached the patient.

"I add vaseline to the paraffine," he said, "to keep this wax from hardening in the syringe, the paraffine would harden as soon as it left the fire. Clogging the syringe, it would refuse to flow. The isinglass I add for a very different reason. The isinglass is to keep the paraffine, after it has once hardened, firm. Without it, a paraffine nose would melt in hot weather like a piece of ice."

He stuck the fine joint of the syringe's needle beneath the skin of his patient's skin and injected slowly, the melted paraffine into the flesh. The injected wax gradually hardened, and, as this process of hardening went on, the surgeon with his fingers the nose that he was building. One syringe full of wax was not enough; he had to add a second one before the nose was big enough to suit him. And this nose, as the wax composing it hardened into a mass of about the same firmness as human flesh, the surgeon moulded with his fingers into an attractive shape. The whole operation did not consume over an hour.

The patient, at the end, seemed well pleased with his new nose. As he departed, he kept touching it here and there with the fingers of his left hand.

Advantage of Celluloid Nose.

"The trouble with paraffine noses," said the surgeon, "is that in extremely hot weather they are apt to soften. In such crises the owner of a paraffine nose is in an embarrassing position. There is nothing for him to do but rush at once into a sequestered place, and there, with cooling embrocations and molding strokes of the hand, to build up the collapsed and flaccid organ into solidity and shapeliness again. This objection doesn't apply to celluloid noses. In the celluloid operation a nose bridge of celluloid is built, the patient's nose is cut open, the bridge is inserted and the wound is sewed up again. There are over 1,000 people in the United States with celluloid nose bridges. These devices are as durable as bone itself, and no inconvenience of any kind is suffered from them."

In another private room a patient in a mask of white rubber had a very ghastly look. "He is having smallpox pittings removed," the surgeon explained. "These pittings, wrinkles and freckles we remove with the mask, or with court plaster. First the face is antiseptically cleaned. A lotion, made from bichloride of mercury, or carbolic acid, or glacial acetic acid, or corrosive sublimate, is rubbed into the skin thoroughly. The patient is sent home to rest until the next day. The surgeon, calling next day, finds him with a face that is red and inflamed and blistered. He applies a second lotion, similar to the first one, and then covers the face all over with strips of court plaster. In five or six layers he puts this plaster on, and all that is visible beneath is a mouth, two nostrils and two eyes. The patient must now keep in retirement for a space of time that ranges from six to 12 days. A suppuration during this period goes on. When the suppuration is ended and the old skin is wholly destroyed the plaster peels off of itself, and a new skin is revealed which is pink, soft and smooth. There are no more flaws in it than in the skin of a baby.

Men in Rubber Masks.

"Sometimes, instead of a court plaster in this method, the surgeon uses, after the application of a second lotion, a mask of rubber. These masks are hideous and ghastly, but they serve their purpose well and are less painful when the patient laughs than the plaster strips, which any facial movement causes to pull and pinch the skin.

"The removal of moles is a simple matter. A stroke of the knife accomplishes it. For those, however, who dislike cold steel there are gentler methods—corrosive washes, caustics and the electric needle.

"Birth marks are of two kinds—rough, knobby, hairy excrescences, or wine-colored blotches beneath the skin. In the former sort of mark the electric needle is applied from without, and slowly but surely under this treatment the deformity disappears. The latter sort of birth mark is due to the formation of a network of innumerable, tiny veins and capillaries beneath the cuticle. The needle therefore goes beneath the cuticle to destroy them. This method here is painless and quick. The capillaries vanish, and the skin that had been red above them becomes forthwith white.

"My most popular department," the ornamental surgeon ended, "is perhaps the electrical massage room. In this room a skin that is young and unlined is kept young and unlined, and a head of hair that is in good condition is kept in good condition. In this room, in a word, the imperfections that time would cause are warded off.

"The leading men of the city are my patrons. In every city there are establishments like mine, and they are generously patronized. Not only young men—society men—but lawyers, clergymen and physicians visit them. Because one endeavors to keep looking young and well, one is not necessarily, you know, a butterfly of fashion or a fool."

W. B. TRITES.

KAISER'S FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA AVOWED

Improved Every Opportunity at Kiel to Show His Cordial Good Will.

REMARKS FLATTERING TO YANKEE SEAMEN

William Put Off the Emperor and Was Merely the Good Fellow—Big Ships Shook the Sea With Many Salutes.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP KEARSARGE, KIEL, June 30.—By action far more emphatic than words, Emperor William has shown to the world the sincerity of his desire to increase the friendliness existing between the United States and Germany. The beautiful harbor at Kiel during the last week has been the scene of many occurrences most gratifying to Americans, which, while but a continuation of the cordial policy of the emperor toward their government, have an international significance of present moment and a historic character that makes them of more than ephemeral interest. "The event is international, not merely naval," Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, commander-in-chief of the European squadron justly observed. And his view is that expressed by the emperor, by Prince Henry and by their officers. Before he left New York to join the European squadron, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, commanding the Kearsarge, was asked the object of his orders to Kiel. "To attend the regatta," was the reply of the captain to his inquisitive visitor. But the captain knew that the regatta was but a means to an end; that the great, the dominating feature of "Kielen Woche" would not be the regatta, but the presence and entertainment of the American fleet. And so it proved.

The harbor of Kiel is a beautiful sheet of water, not of extensive area, but sufficiently large to accommodate all of the battleships and cruisers of the German navy and the four American ships that represented the United States—battleship Kearsarge, Capt. Hemphill commanding; San Francisco, Capt. Asa Walker; Chicago, Capt. C. C. Cornwall, and Machias, Commander Henry McCrea. The castle of Prince Henry, built a year ago by Emperor William, overlooks the bay. At this place are the naval academy and the training schools, a large dockyard, where 7,000 workmen make repairs to his majesty's ships, and a torpedo boat station. Kiel was acquired by conquest from Denmark 40 years ago, and a great city has been built up as a result of the emperor's effort to provide his country with a great navy. During the stay of the American squadron, 120,000 Germans took interest in their presence and made every effort to add to their pleasure.

Preparing for Yankees.

The German battle and cruiser squadrons returned the middle of May from its practice cruise to the Bay of Biscay and went immediately to the dockyard. The officers under Prince Henry had heard of the splendid appearance of the Kearsarge and were determined that their ships should be in as fine condition as possible.

In anticipation of the arrival of the American command, Prince Henry stationed a vessel outside of the harbor, which fired a salute of 15 guns in honor of Rear Admiral Cotton, and it was answered gun for gun. When the last gun had been discharged launches came alongside of the three ships—the gunboat Machias had passed through the Kiel canal and the other vessels had rounded the Danish peninsula—and German lieutenants reported to the commanding officers announcing that under instructions the would conduct the ships to their buoys. Three salutes of 21 guns each were fired by the Kearsarge when she entered the harbor and the salutes were returned. A thick cloud of smoke covered the water and lazily drifting to leeward and the air reverbrated with the boom of the weapons. Rear Admiral Cotton, accompanied by Capt. Hemphill, Capt. Walker, Capt. Cornwall and Commander McCrea, spent the afternoon in making visits and in preparing for the arrival of the emperor, which was scheduled the next day.

Emperor William's entrance into the harbor was spectacular, but spectacular less in the sense of the theotrical than in that of the impressive. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with her white hull and yellow smokestacks, and flying the imperial flag at her mizzenmast, was discerned in the distance. The bugles merrily sounded upon the different ships and German and American seamen sprang to their stations. Standing upon the forward bridge was Emperor William and he looked down an avenue formed by the ships of two nations, which he later admiringly described. Near the entrance of the harbor were the German battleships and cruisers—32 in all—arranged in two lines. Grim fighters they seemed, with their coats of dark gray—the war color, which the emperor will not discard in peace. Beyond them were the white men-of-war of the United States, the most imposing and formidable of which was the Kearsarge. Her presence, the emperor stated, he regarded as an especially high compliment. She was the flagship of the North Atlantic station. She had been sent to Europe on short notice, giving as fine a display of efficiency in this respect as the German navy had ever heard of, and she was one of our latest types of battleships. Farther in toward the city was the Freya, flagship of Vice Admiral von Tirpitz, German secretary of the navy.

Resembled a Battle Scene.

The Hohenzollern steamed toward the lane formed by the warships. The first vessel began to salute and the flame had hardly spurted from her first gun when her neighbor began to fire. So it went down the line and finally the American ships joined in the roar of welcome. The observer could easily imagine that the scene he was witnessing was that of a battle. The pungent smell of burned powder was in the air and the thick smoke hung like a pall over the harbor, almost obscuring some of the ships. When the Hohenzollern neared the Kearsarge the emperor was seen standing on a raised platform above the bridge, his hand to his cap. He sharply scrutinized the Kearsarge, which had dressed in his honor. The American flag was floating from the foremast and from the gaff at the stern and the imperial flag of Germany was waving at the top of the mainmast. Standing on turrets and rails were the 600 and odd men of the battleship, their left hands on one another's shoulders and their right hands at salute. Suddenly Lieut. Commander A. A. Ackerman, executive of the Kearsarge, shouted the command:

"Three cheers for Emperor William."

The men obeyed with a will. In return, Emperor William gave a sensational salute. By his order, the German flag at the stern was dipped, an act of courtesy that so far as Admiral Cotton or Capt. Hemphill knew, had never before been extended to the American navy. A sovereign rarely lowers his flag to the ships of another nation unless their sovereign be in direct personal command. The Hohenzollern took station near the Freya, so that the Kearsarge and her consorts had the honor of lying between the imperial yacht, the flagship of the secretary of the navy, and Prince Henry's flagship.

As soon as the Hohenzollern was fast to her buoy, Rear Admiral Cotton and his captains and staff, the latter Lieut. C. L. Hussey and Ensign D. P. Minnix, boarded her and paid their respects to the emperor. The latter received the American officers most cordially. Rear Admiral Cotton gracefully thanked his majesty in the name of the president, for his action in lowering the flag of the royal yacht. The emperor asked Capt. Hemphill how long it took the Kearsarge to cross the ocean. "It seemed to me I had hardly received the telegram announcing your departure," his majesty said, "than I received another announcing your arrival." "The Kearsarge made the voyage from New York to the Needles," responded Capt. Hemphill, "in 10 days, 17 hours." Capt. Hemphill modestly withheld in fact that this record was the best ever attained by a battleship, the distance of 3,245 miles being made at the rate of 12.62 knots an hour. This conversation, it subsequently developed, was opened by his majesty for a purpose. The American officers returned to their ships with the understanding that the emperor would visit the Kearsarge on the following day.

The Kaiser's Inspection.

Little preparation was needed to put the Kearsarge in condition for the imperial inspection. That little was done, however, and when the emperor, in the imperial barge, drew alongside the starboard gangway there was confidence on board that his first examination of an American battleship would be productive of commendation. In accordance with orders, the rails of the American ships had been manned, and as the emperor came aboard the bugle and drum gave four flourishes and ruffles, the pipes sounded, and each ship fired a salute of 33 guns.

The emperor was received by Rear Admiral Cotton and Capt. Hemphill, who conducted him to the quarterdeck. There was drawn up the crack marine guard, which, at the command of Capt. Louis J. Magill, presented arms. Having obtained permission, Rear Admiral Cotton presented Capt. Magill, and then announced that the ship was at the disposal of the distinguished visitor. "Would your majesty like to inspect the ship?" he asked. "I should," was the answer. Then he gave evidence of his familiarity with naval etiquette. Knowing that the commander-in-chief of a squadron has no control, except supervisory, over the internal administration of the flagship, he turned from Rear Admiral Cotton to Capt. Hemphill and asked the latter to accompany him. Capt. Hemphill gave an order which brought the men to attention, and then began a critical inspection, which lasted almost an hour.

The Kearsarge is equipped with two superposed turrets—that is, her 8-inch guns mounted in a small turret are in position on the tops of large turrets which accommodate 13-inch guns. These turrets are in use only in the American navy, and European services are skeptical of their value. The French, a few weeks ago, concluded experiments with double turrets which resulted in the death of animals placed in the lower redoubt. German officers, apparently unaware that the turrets of the Kearsarge had been repeatedly fired, were inclined to doubt the safety of the arrangement and her strength. The emperor reflected the opinion of the service by asking Capt. Hemphill numerous questions.

Comments of the Kaiser.

"Like all other things," was the response, "the double turret is experimental. It must have actual test of battle to prove its value. At the same time, it is absolutely safe."

"Have you ever been in it when all the guns were discharged?"

"Yes, your majesty, and I felt the shock far less then than I do when I am outside and the guns are fired."

To give an idea of the ease with which it moved, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr., in command, turned the after turret. The emperor watched it as it revolved rapidly and at the will of Ensign Clement came suddenly to a stop without a jar or a jump. Talking to Capt. Hemphill, but at the same time looking at the guns and their sights, the emperor walked along the gun deck. A young apprentice, M. W. Betcher, who looks like a German, attracted his majesty's notice. "Are you an American?" he asked.

Betcher saluted.

"I am, sir" he responded.

"Are you from the north or the south?"

"From the north, sir."

Betcher was the happiest apprentice that night in the ship.

When on the forecastle, the emperor expressed a wish to see the forward turret turned. Lieut H. C. Mustin, in command, went at once to his station and pushed the switch controlling the great mass of 400 tons so that it moved slowly and with the greatest precision. He also lowered and elevated the guns. The emperor went on the superstructure and examined the conning tower, later going below, where he looked into the sick bay.

"Have you a roentgen ray?" he asked Medical Inspector W. A. McClurg.

"There is not space enough, your majesty," responded the doctor, "but when we return the Kearsarge is to be provided with an operating room." Near the wardroom, the emperor saw a petty officer with a number of service stripes on his arm.

"How long have you been in the navy?" he asked.

"Twenty-four years, sir," Armorer Scanlon replied.

"Why," said his majesty, "by this time you ought to be an admiral."

Aboard Over an Hour.

For more than an hour the emperor remained on the Kearsarge, his final visit being paid to the admiral's cabin, where he drank a glass of wine. Then, with the usual military honors, he went over the side and entered his barge. When a hundred yards away he gave a command and the barge rested on its oars. Then the Kearsarge fired a salute of 33 guns, the other American ships joining in.

In honor of the American officers the emperor gave a dinner to them that night on board the Hohenzollern. It was an occasion made memorable by the emperor's effort to show his appreciation of the coming of the American squadron to Kiel. He read aloud the dispatch he sent to the president in regard to his inspection of the Kearsarge, and he especially complimented Capt. Hemphill upon the appearance of the vessel. The interest his majesty took in the condition of the ship is shown by a series of questions which he asked the captain. "How long," he asked, "were you in getting away from the navy yard?"

"We sailed five days after receiving the orders," Capt. Hemphill replied, "and of those five two were holidays." It is known in the United States that the Alabama was first selected for the Kiel mission, but inability to get ready in time caused the selection of the Kearsarge, and a better choice could not have been made.

The emperor also asked Capt. Hemphill details of his trip to Kiel. His majesty was told that the Kearsarge coaled at Southampton, where she remained two days, and then steamed to Nyborg, Denmark, where she buried the remains of an apprentice boy who had died. A stay of two days was made at Nyborg, and the ship which had previously joined Rear Admiral Cotton's squadron then came to Kiel. His majesty was the more greatly surprised at the condition of the Kearsarge in view of the short time at the disposal of her officers to put her in condition for inspection by the experts of another nation.

Americans Brought Luck.

By invitation of the emperor the admiral and his captains and a few of the yachtsmen in the harbor boarded the Meteor, the imperial yacht, built in America and christened by Miss Roosevelt, and went down the bay, where the vessel engaged in a race. The Meteor won, the first victory she has achieved. "It is the presence of the American officers which brought good luck," his majesty told his guests.

The day was probably the most pleasant that had been spent. William gave no indication that he was emperor. After the presentations, the guests entered the garden where they awaited the coming of his majesty.

The gathering surrounded the emperor when he appeared. He spoke pleasantly to the French naval attache and his wife, and then kissed the hand of the Frau professor at whose house he had stayed during his college days. He talked with her and her husband for almost 20 minutes. There was some impatience on the part of the distinguished personages who hoped to have a few minutes chat with the great ruler of the empire. Mrs. Vanderbilt, in a magnificent lace gown and a blue hat, was singled out by Prince Waldemar, the young son of Prince Henry, who invited her to walk with him. Before she had gone far, Prince Henry came up to her, and subsequently she and her husband, Cornelius, were introduced to the emperor.

Ambassador Tower gave a dinner in honor of the emperor and the American officers this same evening, and on the following morning, June 27, the launch of the armored cruiser Ersatz Kaiser occurred at the dockyard. Never probably, was a more brilliant scene. Under a brightly colored canopy were the emperor and empress, Prince Henry and a number of distinguished guests. A bank of seats, which rose near the imperial stand, was filled with some of the most beautiful women of the empire. Surrounding the imperial stand were officers of the German army and navy and of the American navy, the uniforms of the former being especially striking, and adding to the picturesqueness of the occasion. At a signal from the emperor, Count von Waldersee, who was standing on the launching stand, dashed a bottle of wine against the side of the new cruiser, and she slowly started down the ways, gathering momentum so that she struck the water with some speed. When the imperial party retired, the other guests partook of luncheon in one of the nearby buildings.

Rear Admiral Cotton, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. Walker, Capt. Cornwall and Commodore McCrea returned as quickly as possible to the Kearsage to complete arrangements for the breakfast which they proposed to give in honor of his majesty. The quarter deck had been covered by an awning, the interior of which was hidden by flags, and German colors were especially conspicuous in the decoration. The table was in the form of a triangle, at the apex of which Emperor William and Prince Henry were placed upon their arrival, Rear Admiral Cotton sitting next to them. To the right of Prince Henry was Count von Buelow, the chancellor of the empire, and next to him was Ambassador Tower. The most distinguished men of the empire partook of the meal. As the emperor was escorted to his seat, he noticed directly behind him three stalwart marines, who had been assigned to act as orderlies—Corporals Randolph and Mantey and Private Blessing. To Corporal Randolph he gave his hat. During the course of the dinner, he remarked that he would confer medals upon them.

"I regret that that is not possible, your majesty," said Ambassador Tower. "The men cannot accept decorations without the consent of congress."

"Then I shall give them watches."

"That also cannot be done unless congress authorizes them to accept."

But the emperor, without asking any one's consent, made a present which could not be refused. It was noticed that one of his men brought a large package aboard, which was placed near his majesty. "Capt. Hemphill," he called.

The captain rose to his feet.

In a few well chosen words, the emperor presented a magnificent silver punch bowl to the Kearsarge. The captain responded in equally fitting terms, proposing at the close the health of his majesty.

Subsequently, the captain told the emperor that it was customary in the United States to name the battleships after states. The Kearsarge, however, obtained her name from a mountain. She, consequently, had not received a silver service from any state, though the people of Alabama last winter arranged to make such a gift to their one-time foe. The emperor was the first one to give a piece of silver to the battleship.

Last Days of Stay.

A ball at the naval academy closed the day. Sunday was a welcome day of rest, though it was necessary to make a number of calls. On Monday afternoon a reception and dance occurred on board the Kearsarge, which was honored by the presence of Prince and Princess Henry, and in the evening a smoker for officers and men of the German ships was given by the officers and men respectively of the Kearsarge. One of the striking sights was the dancing together of the American and German seamen. When the latter returned to their ships they gave rousing cheers for the Kearsarge. Before the smoker Emperor William gave at the yacht club the prizes won during the races. Three officers of the American fleet, who participated in the barge and cutter races, were handed prizes by his majesty—Lieut. Mustin of the Kearsarge, who received a handsome cigarette case; Ensign Steele of the Kearsarge, who was awarded a silver drinking cup, and Midshipman Rowan of the Chicago, who was also given a silver cup.

Upon the imperial yacht Meteor the emperor sailed past the Kearsarge on the following morning. To Rear Admiral Cotton the emperor waived his hand in farewell and shouted something that sounded like "champagne woman." Undoubtedly his majesty referred to a brass plaque which stands upon Capt. Hemphill's desk, upon which in black relief is a woman's face in a champagne glass, and on both sides of it is the inscription:

Here's real pain to our sham friends,
And champagne to our real friends.

Amid the booming of guns the American squadron got under way on the evening of June 30 and started for Portsmouth. It was the unanimous opinion of everyone on board the ships that "Kielen woche" had been a great success; that the reception and entertainment were marked not merely by superficial courtesy, but by a real desire on the part of his majesty and his officers to show their friendship for the United States.

"Our instructions," said a German officer at the beginning of the week, "are to show that German friendship for the United States is not superficial, but has depth; and the only way we can show this is by entertaining you while you are here." Gauged by the hospitality extended, it is apparent that Germany entertains friendship for America which cannot be shaken by rumor of ill feeling circulated by some influential personages, not only in the fatherland, but in the United States.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Mens Fashions

RAIN COAT OF OXFORD RAIN CLOTH OR CRAVENETTE

DOG SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES

HEAVY SHOE OF TAN GRAIN LEATHER EXTRA HIGH

FELT HAT AND UMBRELLA

THE recent period of rainy weather brought all kinds of stormy day dresses and in the shop windows rain coats were to be seen side by side with light summer flannels and felt hats. Gauntlet gloves and thick soled tan boots side by side with the attire of fair skies. Indeed, there is figuring on old Jupiter Pluvius (I hope I have given the old gentleman his correct name) and the man who looks out for the wet as well as the dry side of his wardrobe before starting on his vacation acts wisely. There are not many things to consider but the few that there are will be found most comforting and serviceable, especially in the country where there are muddy roads to be walked, drives to be taken in uncovered wagons and perhaps a little fishing to be done on drizzly days.

Some men still stick to the old Raglan shoulder cravanettee coat, but as a fashionable style the pointed shoulder seams are decidedly of the past and even the cravanette cloths have long since been superceded by other waterproofed materials. Not that they are any better, perhaps, for the purpose of keeping out the rain, but they are newer and less common, two infallible requisites of smart styles.

The coat shown by the accompanying illustration is a late creation of one of the New York tailors, and, as may be seen, no cut could be more simple. Indeed, it is simply the old Chesterfield model made very long, say 52 inches, full in the back and skirts and with a narrow deep rolled collar and lapels. The line of stitching in front runs all the way to the bottom instead of only to the end of the fly, and the flap side pockets are set diagonally, but otherwise there is no departure from the usual finish. As a matter of fact the flap side pocket does not strike me as being so practical as that set vertically, because the latter—with its slit, which enables the wearer to get at the pockets of his jacket and trousers without unbuttoning the coat—is certainly of advantage on a rain garment. The cuff, too, which is made to turn down, seems hardly so good as that with tab and buttons which may be drawn tight around the wrist. But after all, we must take styles as we find them.

The material is an Oxford rain cloth, so-called by the tailor, of light weight, soft surface finish and dark gray color. There are a good many shades of the water-proofs materials, but it is noticeable that all the shops give the preference to dark gray and black over the tan and brown tones.

For rainy day hats dark gray felt seems to be the best of all materials, and while there are any number of slightly different shapes, that shown by the drawing in this issue with broad unbound brim is both a sensible and fashionable one. The stiff and precise looking Alpine of pearl gray with silk binding is not a good style for wet weather and has, moreover, gone out of vogue among well dressed men. A slouch effect with crown and brim that may be dented and turned in any shape has much more style.

The Matter of Umbrellas.

Is it worth while to say anything about umbrellas? They are certainly a necessary part of wet weather dress, but except that silk is sweller than gloria and gloria is better than cotton; except that the light stick and tight roll are neater and smarter than the opposite, I know of no one style pre-eminently to be preferred to another. Some men incline to the belief that simple wood handles are more correct for sticks and umbrellas than handles of metal, bone or metal ornamentation, but so far as fashion is concerned there seems to be little choice, and barring gun metal, which rusts with the least dampness, the matter seems to be one entirely of personal taste and preference.

As a distinct rain style the short gauntlet glove of tan dogskin, deerskin or cape like that is shown by the illustration, is unquestionably the best and, whether one have the gauntlet or not it is certainly advisable to have a pair of wet weather gloves. There is another style with long slightly spreading wrist without buttons, but not exactly with gauntlet, which is an excellent one, and then there is the chamois washable glove shown at the fashionable haberdashers, so that one may take their choice.

The gloves illustrated are a dark red tan dogskin with heavy stitching and spears of raised leather on the backs.

The man who provides for himself a pair of well built extension sole substantial tan boots, has them properly oiled and keeps them exclusively for wet days, shows an unusual amount of common sense and will save money into the bargain. Most shoes do not get the care they should have at best, and when worn through all kinds of weather one can hardly expect the light calf or patent leather boot to keep its shape and good looks.

The boot illustrated by the last drawing is a grain leather designed especially for stormy days with a tongue running clear to the top and a height of upper several inches greater than that of the ordinary. It is as good as the blucher boot and more sightly for town wear.

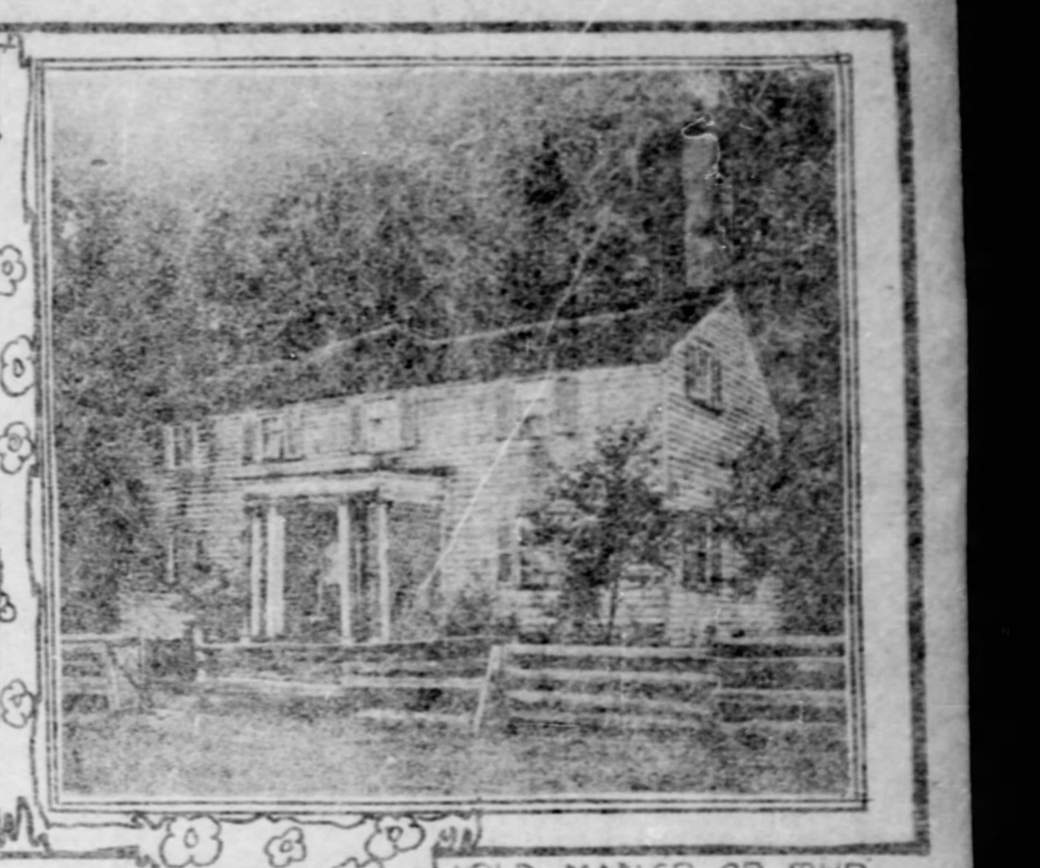
When it comes to country dress there are many more styles of wet weather garments than those here referred to, for light weather knickerbockers, puttees, etc., are all useful, but in town or country one can get along admirably with the rain coat, hat, gloves, boots and umbrella and the man who has them all will have his wardrobe as well equipped in this important respect as any wardrobe need be. Try it and see if the comfort is not worth the outlay.

ARCHIE MARKHAM.

Historic Brady's Bend Awakes to New Life and Enterprise

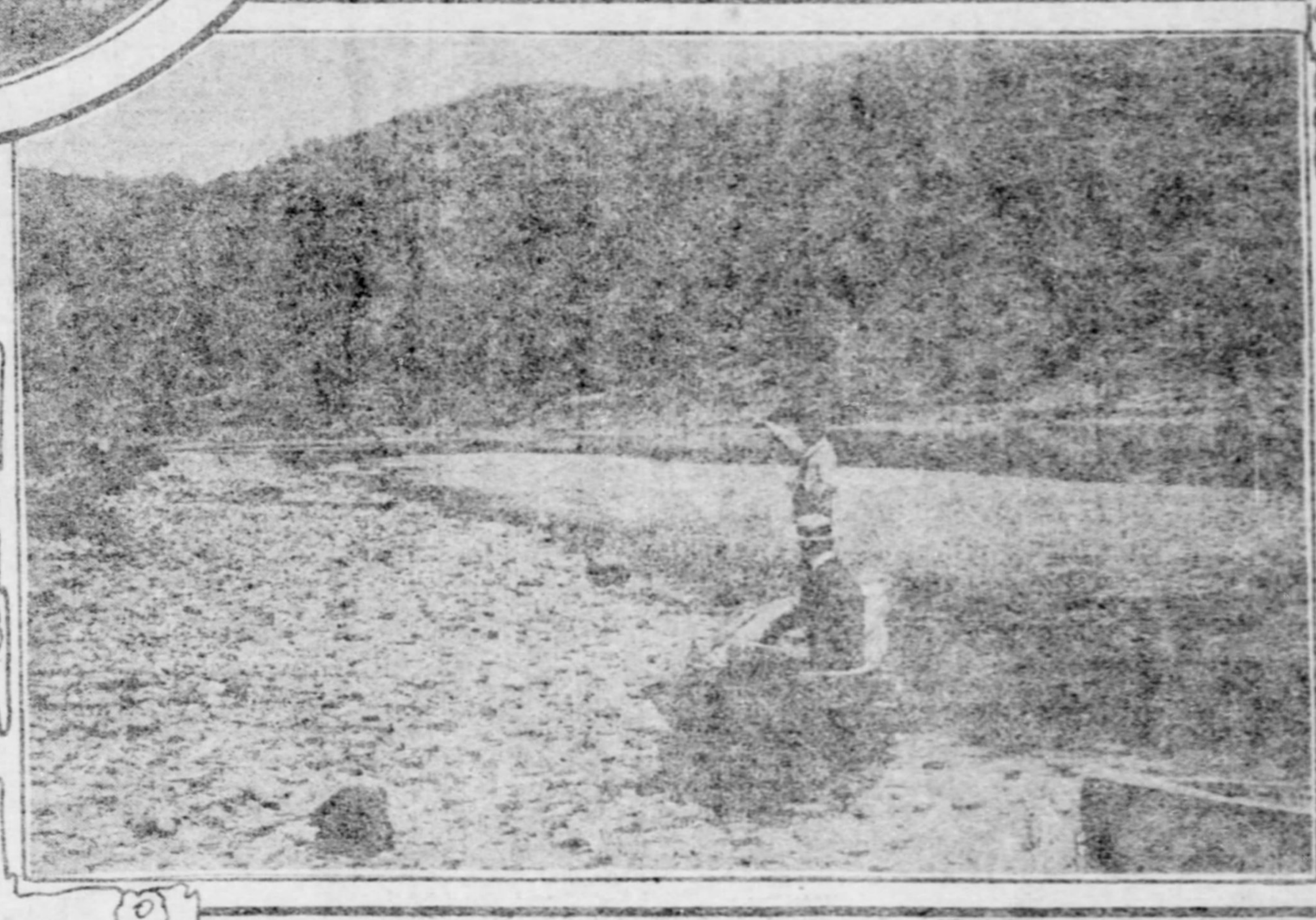
THE NEW TOWN OF KAYLOR

WHERE MILES HUMPHREYS WAS BORN

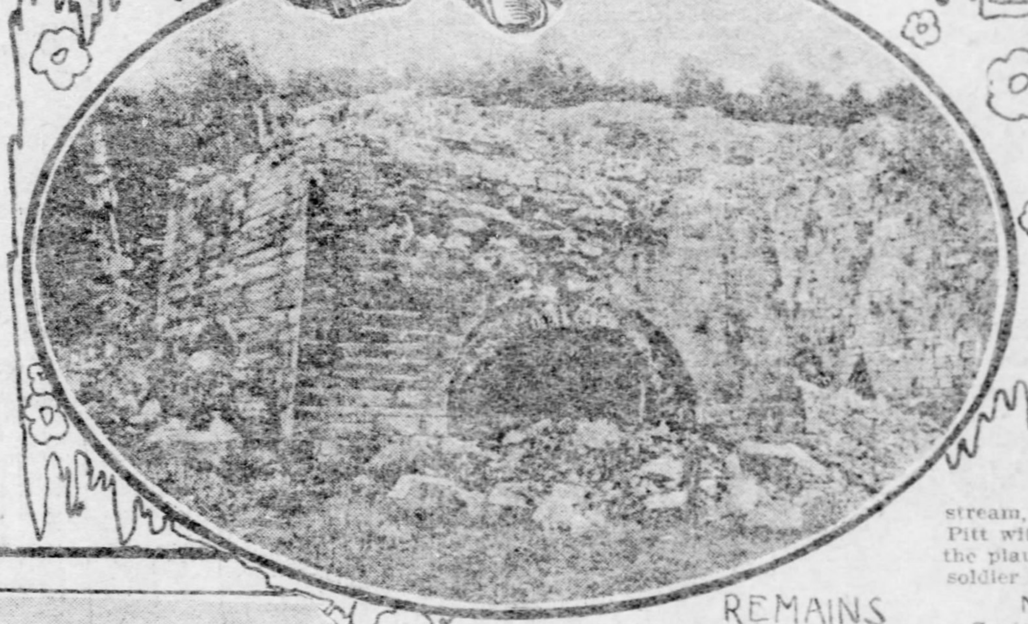


OLD MANSE OF THE MILL MANAGERS

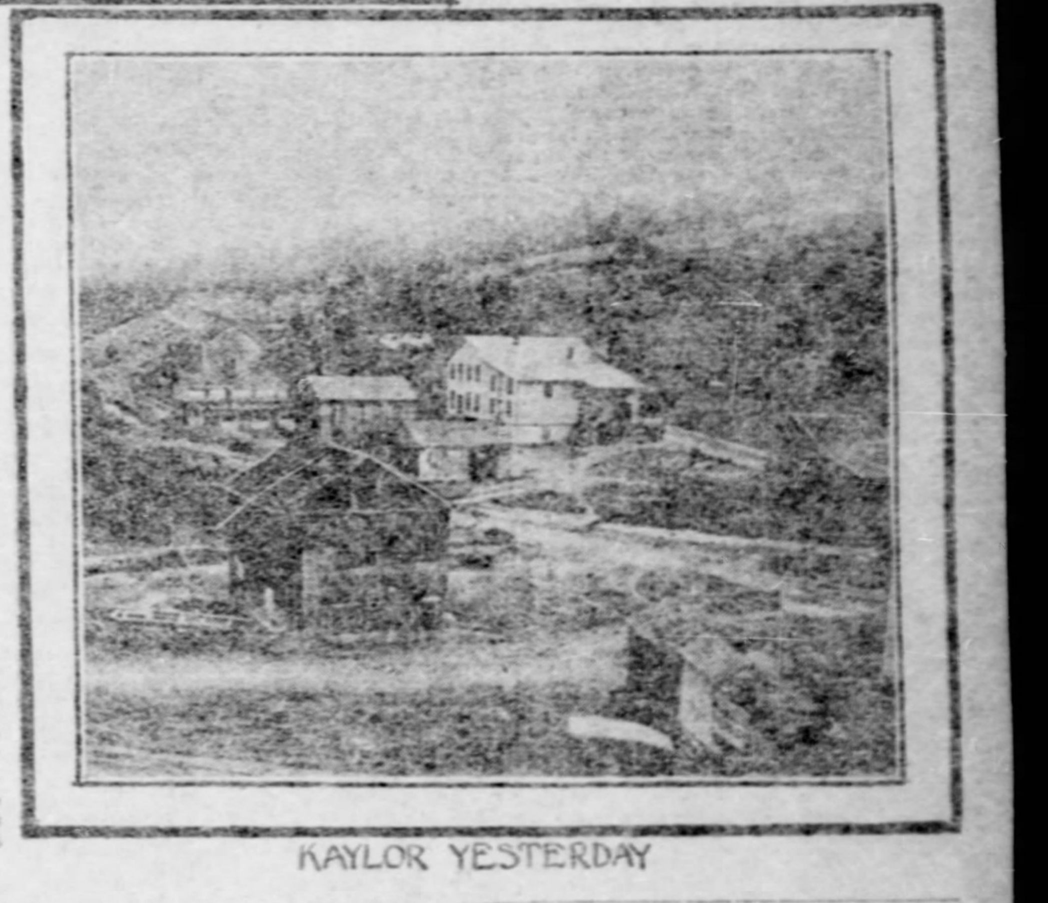
CAPT. SAM BRADY THE DARING PARTISAN LEADER



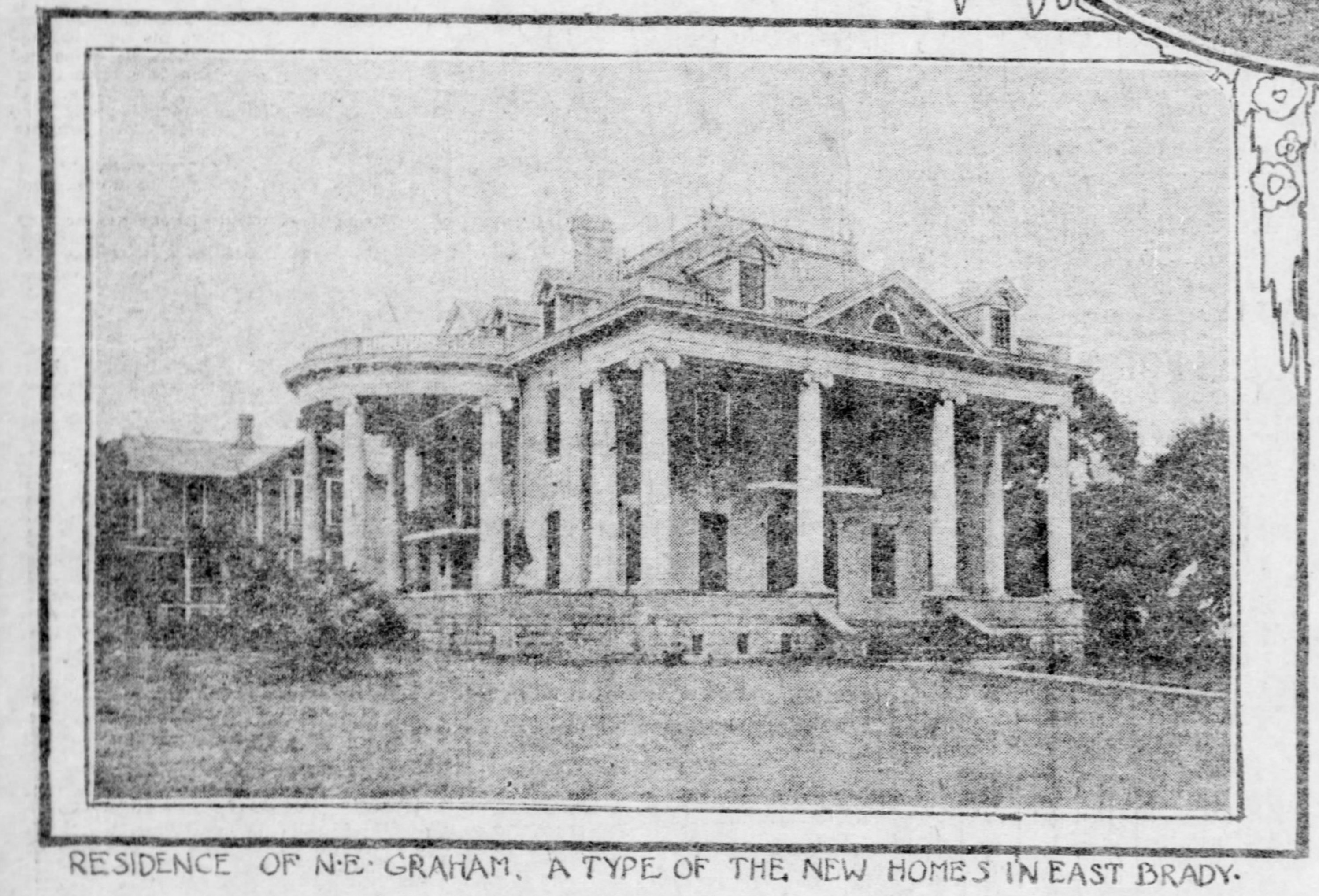
THERES WHERE BRADY JUMPED OVER



REMAINS OF BLAST FURNACES



KAYLOR YESTERDAY



RESIDENCE OF N·E· GRAHAM, A TYPE OF THE NEW HOMES IN EAST BRADY.

TALE OF DESERTED VILLAGE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY

New Railroads and Coal Development Bring Back Prosperity to the Picturesque Old Town.

STORY OF CAPTAIN SAM BRADY

Famous Settlement Named After the Hardy Frontiersman Once More Becomes Center of Industry and Commerce--How Kaylor Grew.

EAST BRADY, PA., July 18.—On the crumbling ruins of the once prosperous town of Brady's Bend—ruins that for three decades have stood as most striking monument to the financial disaster of '73—is being created new industries, and streets long deserted are being repopulated. Brady's Bend is not repeating history by "rising Phoenix like from its ashes." It is literally rising up out of the weeds.

Half a century ago on this picturesque landmark on the beautiful Allegheny river more than 5,000 people had their homes in the shadows of the Brady's Bend iron works, then distinguished as one of the leading industries west of the Alleghenies. A year ago in that same community the population had dwindled to less than 300. The firesides where families had gathered in the prosperous days were deserted and cheerless. Only a few of the old dwellings remained and these stood like specters as if to haunt with some mysterious horror the scene of desolation.

How this all came about is a familiar story and will not be recounted here. It is a melancholy piece of history to repeat and recall the days of the panic that tried men's souls—days that brought financial ruin to the people and desolation to their town. But on the site of blackened cinder heaps and along the weed-grown highways will spring a new Auburn—more prosperous, more stable than the deserted village of the oldtime days.

The new railroads and the opening of vast stores of mineral wealth will do all this. Already the pace has been set. Three thousand men are engaged in the work of restoring Brady's Bend to its former commercial prestige.

A Coming Railroad Center.

To understand the history of Brady's Bend and to clearly forsee the prospects for its future it is necessary to learn its geography. A peculiar freak in the river in its journey to the Ohio has given an amazing extent of water frontage to a comparatively small and wonderfully compact neck of land. From Red Bank Junction, where Red Bank creek flows into the river and where the Allegheny Valley railroad parts with its low grade division to Catfish station is nine miles around the tortorous bend in the river, but across the hills as the crow flies the distance is not more than three-quarters of a mile. The advantages of this rate of distances proved very valuable in Captain Samuel Brady's Indian fight here 125 years ago, but of this we will speak later.

At the Red Bank, which is about three miles south of Brady's Bend, new Enon cut-off of the Pennsylvania railroad system will connect with the Allegheny Valley and the low grade divisions, furnishing an air line for through freight between the east and the west via the Philadelphia and Erie division. This will obviate the necessity of handling freight through Pittsburgh, and will materially lighten traffic which at the present time overburdens the facilities of both the Pennsylvania company and the main line.

To Develop Coal Fields.

This new section of road is now under construction, and another year will see the advance structural work of one of the highest railroad bridges in the country spanning the Allegheny at Red Bank. The road will connect with the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania lines at Enon Valley, in Lawrence county, and cleave through Butler county and the western neck of Armstrong, tapping immense coal fields along the route.

A competing railroad has been desired by the people up here, and they will have their wishes gratified within another year. A branch line connecting with the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad has been built from Muddy Creek, 18 miles eastward, to the mines of the Great Lake Coal company at Kaylor. To touch the Allegheny at Brady's Bend is looked upon as the ultimate outcome of this new line. While the road to Kaylor is ostensibly a coal road, its advent has aroused the enthusiasm of the people in southeastern Clarion county to the highest pitch and it is regarded as an honest advance agent of prosperity.

Figures on Industries.

The opening into the mines of the Great Lake company have been made. These tap a tract of 30,000 acres of coal land in a single block with a frontage of four miles on the river—constituting the largest single field of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania. For this great tract every acre was bought outright and paid for at an average of over $25 an acre.

In many instances the coal was sold for more than the previous worth of the bare land and the development of the coal came almost as an unexpected blessing. Farmers who had been struggling against adversity for years have been placed in solid financial footing and there are bank accounts in families where for years there had been constant fear of the wolf approaching too close to the domicile door.

Outlet to the River.

Within three months these mines will be working and the railroad will be completed. Within the last few weeks the old Hardscrabble mine near Catfish has been re-opened after being abandoned eight years. This work has been undertaken by C. N. Royce. The mine is famous as the old Galusha Grow property and employs 150 men. It is still good for ten years' work. A new mine in the same district is being opened by the Keystone Mining company, of which George E. Henry is president.

Great as are the prospects for the enriching of the manufacturer and the coal operator through the railroad improvements, still greater advantages will be enjoyed when the river is improved. Slackwater in the Allegheny is regarded as the salvation of this whole region and the coal then will have ideal facilities for marketing. In East Brady is a branch of the Allegheny River Improvement association, and here are made strenuous efforts for the United States government to appropriate the funds necessary for the completion of the work which has been undertaken.

After Thirty Years.

The historic town of Brady's Bend is located on the western bank of the Allegheny river, in Armstrong county. Here more than 70 years ago was built the plant of the Brady Bend Iron company, a corporation in which eastern capitalists were interested. Among these were Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee for president against Hayes. The Brady's Bend company made a specialty of "T" rails and here were rolled the first iron rails used on the Allegheny Valley railroad between this place and Kittanning. For 30 years the mills flourished. It was an ideal location. Ore and coal were mined from the neighboring hills. Charcoal for the iron furnaces also was produced. On the river these early pioneer manufacturers found facilities for the shipping of their products and nearly all the western railways secured their material from Brady's Bend. In 1873 the great mills stopped. The workmen, with their families, moved away. What seemed to be a temporary closing of the mills proved to be forever.

Twenty years ago the mills were dismantled and the machinery was sold for junk. Then the last of the faithful employes left. After 30 years weeds and grass have grown up in the streets. Solitary on the site of the old mill stood the ancient brick smokestack of the old mill. Only a few months ago this landmark of early prosperity in Bradys Bend was destroyed. With it went the last vestige of the community's former greatness.

How East Brady Grew.

The completion of the Allegheny Valley railway and the establishment of the station of East Brady caused a new settlement to spring up. This was merely a suburb to the mill town until the days of the panic. As the old houses became deserted and the people moved away East Brady's population gradually increased. Finally the town on the western bank of the river fell into decay and the railway station reaped every advantage. It was made the terminal of the Pittsburgh freight division on the railroad and hundreds of employes built their homes here. Others fleeing from the wreck of the older town sought homes across the river. A few—men still in their prime—followed the iron mills to other districts and abandoned the old settlement forever.

Thus grew up the present prosperous settlement of East Brady. It is now a town of perhaps 2,000 people. It boasts of two solid financial institutions—the First National bank and the Peoples National bank. It has several hotels, but offers splendid opportunities to the keeper of a first-class house. It has one of the finest suburban residences in the valley—that of N. E. Graham, a lumberman, who made a fortune in Brookville. The house is a beautiful example of southern colonial architecture and stands facing the railroad and the river—conspicuous from all points of view.

People Are Contented.

Within a few months a new industry will be added to the town. This will be the Barner-Haher Plate Glass Company, which now has its plant under roof. Under specially protected patents this company expects to grind and polish glass with one operation. It will employ 250 men at the beginning of operations.

That East Bray is growing and will some day rival the larger Allegheny valley towns in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy, is well shown in the boom that has struck the town in its real estate. The East Brady Land Company, organized a short time ago, has opened the Cunningham and Verner farms and has disposed of over 200 lots, receiving from $200 to $400 each. The day for the sale of the lots had been fixed but before the auctioneed raised his hammer nearly all the lots had been taken. This gives some idea of the realty situation in East Brady. The people are happy and contened, not because they enjoy so many luxuries, but because they have few and make the best of the world as they find it.

A Glance Into the Future.

When you want to know all about East Brady, you go and see E. A. Thomas, the burgess, who is also the publisher of the East Brady Review, the pioneer newspaper of this region. Mr. Thomas has the most sanguine opinion as to the growth of his town.

"We are making no noise just now," he said, "but when we have accomplished the improvements which are held in contemplation, ours will not be a back seat. We have a water works of our own and filtered water of the very best procurable. No, we have no paved streets, no graded thoroughfares, no sewers, but these improvements are all coming.

"A meeting of the town council has been ordered and steps will be taken before the end of summer for the advertising for bids for sewers. We have an abundance of natural gas and nature has done her share in illuminating our streets. When steamboats land here on their way to Oil City, we shall have a population of 10,000 and will rival some of the cities that now boast of many up-to-date improvements."

How the Town Was Named.

George Washington noticed the peculiar formation of the river when he passed through here just 150 years ago on his journey to the French forts. During the revolution, when the Seneca Indians swept down from the north and plundered the pioneer setlements in old Westmoreland county, they sought refuge by fleeing up the valley of the Allegheny. On one occasion, however, they made a mistake in their calculations. Gen. Broadhead, who commanded the western garrison detailed Captain Samuel Brady to pursue and punish the redskins. His success made him famous along the entire frontier and he is a dull boy even of today who has not read of Brady's prowess and daring.

Captain Brady swore vengeance on the Indians upon the death of his brother, who was cruelly murdered in the early days of the Revolutionary struggle. He scalped Indians for the pure love of taking their scalps, and many a brave in Western Pennsylvania's wilderness fell under the frontiersman's unerring aim.

One day in June, 1778, Captain Brady met the Indians here and thus the place got its name. He had pursued the Senecas from the settled regions of Westmoreland county and came upon them at the mouth of Red Bank creek. Only a little distance in advance was the war party, including the redoubtable young chief Cornplanter. A battle ensued and half the red men were killed in the first fire from Capt. Brady's ambush. A few of the surviving Indians escaped by swimming the stream, while Capt. Brady returned to Ft. Pitt with his band of scouts and received the plaudits of the commander and every soldier in the garrison.

Monument for Capt. Brady.

Captain Brady at length grew tired of his exciting life on the frontier and married a Virginia maid. He secured a grant for a great strip of land along the Allegheny river on the site of his Indian battle, but never settled upon it. It henceforth was known as Bradys Bend, and subsequently passed into the hands of Judge Ross of Pittsburg. Captain Brady died in West Liberty, Va., and never saw the famous place he had made historic after it had been transformed into a rural settlement by the onward march of civilization.

It has been suggested that a monument should be erected here to commemorate the deeds of the resolute Indian fighter. Meetings have been planned with this in view, and when the coming boom strikes the town it is probable that some of the patriotic citizens will start a fund for a statute. Captain Brady did not have much time to pose before artists, but nevertheless there is one good picture still extant. This one is traditional—and possibly an authentic likeness. It was given to me through the courtesy of Burgess Thomas and will be published in The Sunday Gazette for the first time in a Pittsburgh newspaper.

Oliver Goldsmith lived too soon. Had the good poet been born in East Brady in its halcyon days and then lived to watch its decline his "Deserted Village" could have been expanded into an epic, had the scene of emigration and decay inspired his sweet-tempered muse. A few of the old people in the town did not desert the place when they saw their neighbors leave and felt their own fortunes fade. They believed that however dark the cloud there was still a silver lining somewhere and waited with faith and patience for that happy day to come.

Day after day and year after year they waited. Grass grew in the streets where they had played as children and after many summers had flown and a score of harvests of grass had withered there, the streets themselves at last were obliterated. Winter's storms wrought increasing havoc. The tenantless dwellings stood like shriveled skeletons on the hillside and in the late watches of the night the little colony of survivors would awake to hear the ominous crash of the crumbling houses. But still they lingered on—and watched for the silver lining.

Death Ends Day Vigils.

To some these long day vigils proved in vain. Heads turned gray and limbs grew feeble under life's burden of years. The scenes of ruin in Brady's Bend were exaggerated as time rolled on. Some who anchored there with hope of seeing the gentle hand of Providence give back the wealth that had been ruthlessly scattered found only graves.

Brady's Bend had been devout and its people had worshiped in churches of ten different denominations when the town was in the fullness of its glory. Surely no judgment had been visited upon the community, and even the religious fanatics never ventured to lay their misfortunes at the door of Heaven. Today but two churches remain. The others are deserted or have long since disappeared.

The silver lining appeared when a move was made toward the development of the coal lands. New life was noticed in the valley. E. W. Dewey, who owns a large portion of the ground on the western side of the river, commenced the construction of a brick works beyond the old town, and other industries are rapidly following. Four miles from the river is the hamlet of Kaylor. A few months ago this place could boast only of a store and blacksmith shop. Since the coming of the railroad and the building of the coal tipples its population has increased to almost 1,000.

Good Times Coming.

Everywhere there are evidences of prosperity. Many of the houses that had been vacant for a decade have been rebuilt by Mr. Dewey and are being rapidly picked up by tenants.

A drive through this region is a revelation to the sojourner who delights to get away from the maddening crowd. The first thing your driver will tell you is the story of Brady's escapade. It seems that every person in the town has his own version. Down on the bank of the river, while sitting in a skiff that is used to ferry the romantic stream, a boy pointed out a jutting cliff on the Armstrong county side of the stream and said, confidentially:

"Over yonder is where Captain Brady jumped off when the Indians chased him. He jumped clear down off the top of that rock into the river and swam the stream—and they didn't dare to follow him, either."

The story is a good one but it would be rank heresy to repeat it in Beaver county where the people point out one of their hills and tell the same tale. Nevertheless the youngsters up here like to relate the incident and I suppose it does them some good—with humble apologies to the good people of Beaver.

JOHN P. COWAN.

PREPARING FOR BIG K. OF P. ENCAMPMENT

Tents Have Arrived for the Annual Outing of Local Pythians in Calhoun Park.

The members of the Sixth regiment of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias are polishing their swords and cleaning their equipment to be ready for the opening of their fortnight's encampment at Calhoun park, beginning next Saturday. The tents have arrived and will be pitched this week, in order to have everything in readiness for the arrival of the knights.

The companies of the regiment have arranged a baseball game each day, prizes being offered to the winning teams. In addition to this, the entertainment committee has outlined a program of sports, including bag races, potato races, fat men's contests and exhibition drills.

A new company has been organized in Canonsburg and is expected to attend the annual inspection of the command, which will take place on August 1, before Major-General James R. Carnahan. The regimental band will give free concerts and on the day of the inspection excursions to the city will be run from all the nearby towns.

ODD FELLOWS WILL HOLD BIG PICNIC AUGUST 5

Charitable Institutions of the Order Are to Receive Surplus Money.

The Odd Fellows of Western Pennsylvania have about completed arrangements for a big picnic to be held August 5 at Allquippa grove on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. All kinds of amusements will be provided. The Haydn orchestra will be on hand to furnish music for dancing, there will be two baseball games and the various committees are doing everything to make the day one of enjoyment for the Odd Fellows, their families and their friends.

All the surplus money as a result of the outing will be given to the Aged Odd Fellows home of Grove City and the Widows and Orphans' home of Ben Avon. At the meeting of the I. O. O. F. Picnic association in its hall at No. 6200 Penn avenue a large number of lodges of the western district were represented.

The following are the officers of the picnic association this year: President, W. G. Lang; first vice president, Edward J. Kohlhammer; recording secretary, D. J. McCloskey; financial secretary, P. M. Bennison; treasurer, A. H. Neadhammer; five elective vice presidents, Grand Master S. A. Steel, Dr. L. F. Ankrim, H. B. Russell, E. H. Ringer and James Hardie; transportation committee, D. J. McCloskey; reception committee, S. Ekey; ground, W. G. Lang; sports, William H. Emerich; floor, P. M. Bennison; catering, J. O. Robinson.

GIVEN COLD SHOULDER.

American Women Fail to Patronize a Charity Bazar.

PARIS, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—The fashionable gathering at once at a garden party and a charity sale, which Princess Murat gives annually has come off with little eclat for the participants and less gain for the poor.

Mrs. John Munroe, the wife of the banker, and Mrs. Henri Say, the aunt of Frederick Gebhardt, were the only Americans who acted as saleswomen.

The Duchess de Bassano and her daughter constituted the whole American contingent of purchasers. This looks singularly like a boycott, and is explained by the fact that a rumor having been set afloat last year that some Americans obtained positions as salewomen for a consideration and that others of them had to pay handsomely even for mere admittance.

New Opera Scores Triumph.

PARIS, July 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—Legrand Howland, an American composer, and author of "Rita," produced at Monte Carlo an Aix les Bains, has just scored a triumph at Bruges, Belgium, in a new opera, "Sarrona." Senator Call's daughter, Mr. Gaston Sargeant and Mrs. Elliott and Miss Madert, all Americans, made their debuts in it.

DESERTED CHURCH, BRADY'S BEND.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

A special reduction will be made on all operations and treatments for correcting imperfect features, removing blemishes and curing all skin or scalp diseases on certain days during

July and August.

This is the most liberal offer ever made by me and should be taken advantage of by all who are afflicted with imperfections or blemishes and wish to be made natural. Write for information and special dates.

This Bad Nose I Made Perfect.

I built it up and made it harmonize with its surroundings. Absolutely no pain, no detention from daily duties. The effect was immediate; the results perfect.

I straighten a humped or crooked nose, build up a flat or dished nose, shorten a long nose and narrow a broad nose.

I set back outstanding or lopped ears, correct baggy, puffy, or drooping eyelids, fat, flabby chin and throat, pouting, rolling, or drawn lips, eradicate wrinkles, lines, frowns, and furrows—in fact, all imperfections of the features are painlessly, scientifically and safely corrected and made to conform artistically and harmoniously with their surroundings.

I permanently cure skin and scalp diseases, stop hair falling, fading, splitting, and painlessly remove all unsightly, humiliating and disfiguring blemishes on the face or body.

Thirty years' practical experience enables me to guarantee perfect results in all cases that come under my care. Call or write personally to

John H. Woodbury D.I.
22 W. 23rd St., New York.

LARGE GAIN IN SURPLUS RESERVE

The Bank Statement Was Favorable, but Stocks Sold Off After Its Appearance—Unwarranted Shrinkage in Market Values.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

With one exception the weekly statement of the New York banks yesterday surpassed expectations. A larger decrease than $2,500,000 in loans had been looked for, and seemed to be justified by the heavy liquidation in the stock market and the payment of a portion at least of the Pennsylvania loan, which is supposed to have taken place. The situation, however, was complicated by the negotiation of other large corporation loans. It was not until after the middle of the week that the announcement was made that the Union Pacific railroad had borrowed $10,000,000 on its notes and the Burlington $5,000,000. It is reasonable to suppose that these loans were arranged for before the fact of their negotiation became public, and it is possible that these transactions offset the effect of the liquidation in the market and of the Pennsylvania loan. The total loans of the banks now foot up $899,620,900, which is about $3,600,000 smaller than at the corresponding date a year ago. The small difference is not commensurate with the enormous difference between security values now and a year ago, and is not reconcilable with the decrease of about 10 per cent in the bank exchanges of the metropolis. Aside from this, however, the statement was favorable. Instead of an increase of $4,000,000 in cash, as estimated, there was an actual increase of more than $6,000,000 of which about $4,200,000 was in gold. The source of this increased gold supply was not apparent during the week, but the gain of a little less than $2,000,000 in legal tenders represented receipts from the interior. Gold exports for the week were only $300,000, and the sharp decline in stearling exchange which occurred on Thursday removed the possibility of exports of gold at a profit. The total deposits now stand at $895,200,000, an increase for the week of $3,060,000, but a decrease as compared with the corresponding date a year ago of more than $45,000,000. The surplus reserve increased $5,270,000 for the week, bringing the total surplus up to $13,278,475, as compared with $15,709,275 a year ago and $21,000,000 two years ago.

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The stock market yesterday was a dull and rather uninteresting affair, the total transactions reaching only 251,000 shares. One per cent covered the extreme fluctuations in the active list. During the first hour there was a fairly steady tone, with prices averaging a fraction higher. Pennsylvania advanced to 122, New York Central to 118⅝, St. Paul to 143½, Amalgamated Copper to 49½, United States Steel common to 26⅞, the preferred to 77⅝, and so on through the list. As a rule these prices proved to be the highest of the day. A period of hesitation occurred just before the publication of the bank statement. After its appearance there was some selling by traders, and prices began to shade off. The weakest stock was Rock Island, which declined to 27¾ for the common, the lowest point of the week, and to 66½ for the preferred. Reading was also lower on increased transactions, and finally St. Paul became the leader in the decline, selling down to 141⅝. The closing prices were generally the lowest of the day, and there was a considerable modification of the cheerful feeling which prevailed at the close of the market on Friday.

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The stock market was nearer a panic during the past week than at any time since May, 1901. In many respects the strain was worse this week than it was two years ago. In May, 1901, the movement was so rapid that the break occurred and the recovery followed before traders had time to turn around. In fact, outside the stock exchange no one suffered serious loss, because there was no time to get orders into the market before there was a complete change in the situation. During the past week, however, there was a continuous decline during the first three days, culminating in a break on Wednesday that carried prices to the lowest average level in three years. Stocks of the highest class bore the brunt of the selling, and the latter was not accompanied by any of the usual features, such as extraordinarily high rates for money or announcements of failures, etc. It was simply a steady pressure of liquidation for which there was no explanation on the surface. It is probable that Wednesday marked the low level on this movement. It is certain that market values dropped out of all proportion to the yield on the investment, or to surrounding commercial, industrial and financial conditions. By common consent the last summer of 1896 marked the low tide of business depression in the United States. Not only were all kinds of business depressed, but the most serious apprehension existed as to the soundness of national and individual credit. It was the week in 1896 corresponding to the present one that a semipanic prevailed in the stock market, based upon the opening of the presidential campaign; the silver discussion; the illness of Mr. Vanderbilt; the cut in railroad freight rates; the low prices for grain and provisions, and the falling off in iron production and prices. It was in September of that year that the lowest prices for stocks occurred, when suspicion rested upon many banks, when foreigners were becoming alarmed over the possibility of the United States going on a silver basis, and when people all over the country were hoarding gold. Conditions surrounding finance and trade, and public sentiment generally were all conducive to a lack of confidence. And yet in many instances stock values then did not shrink to as low a level, relatively, as they did during the past week. That is, the return on the investment was not so high as the return on the investment in certain stocks during the past week. In 1896 New York Central was paying only $4 per cent on par, and the lowest price it touched during the very worst of the depression was only 88, and it subsequently recovered to 99. At present the company is paying 5 per cent on par and the stock sold below 113. Pennsylvania was paying 5 per cent in 1896 and its extreme low point was 99½, subsequently recovering to 109, while this past week, with the stock paying 6 per cent on par, the price dropped below 119. Similar comparisons might be made with other standard railway securities. There is no comparison whatever between legitimate conditions today and those existing in 1896, and there is no legitimate reason for the extreme depression that prevailed in the market.

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While it is the consensus of opinion among experienced operators in the street that the shrinkage in values has been unwarranted, and that in all probability the lowest prices of the year were recorded during the week, there is at the same time an absence of optimism as to the immediate future. The decline in values from the high mark of last January is immeasurably greater than the decline which occurred during the May panic of 1901, but the recovery will be incomparably slower. It is altogether within the bounds of probability that some of the specialties will sell still lower, and such incidents will continue to restrain bona fide investors from following their judgment and purchasing the standard stocks. A very large body of active traders who take the lead in "bull" movements will perforce be shut out of the market because of their weakened financial condition, and so long as the large institutions like the great life insurance companies can obtain the notes of railroad corporations paying 5 and 6 per cent, this important source of demand for investments will be closed. The market will therefore have to depend upon the absorbing power of the smaller investor, and while this constitutes the very best kind of buying, its effect is not so conspicuously felt. When it comes to a question of the comparative safety of the general market at the present level of prices there are no two opinions. The shrinkage in values has reduced the probability of a panic to a minimum, and the hesitation likely to be manifested from this time forward will be due more to a desire to buy at the lowest prices than to fear of a further slump.

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On the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday the dealings reached only 4,000 shares and price changes were rather insignificant. The largest trading was in Manufacturers Light and Heat, which declined to 35¼ but was in fair demand at the decline. Pittsburgh Coal common was moderately active at 27⅞ to 28, but after the demand had been satisfied the price was offered down to 27⅝, and the closing bid was 27¼. The preferred stock declined ¼ to 85. River Coal common and preferred were neglected. The steel stocks were very quiet. Crucible common was unchanged at 12¼, but the preferred, as well as United States Steel common and preferred, closed at net gains of ⅜. Westinghouse Electric was a fraction higher at 88½. Federal National bank declined 3 per cent to 160, but the other members of this group were dull and nominally unchanged.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

20 Riv. Coal pfd 38½	25 Luster 10
30 Fire Proof pfd 34	5 Home Trust 140
20 do 34	100 U. S. Steel 26½
100 Pgh. Coal 27¾	100 do 26⅞
100 do 27⅞	10 Crucible pfd 78
200 do 28	15 do 78
100 do 28	6 Pgh. Coal pfd 85½
10 Crucible 12½	10 do 85¼
20 Fire Proof 23	5 do 85¼
25 do 23	5 do 85½
105 do 23	

10:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

10 R. E. Trust 281	100 Crucible 12¼
5 Riv. Coal pfd 38½	70 Pgh. Coal pfd 85¾
23 do 38⅝	7 do 85⅞
10 Phila. Co 40¾	6 do 86
300 Pgh. Coal 28	100 do 85½
150 do 28	100 do 85⅝
100 do 28	100 do 85
100 do 28	2 M. L. & H 36¼
1 Crucible pfd 78	10 do 35¾
5 do 78	500 do 35⅞
2 do 78	26 do 35⅞
6 do 78	100 do 35¾
100 do 77¾	100 do 35¾
50 Fire Proof 23	100 do 35¾
10 U. S. St'l pfd 77¼	100 do 35⅝
6 do 77⅜	300 do 35¾
100 do 77½	100 do 35½
50 do 77½	5 Electric 2ds 88½
20 do 77½	75 do 88½
50 Brewing pfd 47	10 do 88½
50 do 47	10 do 88½
25 Crucible 12½	10 do 88½
5 do 12½	25 U. S. Steel 26⅞
10 do 12½	40 Federal N. B. 160
60 do 12½	25 River Coal 10⅝
	$3000 Phila. o. 5s. 110

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
100 Brewing pfd	47	47	47	+½
210 Crucible Steel	12½	12¼	12¼	0
139 Do pfd	78	77¾	77¾	+⅜
200 Fire Proofing	23	23	23	0
50 Do pfd	34	34	34	0
25 Luster Mining	10	10	10	0
1238 M. L. & H	*36¼	35½	35½	—¾
10 Phila. Co. com	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¼
1150 Pgh. Coal	28	27⅞	28	0
409 Do pfd	*86	85	85	—¼
25 River Coal	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	0
48 Do pfd	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week $50,521,971, an increase of $3,100,000.

Selling of Manufacturers Gas down to 35½ the feature of Saturday's market.

Pittsburgh Coal common closed offered at 27⅝ after selling at 28.

Westinghouse Electric rallied to 88½ and closed at that price bid.

Steel stocks were dull, but closed fractionally higher.

Bank and trust company stocks averaged lower for the week.

IN WALL STREET.

Bank statement showed a decrease of $2,513,500 in loans and an increase of $5,270,000 in surplus.

Stocks sold off and closed at or near the lowest of the day.

Rock Island common a weak feature, declining to the low point of the week.

United States Steel common closed at 26½, and the preferred at 77.

St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper led the decline at the close.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
135 U. S. Steel	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅝
186 Do pfd	77½	77¼	77½	+⅜
110 West. Elec. 2ds	88½	88½	88½	+¼
40 Federal N. B.	160	160	160	—3
5 Home Trust	140	140	140	0
10 Real Est. Trust	281	281	281	0
4000				
BONDS.				
$3,000 Phila. old 5s.	110	110	110	0

*Less than 10 shares.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Pittsburgh Banks.			
Duquesne National	100	....	290
Exchange National	50	....	91
Farmers Deposit National	100	....	1750
Federal National	100	160	161
German National	100	250	....
Traders & Mechanics	50	73	....
Pittsburgh Trust Cos.			
American Trust	100	....	500
Equitable Trust	100	....	185
Fidelity Title & Trust	100	....	500
Real Estate Trust	100	250	....
Allegheny City Banks.			
Dollar Savings Fund & Trust	100	335	341
Enterprise National	50	....	125
Second National	100	375	....
Insurance.			
Ben Franklin	50	80	....
Natural Gas.			
Peoples Nat. Gas & Pipeage	25	....	32
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	35½	35⅝
Mining.			
Luster	10	9⅞	10
Electric Light.			
Westinghouse 2d pfd	50	88½	88¾
Miscellaneous.			
Crucible Steel Co.	100	12¼	12⅝
Do preferred	100	77¾	78
Marsden	100	....	3
National Fire Proofing	50	22¾	23
Do preferred	50	....	34
Philadelphia Co.	50	40½	....
United States Glass Co.	100	....	35½
Westinghouse Airbrake	50	154	155
Harbison-Walker Co. pfd	100	60	65

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Miscellaneous.			
Consolidated Ice Co. pfd	50	....	38
Monon. River Coal & Coke Co.	50	10⅜	10½
Do preferred	50	28⅜	32
Pittsburgh Brewing Co.	50	31¾	32
Do preferred	50	....	47
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	100	27½	27⅝
United States Steel Co.	100	26½	26⅝
Do preferred	100	77	....

BONDS.	Exp.	Bid.	Ask.
Miscellaneous.			
Monon. River Coal & Coke 6s.	1949	109¾	110¼

All Depends on Money Market.

The immediate future of the stock market, both here and in the east, depends upon the money market. There is some mystery surrounding the latter, and people who seldom heed the gossip of the street were nevertheless inclined to give some credence to the view that money was being locked up in the east for the purpose of manipulating the stock market. The manner in which such stocks as St. Paul, Amalgamated Copper and Colorado Fuel & Iron suffered from bearish attacks during the week, gave color to the stories that the Standard Oil interests were engaged in a campaign against values. There are some people who have the temerity to suggest that Standard Oil interests would not hesitate to lock up funds if that were necessary to the success of their undertakings in the market. Aside from all alleged manipulation, however, the fact that large corporations of high credit have been forced to borrow money at 6 per cent is regarded as significant. This borrowing, of course, is due to the inability to sell securities already authorized for the purpose of making improvements. The fact that the notes run from one to two years is construed as meaning that in the judgment of such men as the financiers of the Burlington and the Union Pacific, there is not likely to be a change in the investment situation within the next year that will warrant the floating of securities on favorable terms, and that within that period rates for time money will rule at or above 6 per cent. The effect of these transactions is spreading to interior money markets. Pittsburgh bankers have apparently taken their cue from New York and are now more disposed to strengthen their position; at least they are not disposed to increase their loans. The money market is tight, but there can be little doubt that sentiment has much to do with the stringency, and until there is a change in sentiment, there will be little change in the money market, and hence little change in investment securities. Improvement in the latter will come from absorption by the smaller class of investors.

Some One Was Buying.

During the week the reports from Wall street frequently referred to the heavy selling of this stock or that, and all that was heard was of the heavy liquidation in progress. Still, some interest must have been absorbing all the stocks thrown overboard, for there is a buyer for every seller on the exchange. Something like $45,000,000 worth of Pennsylvania, $40,000,000 worth of St. Paul, $20,000,000 worth of Union Pacific, $18,000,000 worth of New York Central, $15,000,000 worth of Atchison, and millions of dollars' worth of other investment stocks changed hands and somebody bought. A certain percentage of the dealings represented purchase and sale by professional traders, and some portion of the buying represented covering of shorts; but there would still remain a respectable amount that must have been taken by interests who paid for the same and have laid the stocks away for good, or for a more favorable condition of the market, when they may be resold at a profit.

May 9 and July 15 Are Compared.

The head of a prominent local brokerage house which owns a membership in the New York stock exchange, commenting upon some of the incidents of the past week, remarked:

"Brokers usually refer to May 9, 1901, as the most trying day in recent years in the stock market. They will probably now revise the date to July 15, 1903. Last Wednesday the stock market in New York and Pittsburgh was nearer a panic than at any time since the Northern Pacific corner day, and in some respects the strain was greater this week than it was two years ago. In the panic of May 9 the movement was so sudden that the danger was passed before we had time to fully appreciate what had happened. Last Wednesday there was at times absolutely no market for certain securities, and if brokers had not exercised the greatest care, and had not advised customers to allay their fears, you would have had slumps to record that would have compared with any in 1901. We had one large selling order at the market in New York, and I watched the tape and saw the price crumbling away at a rate that was startling. I venture to say that if there had been a peremptory execution of the selling orders in the hands of brokers in our local market on Wednesday, there would have been some tremendous breaks. I regard the situation much clearer now, and I know there is a feeling of relief in the street that the week passed without any serious consequences."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The transactions on the local board during the week approximated 47,500 shares stock and $57,000 bonds. The increase in business was generally at the expense of values, 20 securities closing at net losses, 6 at net gains and 10 remaining unchanged compared with the week before. The active issues were the steel stocks, Manufacturers Gas and Westinghouse Electric, all of which sold at or near the lowest prices of the year. In each case, however, there was a recovery from the low point and a steadier feeling at the close of the week. In the banking and trust company group losses predominated, ranging from 1 to 40 points. A large percentage of these stocks is carried on margin, and this department of the market has been looked upon as the weak spot. There was no particular pressure to sell, however, and it is probable that some of the liquidation in the active list was for the purpose of strengthening margins on bank and trust company shares, the market for which is narrow.

The only important net gain for the week in the active list was in Pittsburgh Coal. The common stock had sold down to 23 and the preferred to 82¾. On Friday an active buying movement developed in the common, which carried the price up to 28 and the preferred to 85, and both stocks closed steady and near the highest. Over 11,000 shares of both issues changed hands. The buying was partly support from inside interests, and partly investment based upon the earnings of the company, which for the five months of the calendar year showed a large increase in net.

Nearly 10,000 shares Crucible Steel common changed hands during the week, the price breaking from 13⅛ to 10½ and recovering to 12⅛, closing at 12¼. The preferred stock sold down to 76 and recovered to 78, closing at 77 4-5. The deal for the partition of the Clairton Steel plant was closed during the week, and while it is regarded as favorable to Crucible Steel, the announcement came at a time when sentiment, not news, played the most influential part in the market.

Westinghouse Airbrake touched 153 during the week, but recovered to 155, the net loss for the week being $2 a share. Electric broke from 91 to 84¾, but recovered to 88½. The movement of the latter was in sympathy with the weakness in the east, and to the influences surrounding the general market. There were no transactions in Union Switch & Signal all week.

Colonial Trust sold to the extent of 35 shares during the week at 550, a decline of 40 points from the last previous sale. There were no transactions in American Trust or Farmers Deposit National bank, and quotations were purely nominal. It is expected that some announcement in connection with the deal will be made tomorrow, when the exact terms of the deal as it affects Colonial and American will be made known. The acquisition of control of the Standard Security Trust by the Guarantee Title & Trust was followed by an advance of 4 per cent in the price of the latter, and by a net decline of 20 points in Real Estate Trust, which had been in negotiation for the Standard. There were no sales of the latter.

Transactions in the local bond market reached $57,000, par value, the largest total for several weeks. Pittsburgh Brewing 6s declined to 110¾ and recovered to 111½, while River Coal 6s advanced to 114 and closed at 113¾, a net gain of ¼ per cent. Bond dealers report large offerings of bonds at concessions from recent quoted prices, but there is practically no market except for a few well-known and popular issues.

The heaviest selling in Manufacturers Light & Heat yesterday was 500 shares by R. C. Hall and 500 shares by G. W. McMullin & Co. The buyers were Hill & Co. and Lawrence & Co.

The gross earnings of Union Pacific for the last week in June increased 123,000. The gross of Norfolk & Western for the second week in July increased $77,859.

It is stated that the further delay in the ratification of the Panama canal treaty, thus postponing the payment of $50,000,000 for the canal, will enable Secretary Shaw to increase the government deposits in the national banks. The secretary has for some time been refusing to increase the deposits because of the necessity for preparing for the canal payment.

The Pennsylvania underwriting syndicate has been dissolved and members yesterday received checks for their profits.

A Wall street veteran made this observation: "This market now has all the characteristics of a year ago in many ways. In July and August, 1902, stocks were on the crest wave, and traders and the public began to get very wary. The market hesitated, and then specialties, one at a time, were taken in hand and manipulated up with the evident intention of making them look further attractive for an advance. Finally this ceased and the market suddenly turned. At the present time we see the same tactics. Several stocks in turn have been taken hold of and forced down, but the bear traders and commission house speculators for a fall are getting exceedingly wary. Every possible item of bad news is seized upon as good news, as it was a year ago. In the west, especially Chicago, it is reported that every office boy, clerk and typewriter is short of stock and making paper profits. When the turn comes it will be sudden and many will be hurt."

It was noted yesterday that Rock Island and San Francisco issues were particularly weak and the idea is suggested that it is in this quarter, if anywhere, that material for further liquidation will be found.

Tidewater Steel Company directors have declared an additional dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of record July 25, 1903.

The week's transactions on the Pittsburgh Industrial exchange footed up 33,973 shares of a market value of $42,887 80.

"Here in Pittsburgh there was a general shrinkage in prices. The largest declines were in Westinghouse Electric and Pittsburgh Coal, but the movement which attracted the greatest attention was in Crucible Steel. The common stock broke to 10½ and the preferred to 76, the lowest prices ever quoted. Because of the fact that these declines accompanied the announcement of the closing of the deal partitioning the ownership of the Clairton Steel plant in the proportion of one-half to the United States Steel Corporation, one-eighth to W. P. Snyder and one-fourth remaining in the hands of the Crucible Steel Company, there was some disposition to ascribe the movement to the terms of the deal. We do not feel that this is a fair assumption. The day the announcement was made the market was in such condition that all news was ignored. There was a market for Crucible (more than 4,000 shares changed hands on Wednesday) and it was sold to take care of stocks for which there was no market. All the details of the Clairton deal have not been made public, and in the absence of them it may be premature to express a final opinion. On the surface, however, it appears to be favorable to Crucible Steel, which owned all of Clairton, and which receives $6,000,000 cash for three-fourths of the stock, and at the same time is relieved of the necessity for making large expenditures; assures itself a supply of steel at the lowest cost, and finally clinches the United States Steel Corporation as a customer for all the crucible steel the latter will consume. Another consideration in this connection is that harmonious relations are established between the Crucible and United States Steel, which might not have been possible if Crucible had found it necessary to build mills to absorb its surplus product from the Clairton plant. We have before remarked that we believe that Crucible Steel has a higher book value and considerably larger earning power than many stocks recently quoted at double its price, and for that reason we believe it will eventually work out all right. As to the general market, all we can say is that the average prices of both investment and speculative stocks are lower now than they have been for years; some of them are at the lowest on record. They ought to have a good recovery and they will have a good recovery as soon as the present uneasiness subsides and money becomes easier."—A. E. Masten & Co.

"It is quite evident that far-sighted financiers anticipate good rates for money for some time to come. A year ago good stocks were selling on a 4 per cent basis and bonds on a 3@3½ per cent basis. Money at 6 per cent means a very considerable fall in such securities, and this has been more of a factor in the last decline than is generally recognized. Wealthy institutions have sold considerable of their gilt-edge stocks in order to take the new offerings of railroad paper, which are an even safer investment and yield better returns. Some of this selling was, of course, supposed to be further forced liquidation, and it was this understanding of the movement that explained the comparative absence of distrust in banking circles. Indications are that the worst of the decline is over, and the market seems fully entitled to a fair rally; but it is not yet clear that the readjustment is complete. Some weak spots remain, and the higher rates for money seem likely to put a further restraint upon speculative and unsound enterprises. Briefly stated, Wall street has used up all its available capital in promoting and underwriting schemes; and now that the legitimate demands of business and industry assert themselves, the market is obliged to wriggle out of its predicament in the best fashion that it can. Our troubles thus far are strictly financial. Whether they are ended, and whether they will extend to general business or not, it is altogether too premature to say."—Henry Clews.

Edward T. C. Slease & Co., in their weekly review of the New York stock market, say: "The decline in the New York stock market, which started about the middle of last week, continued interruptedly until Friday of this week, when the first show of resistance appeared. The break in stocks was entirely unwarranted. That is, as far as the earning power of the standard roads and industrials are concerned, and was caused by the 'undigested securities' which appear to be entirely worthless, but nevertheless dragged the good stocks down into the mire with them. While the market has had a very bad break, as far as the face values are concerned, the properties remain the same and the prospects are brighter than ever for a renewal of the prosperity that has been with us for the past two or three years. The fear of a panic in the New York stock market has passed, the calamity howlers have had their inning and we now look for a better feeling in Wall street and higher prices for the dividend payers. Our advices all say that the market is a purchase and we really believe the time has come to buy the list. Are particularly partial towards St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific among the railroads, and United States Steel common and preferred among the industrials."

When in New York stop at New Gregorian hotel, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth avenue and Herald square. Fire proof; delightfully appointed; cool.

LIQUIDATION CHECKS THE UPWARD MOVEMENT

Steel Car Stocks Are Not Affected by Failure of Southern Company.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 18.

The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: The course of the stock market yesterday was a disappointment to that wing of the speculative contingent which looked for an immediate resumption of a bull movement. Prices, after a slightly higher opening, developed a reactionary tendency, due to the continuance of scattering liquidation and the selling of traders to secure profits and "even up" their contracts over the Sunday. The failure of the market to hold its improvement after the publication of the bank statement was explained on the theory that Friday's advance had discounted the showing. However, in some quarters there was a disposition to regard the statement as less favorable than expected, in that there was not a greater reduction of loans than the $2,513,500 reported. The gain in cash holdings, however, of $6,036,200 was much in excess of the preliminary forecasts.

The bank statement furnished the important development of the day in the monetary situation, but was not thoroughly understood in the street or anywhere else. The heavy gain in cash was regarded with much satisfaction, but the belief that corporation borrowing prevented heavier reduction in loans than the amount reflected was not liked. Call money was nominal. Time money was unchanged with a slightly easier tendency, in that the bidding eased off. Six months money still rules at 5¾ to 6 per cent. Demand sterling advanced to about 4.86 to 4.86½. While 60-day bills ran up sharply 10 to 25 points, closing at 4.84 1-5. Banks gained $1,167,000 from the government.

American Car and Foundry and Pressed Steel Car were not affected to any extent by the announcement made over night that a receiver had been appointed for the Southern Car and Foundry Company, a competitor of those companies for southern business. There was no sale of Pressed Steel Car stock made and the only sale reported of American Car and Foundry was one of 200 shares of the common stock, at a concession of ⅜ of a point. The collapse of the southern company is said to have been long expected on account of its expensive methods of doing business.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $228,580,653; gold, $99,002,150; silver, $29,281,032; United States notes, $10,732,968; treasury notes of 1890, $67,593; national bank notes, $15,297,143; total receipts this day, $1,510,704; total receipts this month, $28,850,586; total receipts this year, $28,850,586; total expenditures this day, $1,480,000; total expenditures this month, 36,070,000; total expenditures this year, $34,070,000; deposits in national banks, $156,373,654.

Banks and Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the San Francisco assay office today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $5,349, against $ 743 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,409,000. Paid by banks to government, $3,242,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $1,167,000, paid by government to banks, against $2,716,000, paid by banks to government a week ago.

Excursions to the Beautiful Adirondacks
The P. & L. E. and New York Central Lines.
Saranac Lake and Return....$24.85
Lake Placid and Return.....$26.10
Proportionate rates to other mountain points. Through sleeper to Utica leaves Pittsburgh, Lake Erie station, at 6 p. m., city time.
Get other information at 357 Fifth avenue.

In the Oil Fields

The most interesting feature in oil circles during the week was the advance of the credit balance market from $1 50 to $1 53 for Pennsylvania crude. When new quotations were posted on Thursday morning no one was surprised, as was the case just two minutes before when the price was cut from $1 53 to $1 50. All through the early part of the year and up to the present time field developments and the relative position of runs and shipments have been most favorable to higher prices. Operators in all fields never displayed greater energy and had less to show for it. Small wells and dusters, with here and there a good producer, have followed the progress of the drill in nearly every quarter.

In the entire Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio region it would be a hard matter to name, at this time, 30 wells with an individual production of 100 or more barrels a day, and in the aggregate would have to be included old producers, rejuvenated by liberal and quite frequent doses of the high explosive fluid. All of the old impoverished fields are producing to the limit and the new ones are being worked over most vigorously.

The South Penn Oil Company's No. 4 on the M. E. Brookover farm, located in the fifth sand development in the Fairview district, Marion county, West Virginia, is proving an agreeable surprise to its owners. The first 24 hours' gauge after it had been drilled deeper into the fifth sand was 300 barrels. At the expiration of the second 24 hours the gauge showed a production of 280 barrels, and makes it the best producer that has been completed in the district. In the same development the South Penn has drilled its D. Jones No. 5 into the fifth sand and the well made one 30-barrel flow and is still drilling, with every indication of making a good producer. To the northeast of the Pine Grove extension in Wetzel county the Showalter gusher is seeking a lower level in its production. The gauge for the 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was 257 barrels, or nearly 200 barrels less than a week ago.

To the southwest of the older part of the extension the South Penn has drilled its No. 3 on the C. C. Long farm into the stray, but is not deep enough to tap the pay.

On the east side of the Folsom district on Big Elk run, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed and shot its No. 2 on the Luther Talkington farm and has a 20-barrel pumper in the Gordon, instead of a duster, as first indicated. The same company has drilled its No. 4 on the J. L. Price farm through the sand, and unless a shot helps it, will fall to the duster list.

In the lower end of the development No. 3 on the W. B. Starkey farm and No. 43 on the Genine Robinson tract have been drilled into the stray sand.

The same company has drilled its second test on the Omer E. Hall farm into the stray 50-feet, but has developed no oil or gas. It is still drilling.

Near Middlebourne, Tyler county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the J. G. King farm through the Big Injun sand, and the hole has filled up 1,600 feet with fluid. It is showing for a 6 or 8-barrel pumper, but will be shot and may improve.

Northeast of the Fink district, Lewis county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled in its second test on the Pat Walsh farm and the well produced 50 barrels the first 14 hours. In the same district the same company is due in the sand at its No. 3 on the Maxwell heirs' farm.

In the Richwood Run district, Wetzel county, the United States Oil and Coal Company has completed and shot its No. 8 on the D. H. Cox farm in the Gordon sand and has a show for a 40-barrel producer.

The Carter Oil Company is drilling No. 5 on the Lavell farm in the same locality.

In the Cow Run sand territory near the mouth of McKim creek, Pleasants county, and east of St. Marys, Ambler, Zahniser & Co. have drilled their test on the Cunningham farm through the Cow Run sand and have a producer good for 100 barrels a day.

The location of this well is east of any production and makes prospects for a new pool quite promising. To the east of this well on the same stream Hoffman & Co. have drilled their test on the A. W. Howell farm through the Cow Run and have a 25-barrel producer.

On Bens run, in the same county, the South Penn Oil Company, after drilling its No. 2 on the I. C. Way farm deeper into the Big Injun, encountered a second pay and now has a show for a 10 or 12-barrel producer.

In the Meade district, Tyler county, the Carter Oil Company has drilled in its No. 3 on the F. L. McCullough farm and has a show for a 15-barrel pumper in the Big Injun sand.

In the same district the same company's No. 3 on the John Ankrorn farm is holding up at 120 barrels a day since it was shot.

In the "Little Germany" district, Marshall county, the Eclipse Oil Company has completed and shot its No. 4 on the John Bickar farm and has a show for a 30-barrel producer.

In the Carson pool in Hancock county Watson & Co. have completed a second test on the Sarah E. Warrick farm and have a 10-barrel pumper.

Sutton Bros. have completed a test on the J. P. Jones farm and have a small pumper.

A. E. Freshwater & Sons have completed a test on the A. E. Freshwater farm and have a duster.

In the Meade district, Marshall county, the Wheeling Gas Company has drilled in test wells on the F. Fleming and F. Wyman farms and has two good gassers in the Gordon.

In Lincoln district, Tyler county, the Philadelphia Company is drilling test wells on the George Thompson and Jacob Dillon farms.

Near Weston, Lewis county, the Eastern Oil Company has drilled in a good gasser on the S. A. Butcher farm.

In the Lincoln district, Tyler county, the Philadelphia Company has drilled a test well on the A. B. Thomas farm into the Big Injun and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper.

On the Ohio side in the Lewisville district in Munroe county, the Pure Oil Company has completed its test on the Henry Bach farm and has a duster in the Keener sand.

In the Jackson Ridge field in the same county the Carter Oil Company has completed its No. 3 on the Lee Truax farm and has a small pumper.

North of Marietta, Washington county, C. G. Scott & Co. have completed their No. 3 on the S. P. Huff farm and have a 10-barrel pumper.

The Alice Oil Company has completed its No. 5 on the L. P. Dye farm and has a 5-barrel pumper.

In the shallow sand territory on Wolf creek Charles S. Cameron has completed No. 12 on the Frank Ford farm and has a 100-barrel producer.

In the same district Charles S. Cameron has completed No. 2 on the R. H. Murdock and No. 6 on the J. J. Lorenze farm. The first is good for 10 and the last 50 barrels a day.

Across the river on the West Virginia side, near Frindly, E. M. Sellers & Co. have completed No. 3 on the Nancy Hays farm and have a 5-barrel pumper.

Two miles south of the Harper pool in Munroe county, the Ann Oil Company has completed a test well on the D. L. Brown farm.

SHIPMENTS AND RUNS.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
July 17	106,886	July 16	92,512
Pr'v. reported	1,224,840	Prev. reported	1,126,771
Total	1,331,726	Total	1,219,293
Daily average	78,337	Daily average	76,205

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
July 17	51,390	July 16	67,026
Pr'v. reported	1,016,896	Prev. reported	833,792
Total	1,068,286	Total	900,818
Daily average	63,840	Daily average	56,301

The Oil Market.

Following are the Standard's credit balance prices for the various fields: Pennsylvania, $1 53; Tiona, $1 68; Corning, $1 33; New Castle, $1 40; North Lima, $1 16; South Lima, $1 11; Indiana, $1 11; White House, $1 23; Somerset, 97c; Lacy, 97c; Barbourville, light, 97c; heavy, 57c; Raglan, 62c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company also quote $1 53 for Pennsylvania crude.

OIL CITY, PA., July 18.—Credit balances, $1 53; certificates, no bid; shipments, 106,887 barrels; average, 78,340 barrels; runs, 92,692 barrels; average, 76,217 barrels; shipments, Lima, 51,391 barrels; average, 62,775 barrels; runs, Lima, 67,026 barrels; average, 56,301 barrels.

TOLEDO, O., July 18.—Oil, North Lima, $1 16; South Lima and Indiana, $1 11.

THE MONEY MARKET

In Pittsburgh money was stringent during the past week, the ruling rate being 6 per cent, but the supply was inadequate to the demand. A large amount of funds was sent east for the purchase of stocks and to remargin speculative accounts, and New York exchange was in active demand and scarce. Bank exchanges are showing a falling off, usual at this season, but they continue to compare favorably with the corresponding period in previous years, as will be seen in the subjoined figures:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 8,387,847 99	$1,432,733 01
For the week	50,521,971 99	8,758,244 10
Previous week	47,423,436 53	8,799,337 86

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
July 18, 1903	$50,521,971 99
July 19, 1902	45,647,915 48
July 20, 1901	41,238,094 10
July 21, 1900	31,066,115 52
July 22, 1899	26,609,475 06
July 23, 1898	19,803,808 22
Total to date—	
1903	$1,383,315,830 26
1902	1,185,078,023 09
1901	1,207,391,354 37
1900	909,189,213 89
1899	855,475,253 19
1898	550,236,342 88

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Money on call nominal; time money firm; 60 days, 4½@5 per cent; 90 days, 5 per cent; six months, 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bill at $4 86.375@4 86.625 for demand and at $4 84@4 84.25 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, $4 84¼@4 85 and $4 87@4 87½; commercial bills, $4 83⅛@4 84⅛; bar silver, 54⅛c; Mexican dollars, 42½c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
18910	A., T. & S. F.	65¼	65⅞	64⅞	65
1455	Do preferred	89⅝	89⅝	88	87¾
	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33
	Do preferred	....	....	....	86
1000	Am. Sugar Ref	117¼	117¼	116	115¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	119
300	Am. Locomotive	20	20	20	20
200	Do preferred	87	87	87	87
200	A. Car Foundry	35½	35½	35	35
	Do preferred	....	....	....	87
15720	Amal. Copper	49½	49½	47¼	47½
500	Anaconda Copper	83	83	83	82
500	A. Smelt. & Ref.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	91½
	American Ice	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
	Do preferred	25	25	25	25
11162	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	84⅞	83⅝	83½
400	Do preferred	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92
5950	Brooklyn R. T.	52¼	52½	51⅛	51⅛
	Canadian Pacific	123⅝	123⅝	122⅛	122½
900	Chi. Great West	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
500	Consolidated Gas	188½	188½	185	....
700	C. C. C. & St. L.	76¼	77¼	76⅛	76⅝
2000	Chesa. & Ohio	35	35¼	34⅝	34½
400	Chicago & Alton	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅝
400	Chicago & Alton	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅜
320	Do preferred	66½	66¼	66½	66½
815	Chicago & N'w	165	165¼	164¼	164
600	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	54	53⅜	53
	Corn Product	29	30	29	30
	Do preferred	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
450	Col. Southern	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	53
200	Do 2d pfd	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¼
	D., L. & W.	....	....	....	245
300	Del. & Hudson	168½	168½	168	168
9300	Erie	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞
2425	Do 1st pfd	67½	67½	66⅝	66⅝
1000	Do 2d pfd	54½	54½	53	53
700	General Electric	168	168½	166¼	165½
150	Hocking Valley	78	78	78	78
	Do preferred	86	86	85	85
1300	Illinois Central	131	131	130⅛	130
450	Iowa Central	22	22¼	22	22
400	Do preferred	39	39	38	38½
300	Internat. Paper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	67
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	26
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
850	Louis. & Nash	107	107¼	107	106½
1680	Manhattan	133½	133½	133	132
11140	Missouri Pacific	100	100	99¼	99¼
750	M., K. & T. pfd	43	43	42	42
1040	Metropolitan	120	120¼	118½	118½
	Mexican Central	....	....	....	20⅜
	National Lead	....	....	....	15¼
200	National Biscuit	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
	Do preferred	....	....	....	99½
10670	N. Y. Central	118	118⅝	117¼	117⅝
	N. J. Central	163½	163½	163½	161
1460	N. Y., O. & W.	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼
400	Norfolk & West	64½	64½	63⅝	63⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	88½
	North Amer. Co.	....	....	....	84
	Omaha	....	....	....	124
800	Peoples Gas	96⅝	96⅝	95⅜	95⅜
600	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23	23
	Pullman	....	....	....	202
	Pressed Steel Car	....	....	....	48
	Do preferred	....	....	....	84½
6760	Penna. R. R.	121⅞	122	121⅛	121⅛
	P., C., C. & S. L.	70	70	70	69
	Do preferred	....	....	....	96
	Railway Springs	....	....	....	27
	Do preferred	....	....	....	80¼
25900	Reading	50¼	50⅝	49⅝	50¼
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	81⅛
313	Do 2d pfd	68⅝	69	68⅝	68
27800	Rock Island	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27⅞
600	Do preferred	67¼	67¼	66	66½
400	Republic Iron	13½	13½	13	13
375	Do preferred	72	72	71	71½
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	....
500	Do 2d pfd	56	56	55	55½
5500	Southern Pacific	46⅜	47⅛	46⅛	46¼
800	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22¼
200	Do preferred	86	....	....	86
19670	St. Paul	143	143½	141⅝	141⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	173
100	St. L. & S. W.	....	....	....	15¾
	Do preferred	34½	34½	34½	34½
300	Tenn Coal & Iron	47½	47½	47	47
1400	Texas & Pacific	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛
4250	T. St. L. & W.	19½	23	19⅛	22⅜
5765	Do preferred	33	35	32⅞	34½
10205	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26½
4300	Do preferred	77⅛	77⅝	77	77
8950	Union Pacific	77⅝	77⅞	76⅞	76⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	86
	U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	12½
	U. S. Leather	8	8¼	8	8
200	Do preferred	81⅝	82	81⅝	81½
	U. S. R. & Cons.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
	Do preferred	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58½
400	Wabash	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
1000	Do preferred	40	40	39⅛	39⅛
	W. U. Telegraph	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	83½
	W. & Lake Erie	....	....	....	19
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	52
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	31
390	Wisconsin Cent'l	19	19½	18⅞	18
450	Do preferred	39⅜	39½	39	39
	INACTIVE STOCKS.				
100	Chi. Union Trac.	....	4½	4½	4¼
300	Chic. Term. Trac.	....	12½	12	12½
300	Do preferred	....	21½	20	20
100	C., L. & W. pfd	....	75	75	75
100	Con. Tob. pfd	....	106½	106½	106½
100	D. & R. G.	....	26	26	26
100	Det. South. Ry	....	12	12	12
100	Do preferred	....	21	21	21
100	D., S. S. & A.	....	10½	10½	10½
500	Do preferred	....	14⅛	14	14
200	E. & T. H.	....	61	61	61
100	K. & M. pfd	....	40	39	40
100	K. C., F. S. & M. pf	....	71	71	71
200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	....	56½	56	55⅝
500	M., K. & T. com	....	21	20½	20⅝
100	P. C. Co. 2d pfd	....	61	61	61
200	Sloss	....	39¼	39	38⅝
500	Twin City	....	97	97	97
2000	Va. Car.—Chem	....	47¼	46⅝	46⅝
	Do preferred	....	113½	113	113

Total sales, 253,400 shares.

CLOSING BOND PRICES.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	106⅝	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	20½
Do coupon	106⅝	M. & St. L. 4s	99½
U. S. 3s, reg.	107⅞	M., K. & T. 4s	96¼
Do coupon	108½	Do 2ds	79
U. S. n. 4s, reg.	134¾	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	96¼
Do coupon	135½	N. J. C. gen. 5s.	127½
U. S. o. 4s, reg.	111	North. Pacific 4s.	100⅝
Do coupon	111	Do 3s	71½
U. S. 5s, reg.	101⅝	N. & W. con. 4s.	97⅞
Do coupon	103	Reading gen. 4s.	94½
Atchison gen. 4s.	99½	St. L. & I. M. c. 5s.	110⅝
Do adj. 4s.	89	St. L. & S. F. 4s.	96½
B. & O. 4s.	99⅞	St. L. S. W. 1sts	92
Do 3½s	92	Do 2ds	79
Do conv. 4s.	100	*S. A. & A. P. 4s	78½
Can. South. 2ds	106	South. Pacific 4s.	85¼
Cen. of Ga. 5s	103	Southern Ry. 5s.	112½
Do 1st inc.	71½	*Tex. & Pac. 1sts	115
C. & Ohio 4½s	102½	T., St. L. & W. 4s	74
C. & Alton 3½s	74	Union Pacific 4s.	100
C., B. & Q. n. 4s	90⅞	Do conv. 4s.	94
*C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	108	Wabash 1sts	114½
C. & N. con. 7s	130¼	Do 2ds	106
C. R. I. & P. 4s	100	Do deb. B.	65¼
C. C. C. & St. L. g. 4s	95	West Shore 4s.	107
Chi. Term. 4s.	78	W. & L. E. 4s.	90
Col. & South. 4s.	87½	Wis. Cen. 4s.	87½
D. & Rio G. 4s.	97½	Con. Tobacco	59
Erie prior lien 4s	96	Col. Fuel	83
Do general 4s	82½	U. S. Steel 2d 5s.	79⅝
F. W. & D. C. 1sts	105	Rock Island 4s.	78⅝
Hock. Val. 4½s	104⅝	Penna. con. 3½s.	95
L. & N. uni. 4s	99	Man. con. g. 4s.	100¾
Mex. Cen. 4s.	73		

*Offered.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

American Can	4⅜	New Ams. Gas 5s.	107¾
Do preferred	41	North. Securities	90½
Am. Elevated	⅛	N. Y. E. Veh. Tr.	5
Bay State Gas	¼	Otis Elevator	31
B. C. Copper	3⅜	Do preferred	91
Brooklyn Ferry	5	R. Bak. Pow. pfd	100¾
Electric Vehicle	7	Sea. Air Line	20½
Do preferred	19	Do preferred	35½
Greene C. Copper	19⅜	Standard Oil	644½
Havana Tobacco	31	Tenn. Copper	29
Do preferred	45	Union Copper	1
Inter. Salt	10	White Knob Cop'r	10½
Man. Transit	2⅜		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Penna. R. R.	60⅝	United Gas Imp.	84
Phila. Traction	95⅝	Welsbach	19
Union Traction	44⅜	Tidewater Steel	2
Elec. & Peo. 4s	99	Cambria Steel	22⅝
Lehigh Valley	39⅛	Elec. Co. of Am.	8⅝
Con. L. Superior	2¾	American Rys.	45
Do preferred	10½	Phila. Co.	40⅝
Storage	55	Phila. Co. 5s	100
Marsden	2¼	Railways General	3½
Phila. Electric	5⅝		

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	66	Mex. Central	21⅛
Do preferred	89½	Amer. Sugar	117
Boston & Albany	247	Do preferred	119
Boston & Maine	169	Dominion I. & S.	15
Boston Elevated	140	United Fruit	102
N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	U. S. Steel	26½
Fitchburg pfd	135	Do preferred	77
Union Pacific	78		

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Gen. Electric	168	Mass. Electric pfd	83
Mass. Electric	24		

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

An official report on the results of gold mining in Montana states that since the employment of the cyanide process in the winning of gold from tailings and low grade ores on a profitable basis in Montana, the annual returns from this source have each year shown a substantial increase over each preceding year until it now reaches about $4,400,000. The number of plants has steadily increased during late years, and in many instances the process is being used without previous amalgamation.

There have been but few periods in the history of the Coeur d'Alene when there have been more men employed in the mines of the district than at the present time. The Mine Owners' association alone employs about 2,000 men, who are all hired from the association's employment offices at Wallace and Wardner. The payroll for these 2,000 men amounts to nearly $200,000 a month. The miners at seven out of the nine mines of the association receive $3 a day for all underground work, while at the other mines at Wardner the wages are $3 for underground work.

One of the finest and largest bodies of lead ore ever opened in Breckenridge is now disclosed in the property of the Colorado and Wyoming Company, on Mineral Hill. About half the product will do to ship in its crude state, and the other half will have to be concentrated.

Wednesday of last week the contractors working in the west drift of the North Star, near Silverton, shot into two feet of the good grade ore for which that property is famous. Friday morning the chute widened into four feet, a good portion of which is shipping ore, the balance being fit to mill.

The Sunbeam Mining Company, South Dakota, is building a mill. This company has firmly established itself and has carried its development to a degree that warrants the statement that it is a mine. A shaft has been put down 300 feet and for some time past the company has been drifting on the vein from the bottom of the shaft. This shaft was in ore all the way from the surface, and in process of sinking a large amount of workable ore was removed and stored at the dump. The company has an excellent hoisting plant and a sawmill on the ground. As soon as the new mill, which is to have 20 stamps, is built the mine will be in a position to supply it with ore for an indefinite length of time. The property owned by the Sunbeam Mining Co. formerly belonged to Hawk Wright and has been famous for years from its excellent surface showing. A number of Washington county (Pa.) capitalists are interested in the mine.

PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's sales were as follows:

500 shares Searchlight	.15¾
300 shares Federal L. Z. & S.	.54
300 shares Federal L. Z. & S.	.54
1000 shares Golconda	.18
500 shares Black Hills Copper, Ariz	.30
100 shares Ethel Cons. Mines pfd	.24
1000 shares Horseshoe, S. D., pfd	.30
500 Columbus Cons. B. H.	.63
400 shares Majestic Copper	2.50

Closing quotations:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Arizona Copper Mt.	....	.22
Bitter Creek	....	.10
Black Diamond	....	3.25
Black Hills Copper, Ariz	.20	.30
Brundage M. & R.	....	1.00
Cal. King Gold	.50	.75
Calumet & Pgh	....	135.00
Calumet & Arizona	120.00	....
Copete Copper	....	2.50
Columbus Cons. B. H.	....	.65
Ethel Cons. Mines pfd	....	.24
Federal L. Z. & S.	.50	.60
Friday Gold Mining	....	.15
Golconda	....	.18
Hidden Fortune	....	.30
Horseshoe, S. D., pfd	.28	.30
Laclede Gold Mining	....	.08
Mine La Motte	8.75	....
Majestic Copper	....	2.50
Mystic Shrine	....	.28
Oregon Securities	....	.18
Pgh. & Montana Copper	....	45.00
Pgh. Cons. M., M. & T.	....	.28
Prudential Development	....	.06½
Sun & Moon M. & M.	.20	....
Stony Pass Mining	....	.35
Searchlight C. G. M. & M.	....	.16
South Dewey	.09	.10
Tombstone Cons.	1¾	4.00
Tombstone Bond	....	1000.00
Tombstone Bond & Stock	1050.00	1400.00
Treadwell, Geo. A.	....	7.25
Thunder Mt. Gold King	....	.40
Thunder Mt. G. & S. M.	....	1.50
Verde Grande	....	1.75
Viznaga Gold Mining	.12½	....
Ward Rose	....	.15
Nonpareil	....	.15
Buckeye Oil & Refining	....	.10
Cleveland & Parkersburg	3.50	....
Pgh. & Ind. Oil & Gas	....	18.50
Forest City Oil	....	5.75
American Cotton Picker	....	40.00
Cons. Real Estate	....	48.00
East Liverpool Potteries	....	95.00
Gabel Mfg. Co.	....	15.00
Patterson Coal Co.	....	100.00
Pgh. & Amazon R. T.	....	5.00
Routt County Coal	....	.25
Schilling Drug Co.	....	48.00
U. S. Car & Vehicle	....	1.00
Cullen Iron Mfg	....	.80

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.
Allouez	5	5	5	4¾
Adventure	....	....	....	5½
Atlantic	....	....	....	8
Black Diamond	....	....	....	13¾
Bingham	....	....	....	23¾
Calumet & Arizona	*110	†130	....	110
Calumet & Hecla	....	....	....	425
Centennial	....	....	....	16¼
Calumet & Pgh	....	....	....	†120
Elm River	....	....	....	2
Franklin	....	....	....	8
L. S. & P. D.	....	....	....	160
Mass	5½	5½	5½	5
Mohawk	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37
Osceola	51	51	51	50
Old Dominion	....	....	....	11
Old Colony	....	....	....	70c
Parrot	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Phoenix	....	....	....	4
Quincy	97	97	97	....
Range Consolidated	49	49	49	48¼
Rhode Island	....	....	....	1½
Swift	*106	†108	....	106½
Trinity	....	....	....	4½
Tamarack	....	....	....	85
United Fruit	*101½	†102½	....	102¼
Utah	....	....	....	26¼
U. S. Mining	20½	20⅝	20⅛	19½
Victoria	....	....	....	3½
Wolverine	....	....	....	63
Winona	....	....	....	7½

*Bid. †Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.08	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.17	*Ontario	6.50
Breece	.15	Ophir	1.30
*Brunswick Con.	.05	*Phoenix	.08
Comstock Tun.	.07	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Savage	.15
Horn Silver	1.00	Sierra Nevada	.50
†Iron Silver	1.70	Small Hopes	.25
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	2.50

*Offered. †Ex-dividend.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

The transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending July 18, 1903, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
135	A. V. pfd	25	25	25	—1
565	Brewing	32⅜	31	32	—½
300	Do pfd	47	46½	47	0
9695	Cruc. Steel	13⅛	10½	12¼	—1⅛
2317	Do pfd	*80	76	77⅞	—2
695	Fire Proof	24	21½	23	—1
†295	Do pfd	35¼	34	34	—1⅛
10	H.-W. R. pf	65	65	65	0
160	Luster Min.	10	10	10	0
5522	M. L. & H.	38¾	35¼	35½	—3½
19	Marsden	2½	2½	2½	—¼
470	Ohio F. S.	41	40½	40½	—½
1225	Phila. Co.	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	—¼
9392	Pgh. Coal	28	23	28	+1¼
1683	Do pfd	86⅝	†82¾	85	+⅝
2315	River Coal	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	—¼
669	Do pfd	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—¼
500	S. & B. pfd	17	17	17	0
3955	U. S. Steel	29	25⅝	26⅞	—1⅝
1784	Do pfd	79⅝	75½	77½	—2⅛
496	W. Airb'ke	155	153	155	—2
181	W. E. 1sts	*91½	88	89	—6½
4150	Do 2ds	91	84¾	88½	—3½
10	Ally. N. B.	150	150	150	0
10	Bk. of Pgh.	130	130	130	—1
35	Colonial Tr.	550	550	550	—40
5	Cos. N. B.	100	100	100	—7
30	Diam. N. B	405	405	405	—5
40	D.S.F.& T.	340	340	340	0
80	Duq. N. B.	290	290	290	0
140	Fed. N. B.	164½	160	160	—8
95	G.A.S.& T.	165	160	160	—5
50	G. T. & T.	204	204	204	+4
120	Home Tr.	141	140	140	—1
40	Indus. N.B.	141	139	139	—6
160	Iron C. Tr.	150	145	145	—6
57	M. & M.N.B.	135	135	135	0
16	Mer. S.& T	69	66½	66½	—1½
195	R. E. Trust	286	280	281	—5
‡1	S. D. & T.	440	440	440	—10
47547¾					
	BONDS.				
$28000	Brew. 6s	111½	110¾	111½	—½
6000	Phila. Co. old 5s	110	110	110	0
23000	R. Coal 6s	114	113¾	113¾	+¼
$57000					
	RECEIPTS.				
20	Fidelity T. & T.—$280 pd.	360	360	360	+10
	WARRANTS.				
286	W. Elec. $30 pd.	30	37	37	—3

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent. ‡One share only.

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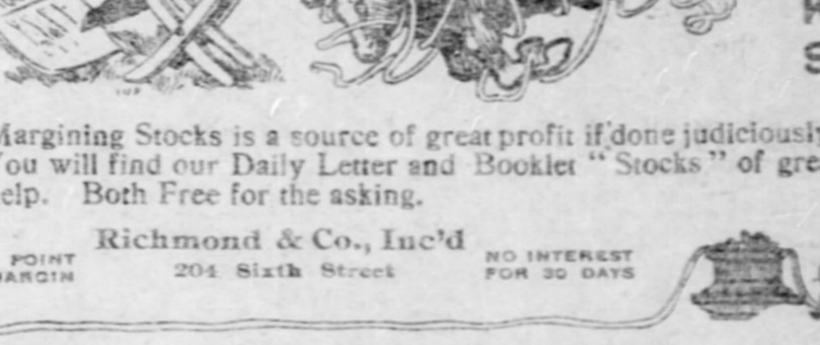

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MOTHER TRIES TO RECOVER BABY

Habeas Corpus Case Against the Rev. C. A. McFall Heard Before Judge Collier.

FOUR OPINIONS DELIVERED

Magistrate Vitchestain Sustained in a Disorderly Case—Kelly Jones Company Answers Suits of Girls Injured in Water Street Fire.

Judge F. H. Collier yesterday began the hearing in the habeas corpus proceeding of Mrs. Winona B. McFall against her husband, the Rev. Charles A. McFall, pastor of the Sewickley Baptist church, to obtain possession of her seven-weeks'-old child. Mrs. McFall, in her petition, alleges that when the child was 18 days old she was compelled, on account of her husband's actions, to leave home. The wife alleged cruelty, and as the charge was investigated and the minister was sustained at a congregational meeting, many of the church members were in the courtroom.

A nurse testified as to the actions of the preacher at the time that the child was born. It was testified that Mr. McFall had threatened to chloroform his wife, but upon cross-examination the version of the witness was somewhat different. It was testified that after the child was born it was taken from Mrs. McFall's bed chamber because the latter did not want to hear it cry, and that the child did not receive natural nourishment the first day, but was given artificial food. While under a great mental strain, it was shown, Mr. McFall mentioned it would be better to put his wife under the influence of chloroform so that she would nurse the baby, rather than allow the little one to starve.

Testimony of Physician.

Dr. T. Nettleton was called out of order by the defense as he will be away from the city for several weeks. He said that Mrs. McFall acted differently from other mothers as she had refused to nurse her baby, saying it pained her in the back.

The hearing was continued until next Saturday.

Judge J. D. Shafer handed down four opinions. The bill of the American District Telegraph Company of Philadelphia against the American District Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania was dismissed. The action was to restrain the defendants from using the title, "American District Telegraph Company." The court finds the plaintiff has never done business outside of Philadelphia and that the defendant company has been transacting business in Pittsburgh and other parts of the state, but not in Philadelphia. The court finds that there has been no confusion and that no injury has been done the plaintiff's business. The court declares that the title has been in use in other cities and that the corporate names of the companies are distinct enough to prevent confusion.

Plaintiffs Get the Money.

In the case of James S. Humbird and others against E. J. Davis and W. E. Griffith, judgment on the verdict is ordered. The action was on a Mexican money deal, and the plantiffs sought to recover their share of an alleged profit of $85,000. The money paid for property was in Mexican dollars and the difference between them and American dollars caused the confusion. The plaintiffs were given a verdict, subject to a question of law reserved.

The court says there is an abundance of evidence to warrant a finding that Davis abused the confidence of the plaintiff, and that Griffith knew what was going on, and received part of the proceeds with that knowledge.

A rule to show cause why the proceedings of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railway Company against the McKelvey Improvement Company should not be quashed, was discharged. The court was asked to quash because of the insufficient and indefinite description of the property desired to be approprited.

The same judge handed down an opinion in the case of the Clyde Coal Company against the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway Company, giving the defendant 30 days to amend its return. The action was brought to compel the railroal company to furnish the plaintiff with an adequate number of cars, and the return failed to show why and how it would be impractible to do what the plaintiff demands.

Suit Against Saloonkeeper.

Suit was brought by Weller Bros. against Theodore Weiss to recover $446 45. While the action is only for goods sold, the statement is interesting. It is claimed that the defendant ordered a bill of goods delivered to his son, Henry T. Weiss, who was in the saloon business in Frankstown avenue, and afterward Mrs. Louisa H. Weiss, wife of the defendant, fraudulently entered a judgment against her son for $3,811 50, and upon execution his saloon was closed by the sheriff.

It is claimed the creditors of young Weiss met and offered to pay Mrs. Weiss any sum her son owed her, but this was not done and it was finally agreed that the defendant should run the place and would pay the claims against his son. Weiss ran the saloon, it is alleged, and then got a license in his own name, but, it is alleged, he is still indebted to the plaintiff. It is charged that the creditors were hindered, delayed and defrauded.

Sustained the Magistrate.

Judge John D. Shafer, in deciding a habeas corpus case brought before him, involving the commitment of George Herd on a charge of disorderly conduct by Police Magistrate Joseph Vitchestain, sustained the magistrate's decision and recommitted the complainant to the workhouse.

Herd was fined $50, with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse. He did not pay the fine, but engaged an attorney and instituted habeas corpus proceedings on the grounds that the act of 1895 made the maximum penalty $10 in such cases, and in default a sentence of 30 days. The magistrate's attorney contended that the former's power was derived from the ordinance based on the law of 1867, which empowered him to impose the $50 fine, and the court sustained the point.

The city of Pittsburgh filed its plea and specifications of set-off in the suit of Jonathan Clark's Sons for use of the Mercantile Trust Company to recover the balance for the construction of the Highland reservoir No. 2.

Claims Big Set-Off.

The defendant avers that under the contract the reservoir was to be completed November 1, 1898, and that the contracting firm was to pay $100 per day for every day between that date and the completion of the work.

The reservoir was not completed until November 26, 1902, being 1,480 days late, at $100 per day, making $148,000, asked as set-off by the city.

The Kelly & Jones Co. yesterday filed answers and pleas to the damage suits of William Lowe and his daughter, Mary A. Lowe, and John W. White and his daughter, Mary White. The girls, who are minors, jumped from the building on First avenue during a fire on May 11 and were injured. The defendants set forth that the building was leased by the Pittsburgh Bedstead and Spring Company, by which the girls were employed, and if the law compels the provision of fire escapes it was the duty of the lessee to provide them. Attorneys Ritchey & McCann represent the plaintiffs and Balph Bros. the defendant.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Norah W. Shafer sued the Federal Telephone Company for $500 damages for alleged trespass upon property at Avalon.

The liquor license of the late Henry Doerr at 814-816 Madison avenue, Allegheny, was yesterday transferred to Elizabeth Doerr.

Exceptions were dismissed to the account of the administrator of the estate of John Mulholland, deceased. Exceptions to the account of the estate of Alexander Patton were dismissed.

In the divorce case of Eva Horne against Joseph Horne a rule was granted on the respondent, who owns a grocery at Rankin, to show cause why he should not pay his wife alimony and counsel fees.

In the court of quarter sessions a petition was filed for the appointment of Robert M. Wilson as auditor of Aspinwall. Unless exceptions are filed within a certain period the court will make the appointment.

Alma E. Newell filed a bill in equity against Hannah and Andrew Lennox to restrain the defendants from selling a property in Miller street, Bellevue, upon which the plaintiff claims to have an option at $40 per foot.

Suit was entered by Margaret Werner against John C. Haymaker, executor of the estate of Adam Reingruver, to recover $700 for nursing the widow of the decedent. The plaintiff alleges she was employed 70 weeks at $10 a week.

Judge F. H. Collier refused a divorce in the case of James K. Lyons against Anna M. Lyons. The court says the charge of wilful and malicious desertion was not sustained, and that the conduct of the wife was entirely consistent with her mental and physical condition.

Judge W. G. Hawkins, in orphans' court, handed down an opinion in the matter of the settlement of the estate of Daniel Carey. The question was raised as to whether or not the accountant should be surcharged with alleged loss resulting from her interference with bidders at a sheriff's sale of property belonging to the estate. The court surcharges the accountant $400.

In the court of quarter sessions a rule was made by the court on George Bridman, a prosecuting witness in a case in which he was ordered to pay the costs, to show cause why the costs should not be retaxed and the fees of the witnesses added. The rule was granted on the petition of witnesses, who said they were unable to collect their costs. When the clerk taxed the costs they were paid by Bridgman, but the costs filed against him by the witnesses did not appear in the case.

Libels in divorce were filed as follows: Francis Call against Janet Call, desertion; Lida T. Verlohr against Charles J. Verlohr, infidelity; Thomas J. Cookham against Mamie Crookham, desertion; Sophia Fenker against Heinrich C. Fenker, desertion; Benjamin F. Hardy against Araminta Hardy, infidelity; Maria T. Kall against O. Kall, desertion; Jennis Bird against Edward Bird, indignities to the person; Frank C. Ott vs. Mollie M. Ott, desertion; Philip Hamlet against Mahala Hamlet, infidelity; Joseph Peterson against Amelia Peterson, cruelty; William Dickerhoof against Lulu Dickerhoof, desertion; Dasie Gearing against James H. Gearing, desertion; Mary Guilfoiler against William J. Guilfoiler, desertion; Henry Fishen against Sophia M. Fisher, infidelity; Veronika Kozniaki against Michael Kozniaki, desertion.

SMALL SCHOONER SINKS.

General Franz Seigel Goes Down in Lake Erie, but Crew Is Saved.

TOLEDO, O., July 18.—The schooner General Franz Seigel, laden with 570 tons of coal, from Huron to Sandusky, went down off Monroe this morning and is a total loss. There was a crew of five on board and all were rescued by the United States survey boat General Williams.

The Siegel attempted to go through the severe storm, but, seeing that it would not be able to do so, attempted to get into the port at Monroe, when the boat went down in 22 feet of water. The crew took refuge in the rigging and remained there until help arrived.

Capt. W. J. Curtiss of Beech Park, O., was the owner and captain of the boat. His wife was the cook and W. D. McGregor of Sandwich, the mate. The names of the other two members of the crew were not learned. The General Franz Seigel is one of the oldest boats on the lake, having been built 40 years ago.

Wound May Cause Officer's Death.

Constable Herbert Thomas, of Alderman Charles C. McGovern's office, is reported to be in a critical condition at his home in Bedford avenue from blood poisoning. Constable Thomas was injured about a week ago by being cut on the hand by a woman when he attempted to place her under arrest, at her home in Caster street.

BABY PILFERS MANY HOUSES

Seven-Year-Old Boy in Court With the Record of a Hardened Criminal.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE SCHOOL

Father, Friends and the Boys Industrial Institution at Oakdale Failed to Manage Him—Clara Pitcairn Gets a New Trial.

The youngest and most diminutive prisoner yet to require the attention of the juvenile court was before Judge Marshall Brown yesterday and presented a difficult problem for the court to solve. The lad is Frank Schuck, 7 years old, and he is so small that when he stood before the bench it was necessary for Assistant District Attorney Edward W. Stowe to stand him up on the stenographer's table in order to be seen by the court.

His record, however, is large and his efforts in a criminal direction have been such as to worry a number of persons to their wit's end. Some time ago he was in court charged with an indictable offense, but the district attorney exercised his discretion under the new law and certified that the state's ends would be met without a prosecution on account of the boy's years.

On the petition of his father, Thomas J. Schuck, who said he could do nothing with the boy, he was sent to the Boys' Industrial school at Oakdale about two weeks ago. During his period there he proved too great a charge for Superintendent Cleland. The 7-year-old boy announced his arrival at the institution by a still hunt of the fancy poultry on the farm. Before his methods were discovered a half-dozen valuable chickens had been killed by the boomeang he sent flying at their heads.

Then the management tried to confine him, but he evaded their vigilance and swooped down on the residents of Oakdale. His dominant nature, according to the stories told of him, is to steal, and he found the Oakdale residences easy of access. He was discovered in a house in that town, captured and locked in a bathroom until the officers could be summoned.

During the interval he crawled over the transom and, escaping, went to another house which he ransacked, but was caught hiding under a bed. The school authorities decided the case was beyond their capacity and had the boy returned to court.

Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery, a probation officer, appeared with the boy and discussed the case with the court. Judge Brown said he thought the boy needed schooling and strict discipline, but the father, who was in court, said both had been tried with severity and the lad still pursued what seemed to be his natural inclination, to enter houses and pilfer. The court was reluctant to send the boy to Morganza on account of his age. Mrs. Montgomery said she believed he might be changed in his ways and added she would be sorry to have the record show a child of such years sent to Morganza. She said she believed she could find a place for him, which would give her time to ascertain if the boy was a degenerate, which she doubted, as he was bright and interesting. Superintendent Cleland of the school finally consented to take the boy for a week and he will be taken into court again on next Saturday morning.

In the case of Clara Pitcairn, convicted of keeping a house for immoral purposes, Judge Macfarlane granted a new trial.

In the desertion case brought against James Fitzmaurice of Irwin by his wife the court ruled the case was within the jurisdiction of the local courts and ordered the husband to pay $3 per week to his wife.

W. H. Williams, who was convicted of false pretense, was sent to the workhouse for 30 days. He was convicted on the information of George R. Dunreath, who charged him with irregularities in a painting contract.

R. F. & P. Men Looking Over P. R. R.

A party of railroad men of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad came into Pittsburgh in a special car last evening after having spent the day in looking over the Pennsylvania road. The party got on the Pennsylvania road at Altoona, and after looking over the shops their car was hooked to the mail section of No. 23, which arrived here at 7 o'clock. They were much impressed by what they saw. The return east will be made this morning. Those in the party were: W. T. Duke, general manager; C. W. Culp, assistant general manager, formerly passenger trainmaster of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Messrs. Haines and Taylor. They were the guests of the Pennsylvania railroad and were accompanied from Altoona by A. M. Kepper, trainmaster at the Union station.

PRISONERS ARE BAKED AND ALMOST STIFLED

Assistant Superintendent of Police Malone Suggests Important Changes in Central Station—Approved by Safety Director Moore.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Thomas D. Malone completed his investigation into the condition of the police stations in the city yesterday. He had a long conference with Director Harry Moore of the department of public safety, with reference to making many changes which will add to the comfort of the prisoners. The investigation has been carried on by Assistant Superintendent Malone for several months, and the police official has given the subject of the proposed changes much thought and attention.

THOMAS D. MALONE, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

One of the most important changes now under consideration is the removal of the boilers in the public safety building from under the cell departments to the store room in the rear of that building. At the present time the boilers and their fittings are located in the basement, just under the east end of the cell department. The heat is intense in this department. Assistant Superintendent Malone says the temperature is 100 degrees nearly all the time. The prisoners suffer greatly and the odor is stifling. Mr. Malone says this objectionable feature could be eliminated by removing the boilers to the store room. This would in no way effect the heating and lighting powers of the building and would improve the sanitary condition.

Director Moore was greatly pleased at the proposition of Mr. Malone, and will take up the matter of removing the boilers this week.

Mr. Malone also took up the matter of fitting rubber tires on the wheels of the patrol wagons with Director Moore. Many complaints have been made to the assistant superintendent from residents of the South Side and West End. The patrol wagons at Nos. 7 and 8 station houses have steel tires, and when the wagons are answering calls after night they make considerable noise as they pass through the streets.

The residents of these neighborhoods say they are unable to sleep at night on account of the noise, and claim that the placing of rubber tires on the wheels would do away with that trouble. Director Moore will probably have rubber tires placed on the wagons at once. The patrol wagons at the Central station and stations Nos. 4 and 6 are equipped with rubber tires and pass noiselessly through the streets.

Director Moore is greatly pleased with the manner in which Assistant Superintendent Malone is executing his work, and places a great deal of reliance in him.

STANDS BY TEACHER.

Wilmerding and East McKeesport Boards Elect Teachers.

Miss Alice Sumney, a teacher in No. 1 school, Wilmerding, who has been sued for $5,000 damages on a charge of severely thrashing one of her pupils shortly before the school closed in June, was re-elected to her old position and her work was commended by the borough school board. All the old teachers were re-elected, except Miss Maud Harkness, who was not an applicant. Miss Bessie Snowden of Wilmerding, was elected to the vacancy.

At a meeting of the East McKeesport school board Miss Mabel Welsh, one of the teachers elected a short time ago, it was stated by the secretary, has been granted permission by County Superintendent Samuel Hamilton, to teach. Miss Welsh is not yet 17 years old, the age required by law in this state to teach, and Prof. Hamilton at first refused her a certificate. Miss Lydia Sands of East McKeesport was chosen substitute teacher.

"BARTLETT" FURNACE—WARM HOUSE.
No. 715 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT EXPENSE FOR NO RETURN

Auditor of Treasury Shows Some Very Bad Leaks in His Department.

NATION'S CONGRESS TO BLAME

Permit Custom Houses to Be Maintained at Cost of Over Thousand Dollars for the Receipts of Less Than Fifty Cents.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Custom receipts at the port of Yaquina, Ore., have averaged annually for the past five years 40 cents. To collect this 40 cents each year cost the government $1,031 70. This is one of many instances shown in the annual report of the auditor for the treasury department, issued today. Here are others equally glaring.

Receipts at York, Me., average a year 60 cents and it costs the government annually $236 to collect them. Two persons are employed in the collection of customs at Kennebunk, Me., at an annual cost to the government of $131 20. Twelve dollars and twenty-two cents is the annual average of the receipts at this port for the last five years.

To collect $1 80 last year the government paid the collector at Albemarle, N. C., $1,000. Salary for an assistant and expenses of the office ran the total expenses for the year up to $1,691 98. Although at Annapolis the receipts annually have averaged $4 40 more than at Albemarle, the salary of the collector at the former point is but $250, but the total expenditures of collecting this $4 40 last year amounted to $1,155.

These are but a few of the customs houses which the government is maintaining in various parts of the country. Repeatedly the treasury authorities have called the matter to the attention of congress and asked them either to discontinue custom houses where they were not really needed or so regulate the payment of their cost of maintenance that the collector should receive a compensation communerate with the receipts instead of a fixed salary.

HEPTASOPHS REUNION.

Big Meeting of Conclaves to Be Held at Rock Springs.

The annual reunion and picnic of the conclaves of the Improved Order of Heptasophs in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio will be held at Rock Springs park, W. Va., on Wednesday, August 26. A large attendance is expected and an elaborate program of field sports is being arranged. A feature of the outing will be an excursion to the East Liverpool potteries, across the Ohio river from the park.

The executive committee is composed of: Chairman, Dr. W. A. McGiffin, vice chairman, N. F. Savage; secretary, E. A. McKeone; treasurer, Galen Graff; financier, John Roth. Committees have been appointed to look after all the details for the big celebration.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There was little doing in any of the metal markets today, and no quotable change in price. Tin was quiet and steady; spot $27 00@27 15. Copper dull; lake and electrolytic, $12 50@13 62½; casting, $13 12½@13 25. Lead was steady; spot, $4 12½. Spelter quiet at $6 00. Iron dull and more or less nominal; unchanged.

MODEST PEANUT INDUCES SLEEP

Secretary Wilson Recommends Their Use to His Sleepless Friend.

GIVE THE DESIRED RESULT

Pint of Unshelled Nuts Eaten Before Retirement Prove an Excellent Soporific—Copious Draughts of Water and Little Alcohol Help.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

Some scientist of the department of agriculture, either too modest to court publicity or not sufficiently confident of the value of his discovery, has found, or thinks he has found, a certain cure for insomnia. At any rate, Secretary Wilson, himself a sufferer from insomnia off and on for many years, is quietly advising all of his friends similarly affected to eat fresh roasted peanuts just before going to bed at night and let him know the result. In almost every case the remedy has been efficacious and now that so many people in Washington are eating peanuts as a cure for insomnia with such excellent results it is believed that before long a bulletin on the subject will be issued by the agricultural department and thus the modest discoverer of this valuable balm for sleeplessness will become known. The only requirement is that the peanuts be fresh and that not less than a pint be eaten just before the experimenter retires at night. That is to say, a pint of unshelled peanuts that have not been roasted longer than a few hours is usually the amount eated by people in Washington who claim to have derived benefit from them.

Many of these people have been chronic sufferers from insomnia for years; some of them, indeed, have suffered the tortures of sleeplessness nearly all their lives, and now that they are able to sleep through the simple and altogether harmless medium of fresh roasted peanuts they are ready to call Secretary Wilson blessed and to bestow a crown of glory upon the discoverer of the remedy. Of course copious draughts of water are drunk after the peanuts have been eaten, and the more water the better. But nothing else should be drunk.

Many of the experimenters have observed that only a tiny bit of alcohol completely counteracts the effects of the peanuts. Thus Secretary Wilson's sovereign remedy for insomnia is cheap, wholesome and certain, but is also is calculated to help along the cause of temperance, because it is known that many of the victims of insomnia rely on strong drink to produce sleep almost nightly, when but for their inability otherwise to get to sleep they would never touch alcohol in any form.

L. W. STRAYER.

Whole Plant to Resume.

The bar mill and another sheet mill in the W. Dewees Wood mill at McKeesport will resume operations on Monday after a suspension. The whole plant is expected to resume soon. Extensive repairs have been made at the Woods mill during the shut down and the men will find many changes on their return.

American Cold Japan
is the cheapest and best for tin, iron and steel roofs, hot and cold stacks, Bridges or any kind of structural iron work.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKET CLOSED LOWER

Weakness Generally Chacterized Yesterday's Session of the Chicago Pit.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, July 18.—The start in wheat was steady at a small decline on better cables and small offerings, but lack of the latter brought on a weak tone. Trade was very quiet and featureless, with scalpers inclined to the selling side. There was a temporary reaction on fair buying orders from St. Louis, which carried September up to 77¼c, but it did not hold. The close was weak. Primary receipts for today were 411,800 bushels, and for the week, 2,601,000 bushels, against 2,586,000 last week and 5,142,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 143 cars, which, with local receipts of 79 cars, 34 of contract grade, made a total for the three points of 222 cars, against 205 cars last week and 457 a year ago.

There was fair support in corn early by local traders, who bought at a small decline, but the offerings were about equal to the demand and some of the big commission houses executed selling orders on every bulge. Later support became lacking and with free liquidation on favorable crop news the market turned weak. Local receipts were 260 cars, with 20 of contract grade.

Oats ruled lower, with free selling by commission houses. Wheat influenced the decline, although the sentiment was bearish on crop conditions. Trade was of small proportions, with the leading longs on the selling side. Local receipts were 240 cars.

Provisions were strong early on the hog situation and showed a small advance, but offerings became free and the close was easy, with September pork down 15@17c at $14 37@4 40, lard 7@10c lower at $8 05, and ribs 7½c down at $8 50.

Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures reported by John D. Armstrong & Co. members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
July o	76⅜	76¼	75¾	75⅞	76¼
July n	76	76⅜	75⅝	75¾	76¼
Sep. o.	77¼	77½	76¾	76¾	77⅜
Sep. n	77	77⅜	76½	76⅝	77⅛
CORN, No. 2.					
July	49¾	49¾	48⅞	48⅛	49⅜
Sept.	50¼	50⅜	49½	49⅝	50¼
Dec.	49⅜	49¾	48⅞	49	49⅜
OATS, No. 2.					
July	37¾	38	37½	37⅝	38
Sept.	33½	33⅜	33	33	33½
Dec.	33¾	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅞
MESS PORK.					
July	....	....	....	14 15	14 30
Sept.	14 60	14 60	14 37½	14 40	14 55
LARD.					
July	7 97½	7 97½	7 87½	7 87½	7 92½
Sept.	8 15	8 20	8 05	8 05	8 15
Oct.	7 80	7 82½	7 75	7 75	7 77½
SHORT RIBS.					
July	....	....	....	8 50	8 57½
Sept.	8 52½	8 57½	8 45	8 50	8 57½
Oct.	8 10	8 10	8 05	8 07½	8 12½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and steady; winter patents, $3 75@3 90; straights, $3 40@3 70; spring patents, $4 00@4 40; straights, $3 60@3 90; bakers, $2 60@3 30; No. 2 red spring wheat, 75¾@76⅝c; No. 2 corn, 49½c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No 2 oats, 35½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 33½@38c; No. 2 rye, 50@53c; good feeding barley, 40c; fair to choice malting, 46@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; No. 1 northwestern, 97c; prime timothy seed, $3 45; mess pork, $14 15@14 20; lard, $7 87½@7 95; short ribs sides (loose), $8 30@8 50; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7 75@7 87½; short clear sides (boxed), $8 50@8 62½; clover, contract grade, $12 00@12 50.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	20,155	14,271
Wheat, bu	57,975	28,785
Corn, bu	222,800	459,185
Oats, bu	369,350	267,670
Rye, bu	4,750	.....
Barley, bu	28,600	740

NEW YORK, July 18.—Flour—Receipts, 21,500 bbls; exports, 14,414 bbls; flour was steadily held; winter patents, $3 90@4 30; winter straights, $3 60@3 85; Minnesota patent, $4 40@4 70; winter extras, $2 90@3 20; Minnesota bakers, $3 55@3 75; winter low grades, $2 70@2 90. Rye flour steady; sales, 200 bbls; fair to good, $3 00@3 35; choice to fancy $3 40@3 60. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 12; city, $1 10; kiln dried, $3 20@3 25. Grains—Rye dull; No. 2 western, 59c f o b afloat; state, 58@59½c c i f New York. Barley steady; feeding, 52c c i f New York; malting, 51½@57c c i f New York. Wheat—Receipts, 48,950 bu; spot dull; No. 2 red, 84⅝c elevator and 84c f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 92⅝c f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 91⅞c f o b afloat. The wheat market was very dull and somewhat irregular, with the general tone steady on light offerings, stability of corn and rains in harvesting districts. Near the close prices gave way suddenly, with western markets, and left off weak at ¼@⅜c net decline. Sales included No. 2 red, July, 83⅜@83 13-16c, closed 83⅝c; September, 81 11-16@82¼c, closed 81¾c; December, 81⅝@82c, closed 81⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 56,700 bu; exports, 20,251 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 57c elevator and 57⅝c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 57⅝c; No. 2 white, 57⅝c. Option market held steady on talk of cool weather west, steady cables and covering by shorts. Prices yielded finally to a drop in wheat and closed ¼c net lower. July, 56⅛c; September closed 56¼c; December closed 56¼c. Oats—Receipts, 43,500 bu; exports, 13,160 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 41c; Standard white, 42@42½c; No. 3, 40½c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 3 white, 41½@42c; track white, western, 42@49½c; track white, state, 42@49½c. Option market was slow and barely steady under commission house selling.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash elevator, 76⅞c; July, 76⅞c; September, 77¼c; December, 78⅜@78½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 47½c; July, 47½c; September, 48⅜@48½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 35c; September, 31⅜@31⅞c; December, 32⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Wheat weak; No. 1 northern, 88@88½c; No. 2 northern, 86@87½c; new, September, 76⅝c. Rye weak; No. 1, 53@54c. Barley weak; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 43@52c. Corn, September, 49½@59⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Wheat, cash, 84c; July, 84c; September, 75⅜½c; December, 73⅜@73⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1 northern, 84c; No. 2 northern, 82c; No. 3 northern, 79@80c.

DULUTH, July 18.—Wheat to arrive, No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 northern, 85½c; No. 2 northern, 84c; July, 85¼c; September, 76⅝c; December, 74⅞c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Butter—Receipts, 6,671 packages; market steady; state dairy, 14@20c; extra creamery, 20c; creamery, common to choice, 15½@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 823 packages; steady; state, full cream, fancy small, colored, 10c; small white, 10c; large, colored, 10c; large, white, 10c. Eggs—Receipts, 7,356 packages; market irregular; state and Pennsylvania firsts to extras, 17@18½c; western extras, 18@18½c; western seconds to firsts, 14@17c.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Butter unchanged, steady; creameries, 17½@20c; dairies, 16@18c. Cheese stronger, 10@11½c. Eggs—At mark, cases included, 12½@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Butter firm; good demand; extra western creamery, 21c; do nearby prints, 23c. Eggs firm; good demand; fresh nearby, 18c, loss off; do western, 17½c, loss off; do southwestern, 16@16½c, loss off; do southern, 15½@16c, loss off. Cheese quiet, but steady; New York full creams, choice, new, 10¼@10½; do do fair to good, 9½@10c.

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, July 18.—Money, 1½@2 per cent; the rate for short bills is 2¼@3⅜ per cent; the rate for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent; consols for money, 91; consols for the account, 91; rates for money and discounts were easier in the market today; on the stock exchange the attendance was light and there was little disposition to do business, but the tone was generally good.

BERLIN, July 18.—Business on the bourse today was stagnant; Canadian Pacific was 1 point higher; Coal and Iron shares were the firmest.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices on the boerse today opened firm, with the exception of rentes; later business became slack; but the general tendencies were satisfactory and at the close stocks were firm; Rio Tintos gained 8 points.

Turpentine and Rosin.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Turpentine firm, 48c. Rosin firm; quote: A, B, C, D, $1 60; E, $1 65; F, $1 70; G, $1 80; H, $2 30; I, $2 75; K, $2 00; M, $3 00; N $3 10; W G $3 20; W W $3 40.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Turpentine steady, 47½c. Rosin steady; quote: A, B, C, $1 50; D, $1 55; Eft $1 60; F, $1 65; G, $1 70; H, $2 20; I, $2 55; K, $2 70; M, $2 80; N, $2 90; W G, $3 05; W W, $3 30.

The Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Operations in drygoods have been characterized by end-of-the-week dullness, but this has had no influence on prices of manufacturers' ideas regarding the proportion between raw material and finished product. Buyers are here in fair numbers, but their operations are characterized by their usual conservatism. The possibility of the curtailment movement are awaited with general interest by buyers and sellers alike.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, July 18, 1903.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 25@5 40; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 90@5 10; good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $4 60@4 85; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $4 20@4 50; heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $3 00@4 75; bulls, stags and cows, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows and springers, $25 00@28 00.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light; market steady; best wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 30@4 50; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 10@4 25; fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 50@4 00; culled and common, $1 50@2 25; yearlings, $3 00@5 00; spring lambs, $4 00@5 50; veal calves, $6 50@6 75; heavy and thin, $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 double decks; market slow; prime heavies, $5 60@5 65; mediums, $5 75@5 85; heavy Yorkers, $5 85@5 90; light Yorkers, $6 00@6 10; pigs, $6 20@6 25; roughs, $4 00@5 00.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head natives; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $4 00@5 15; fair to good, $4 00@4 65; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 00; western fed steers, $3 00@4 85; Texas and Indian steers, $2 40@4 00; Texas cows, $1 10@2 10; native cows, $1 60@4 00; native heifers, $2 25@4 50; canners, $1 00@2 40; bulls, $2 00@3 75; calves, $2 25@4 50; receipts for the week, cattle, 31,500 head; calves, 6,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market strong; tops, $5 55; bulk of sales, $5 37½@5 50; heavy, $5 25@5 37½; mixed packers, $5 30@5 45; light, $5 20@5 50; Yorkers, $5 45@5 50; pigs, $5 10@5 50; receipts for the week, 44,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market firm; native lambs, $3 20@6 00; western lambs, $3 00@5 75; fed ewes, $3 00@4 85; Texas clipped yearlings, $3 20@5 00; Texas clipped sheep, $3 00@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 90@3 85; receipts for the week, 7,100.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Beeves—Receipts, none; no sales reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6½@8½c a pound; cables quoted American steers at 11@12c a pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@9½c; exports today, 1,865 head beeves, 161 head sheep and 3,395 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 142 head; almost nominal; a few West Virginia calves sold at $5 50; city dressed veals, 7@9½c a pound. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,987 head; good sheep very firm; other grades quiet and steady; sales of lambs averaged slightly lower; reported sales of sheep were at $3 00@4 50 a 100 ponds; of lambs at $6 00@7 15; closing price for prime lambs, about $7 00; dressed mutton, 6@9c a pound; dressed lambs, 6@9c a pound. Hogs—Receipts, 2,746 head; none on sale alive.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head, including 1,000 head Texans; market steady and nominal; good to prime steers, $5 10@5 50; poor to medium, $4 00@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 50; cows and heifers, $1 50@4 75; canners, $1 50@2 80; bulls, $2 25@4 35; calves, $3 00@6 00; Texas steers, $3 25@4 75. Hogs—Receipts today, 7,000 head; Monday 38,000 head; left over, 2,000 head; market for good medium and heavy, 10c higher; good to choice heavy, $5 55@5 75; mixed and butchers, $5 25@5 75; rough heavy, $5 00@5 40; light, $5 35@5 70; bulk of sales, $5 40@5 65. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75@4 10; fair to choice mixed, $3 00@3 75; native lambs, $3 00@6 55.

The Three Rivers

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, July 18.—River 5.8 feet and rising. Among the many repairs made to the Sprague, which is lying at the foot of Ludlow street, is the lowering of her chimneys. She expects to be ready to raise steam by August 1. The Douglas Hall passed up at noon for the Kanawha with a tow of empties. Meyers Ketchum, chief engineer of the Bonanza, tendered his resignation today. He will be replaced by his son William. The elder Ketchum, who is 79 years of age, will retire from active service.

MARIETTA—River 6.1 feet and falling. Up—Bessie Smith, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 4 p. m.; Keystone State, 6 p. m. Down—Valley Belle, 9 p. m.; Greenwood, 5:40 p. m.

HUNTINGTON—River 10 feet and falling. Up—Tacoma, 7 p. m.

OIL CITY—River 1.8 inches and rising.

WARREN—River 1.8 feet and rising; rain.

GREENSBORO—River 7.9 feet and stationary; showers. Columbia down Sunday and Woodward up.

GALLIPOLIS—River 8.5 feet and falling.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5 feet and rising. Down—Greenwood at 3 a. m.

MORGANTOWN—River 8.6 feet and rising.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; 5.5 feet in canal, 3.6 feet on falls and 9.4 feet below locks.

PARKERSBURG—River 7 feet and falling. The Valley Belle left for Middleport at noon, the Kanawha for Pittsburgh at 4 p. m., the Ben Hur for Wheeling at 6 p. m., the Keystone State for Pittsburgh at 8 p. m. and the Greenwood for Charleston at 10 p. m.

The stage of water at the Davis island dam last night at 9 o'clock was 5.1 feet, and the river was stationary.

COAL STAGE COMING.

Many Steamers Are Expected to Start Out With Big Tows.

Preparations are being made to ship several million bushels of coal. The indications last night were that a coal stage would be reached Monday, although the approximate height could not be then determined. A barge stage is assured and the heavy rains in places where the ground is already well soaked are expected to make over 10 feet in the river.

In case a rise does come, about 5,000,000 bushels of coal will be sent out in a short time. Steamers are plentiful in the harbor, and some are tied up at Sewickley, but will now come in. About one-half of this coal is loaded in the pools. Tows are being brought down every day, and with a little effort the loaded boats and barges could all be brought into the harbor in a short time.

The steamers in the harbor that will be used to take out the tows are Iron Sides, Pacific, Mariner, Boaz, Charles Brown, Tom Dodsworth, James Moren, Hornet, Ed Roberts, Iron Age, Fallie, Cruiser, Dave Wood, Tornado, Jim Wood, Coal City, Sam Brown, G. W. Thomas, Crescent, P. M. Pfeil and the John F. Klein. When the reports come in this morning showing the stage of water to be expected the tows for these steamers will be made up. Some coal may get away tonight, but the biggest shipment will probably be on Monday.

ARRIVALS.

I. C. Woodward, Williams, Morgantown.
Edward Cherry, Hogg, Brownsville.

DEPARTURES.

Columbia, Abrams, Morgantown.
Edgar Cherry, Hoag, Brownsville.
Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.

News of the Rivers.

The Columbia leaves this morning for Morgantown at 8:30.

The Keystone State is due to arrive tonight from Cincinnati.

The Lorena left for Zanesville yesterday with a big list of passengers and a heavy freight trip.

Work has been resumed on the new government snagboat Gen. Theodore Schwan since the boilermakers' strike has been adjusted. The Slackwater and other craft being built for the government will be hurried to completion.

The old Elizabeth and Gertrude will be sold next Wednesday by the United States marshal to satisfy creditors. The owners have not put in a claim for her because, it is said, the outstanding debts are more than the possible purchase price. Her machinery is said to be in good condition, but her days as a steamboat are passed.

The result of the election of officers for Harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots, yesterday was that Capt. Joseph Price was elected worthy captain over Leonidas Drake and Harry McGuire. The other officers elected are: First pilot, W. R. Reno; second pilot, J. H. Dippold; captain's clerk, A. R. Mackey; chaplain, Holmes Harger, Jr.; delegate to grand harbor at Washington next winter, P. W. Boll; alternate, Joseph Price; purser, William Blackstock, and trustee, I. L. Reno.

The steamer G. W. Thomas reached the harbor yesterday. She met with an accident Friday morning at the head of Captine Island. One of her engines was disabled by the blowing out of the cylinder-head. The James Moren helped her in with her tow of empties.

The Wheeling Intelligencer has this to say of the steamer City of Wheeling, recently sold to the Vicksburg, Greenville and Mississippi River Packet Company: "The handsome steamer City of Wheeling, owned by Capt. Charles W. Stewart and others of this city, has been sold to the Vicksburg, Greenville and Mississippi River Packet Company for $25,100. The buyers have taken immediate charge of the boat and are making a trip to New Orleans on her. Later the boat will enter the Vicksburg-Greenville trade in place of the Belle of the Bend, and will carry United States mail. The Wheeling is ideally adapted for the purchasers' trade and was secured after they had spent a month searching for a boat in Pittsburgh and even as far west as Chicago. The matter of building was declared out of the question by them after an interview with the Howards of Jeffersonville, and the high price of materials and danger of strikes considered." Capt. Powers and others of the purchasing company were in Pittsburgh a short time ago and opened negotiations for the purchase of one of the Morgantown packets, but a sale was not made. The City of Wheeling was built three years ago and was running in the Madison-Cincinnati trade. A smaller boat will be purchased to take her place.

D. M. PERRINE IS PROMOTED AND I. B. THOMAS SENT HERE BY P. R. R.

D. M. Perrine, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh, has been transferred to Philadelphia. The transfer is in the line of promotion, the shops at Philadelphia over which he will have charge being larger and more important than those here.

The new master mechanic at Pittsburgh will be I. B. Thomas, who has been assistant engineer of motive power with headquarters at Altoona. Mr. Thomas is a young man.

Mr. Perrine has been in Pittsburgh for about two years. His service with the Pennsylvania dates back about 10 years. He is a native of Baltimore and started in the shops of the company at that city. He has seen service at several other places on the system. It is said that he is slated for a superintendency of motive power in the near future when a vacancy gives room for his promotion.

To Make Trade With Cuba.

Railroad and steamship freight managers have just concluded a conference held for the purpose of making such rates as will foster the trade between the United States and Cuba through the Ohio and Mississippi gateways and the gulf ports. The Havana conference committee named 18 months ago to further this purpose took part in the meetings, and it is said that when the announcements of the outcome are made the new rates will be found such as to turn the drift of trade away from Spain, where it has held strongly for a century. Articles of iron and steel manufacture, packing house products, canned goods, agricultural implements, furniture, hardware, clothing and cloth goods are among some of the articles that have been considered in this connection. New Orleans and Mobile are expected to be the gulf ports from which will move the greater part of this business.

Many Bidders for Wabash Work.

No less than 12 of the largest contracting firms of the country are trying to obtain contracts for the masonry and grading of the Greene county line of the Wabash, the $2,000,000 task which is about to be started, all the preliminary engineering work having been finished. The first portion to be put under contract will be the line from about Pattersons Mills to Waynesburg. No one can say just when the contracts will be let. It is common experience in such cases that unforeseen points turn up in the making of the awards and cause unexpected delays. It is the intention, however, to have the contracts let early in August, if possible, and the work will all have a time limit, so that rush will be the order from the start.

B. & O. Plans Toledo Entrance.

Plans for an entrance to Toledo for the Baltimore & Ohio by a joint use of the Detroit Southern's new extension from Hamler, O., are being worked out. The Toledo-Hamler extension is to be controlled by a company corporately separate from the Detroit Southern, and it is probable that the Baltimore & Ohio will have a half interest in that company, it is said. It will be known as the Toledo, Springfield & Southern railway. Vice President Lisman of New York, the financier of the Detroit Southern, is arranging the plan with the Baltimore & Ohio management.

Doubt Lehigh Valley Rumors.

Local railroad men are not inclined to give more than passing notice to the reports of an intention on the part of George J. Gould to obtain control of the Lehigh Valley. His inspection of that property with General Manager Wilbur is said to have been nothing surprising, as he might have used any other line on his way west from New York just before he came to Pittsburgh. The purpose alleged to be inducing Mr. Gould to buy the Lehigh Valley is to obtain a line to New York from Buffalo, the latter city being already reached by the Wabash.

Railroad Notes.

Frank Barr has been appointed general manager of the Boston & Maine road, succeeding T. A. McKinnon, who has been vice president and general manager.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, has completed his fortieth year of railroad service. He started as a ticket clerk in the office of the old "Bee" line in Cleveland. He has held his present position for 22 years.

H. R. Griswold, division freight agent of the Vandalia at Terre Haute, Ind., will be transferred to the chief clerkship to General Freight Agent Hodgdon at St. Louis and A. D. Pendleton, now freight agent at Indianapolis, will take the Terre Haute position, August 1.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The market for coffee futures opened dull at unchanged prices. Trading was very quiet but a slightly easier tone was developed toward the close under increased offerings by importers and the lower European cables. The close was steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 7,000 bags, including September at 3.80c; November at 4.00c; December at 4.25c; January at 4.30c; and June at 4.60c. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 5 5-16c; mild quiet; Cordova, 7@11c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c; refined firm; No. 6, 4.60c; No. 7, 4.55c; No. 8, 4.50c; No. 9, 4.45c; No. 10, 4.40c; No. 11, $4.35c; No. 12, $4.30c; No. 13, $4.25c; No. 14, 4.20c; confectioners' A, $4.85c; mould A, 5.20c; cutloaf, 5.60c; crushed, 5.00c; powdered, 5.10c; granulated, 5.00c; cubes, 5.25c.

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Realty Brokers Interested in Future of Liberty Avenue

TRACK REMOVAL IS OF FIRST INTEREST

Realty Brokers Predict Buying Boom in Liberty and Penn Avenues This Fall.

SAMSON LOT BRINGS $100,000

John Saurs Sells Nos. 1331-1333 Penn Avenue for $45,000—New South Side Hotel Will Cost $25,000—Allegheny Lot Sold for $12,000—New Car Line.

In the absence of numerous large deals last week there was one chief topic of discussion among realty men, the proposed removal of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks from Liberty avenue, which is now practically assured by the passage of the Duquesne way ordinance in common council. That this will be the greatest move in a real estate way that has been attempted for years is the unanimous verdict of brokers. Liberty avenue, the widest and best business street in Pittsburgh, will be relieved of the long-standing barrier to its progress and values are certain to go up in proportion to its increased usefulness as a business thoroughfare. The improvement of the property in this street is, however, only one benefit which the best-posted brokers say will accrue from the removal of the tracks. By drawing the business center toward the Allegheny river, as the Liberty avenue improvement is sure to do, Penn avenue and the streets crossing it between Fourth avenue and Twelfth street are expected to show fully as rapid enhancement in values as Liberty avenue. A large part of the frontage on both of these avenues is what may be termed half developed, and new and larger buildings are bound to rise as soon as the tracks are removed and the trend of buying sets this way. Both for permanent business homes and for legitimate speculation brokers look for a strong buying movement to set in early in the fall along these streets.

The Most Interesting Deals.

The best new deals of the last six days were the following: Dr. Alfred Hopkins to Reed B. Coyle, No. 6229 Penn avenue for $48,000, by the Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company, which also sold for A. Niedhammer to J. M. Brody a property in Penn avenue, near Station street, for $25,000; Oswald Werner to J. M. Brody, property in Penn avenue, near Beatty street, for $66,000, by O'Donnell & Jenny; the G. B. Corswith property at No. 3712 Forbes street to an unknown buyer for $32,500; Mary Woods to James B. Oliver, 24 acres at Leetsdale for $20,000, by Henry I. Adair; the McCarthy estate to Frank McCann, Nos. 20-26 Fourteenth street for $30,000, by Warren & Gray; the Pittsburgh Land Company to S. Duffield Mitchell, frontage in Hobart street for $21,375, by the Union Realty Company; the Miss M. P. Semple property in Frankstown avenue, near Station street, for $40,000; R. H. Hay to Thornton Bros., Nos. 1510-1512 Fifth avenue for $24,500, by A. B. Hay, Jr.; B. Sher to L. Gorlinskell, property at Colwell and Stevenson streets for $21,500, by the Fifth Avenue Realty Company; G. W. Mellott to Robert M. Reynolds and A. B. Gregg, four houses in Race street for $28,000, by J. H. O'Donnell and Henry L. Fisher; Israel Glick to John B. Larkin, No. 1332 Fifth avenue for $23,000; the M. M. Frey property in the Twenty-second ward to the Pittsburgh Country club for $21,000.

Samson Corner Brings $100,000.

Through the agency of Samuel W. Black & Co. about one-half of the Hudson Samson property, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Darrah street, has been sold to an unknown purchaser for $100,000. The part disposed of is vacant and faces in Fifth avenue below the Samson residence. It measures 200x210 feet and adjoins the holdings of C. E. Pope and L. Mohr. The location is two squares from the Ursuline Young Ladies' academy. The sale is the largest deal made in this locality for a long time and the property is admirably located for residence purposes. No intimation was given as to who the buyer is or whether he will improve the site.

John Sauers has sold the C. Roth property at Nos. 1331-1333 Penn avenue to William E. Stieren for about $45,000. The property is on the north side of the avenue, nearly opposite the market house, and was bought by Mr. Sauer in April for $40,000, so that the present deal nets him $5,000. The lot measures 31x100 feet and is improved with a two-story brick building.

New Hotel for South Side.

A $25,000 hotel is assured for Carson street as the result of a sale of $10,000 made yesterday by Joseph P. Rankin & Co. For James Kuntz, Jr., and Prof. W. C. Lyne they sold to Mrs. Sophia A. Maul a lot 48x120 feet on the south side of Carson street, near Twenty-third street. The purchaser will begin at once the erection of a four-story brick hotel to cost $25,000.

Another fine residence lot in Allegheny has changed hands for $12,000, the buyer being a local real estate man, who bought the place for a home. The deal was made by George T. McDonald and the property belonged to S. C. Cover, cashier of the Crafton National bank. The property includes one acre and measures 200x400 feet at Summer avenue and Brighton road. It is improved with an eight-room frame house which the buyer will remodel and occupy.

William Sheaffer has bought from G. M. Keser 31x132 feet, on the south side of Ellsworth near Filbert street, Twentieth ward, for $12,000.

Street Cars Up the Allegheny.

Residents up the Allegheny river are considerably elated over the prospect of getting a new street car line from Aspinwall up the river soon. It is reported that nearly all the rights of way have been secured and that work on the line will begin in August. It will run up the north side of the river from Aspinwall through Hoboken and Claremont and connect at New Kensington with the Leechburg, Apollo & Vandergrift line, which is now almost completed to Kensington. By the new bridge it will be possible to cross the river at this point and by the Twentieth street bridge a crossing could be made to the city. This would afford a connection also with the proposed Morningside street car line, which has been talked of so long, and would be probably the longest and most beautiful suburban ride out of the city. The route from Aspinwall up the river to Powers is rough, but considerable grading has been done lately, so that it is said the line could now be constructed with little difficulty. Several large tracts were bought a few months ago in this territory for manufacturing purposes and lately capitalists have been negotiating for property for town sites.

Store Building for Chislett Street.

Westhead & Evans, who lately bought 40x100 feet on the east side of Chislett street, near Stanton avenue, Nineteenth ward, are about to take bids on the erection of a four-story brick block, to cost about $10,000. The first floor of the building will be rented for store purposes and the upper floors are designed for flats.

The same brokers sold for S. P. Sadler to the E. G. Smith Real Estate Company, a vacant lot, 100x135 feet, on the north side of Bennett street, near Collier street, Twenty-first ward, for $5,500. The buyer will build four $3,000 brick houses. In exchange for the frontage Mr. Sadler received a three-story brick flat, lot 25x135.5 feet, on the south side of Bennett street, near Homewood avenue, Twenty-first ward, valued at $6,500. This end of the deal was handled by J. W. Sherrer.

Allegheny: George T. McDonald sold for C. T. Russell to a local buyer, nine lots, 200x100 feet each, on the north side of Euclid avenue, Tenth ward, Allegheny, for $7,200. He also sold for George W. Young of the Fort Pitt Supply Company to the United States Investment Company, a brick house, lot 30x100 feet, in Hudson street, Buffalo, for $3,500.

Carnegie: The Gordon-Smith Company sold for Tilen T. Tarr to B. F. Elliott, a frame house, lot 30x87 feet, in Pine street, Carnegie, for $2,800.

Sales in West End.

Main street: W. E. Hesselbarth sold for the John D. Richards estate to Mrs. Elizabeth Hofmeister, two double frame houses, lot 30x120 feet, at Main and Mill streets, for $10,000. He also sold for the John Higgins heirs to V. J. Schmitt a lot, 25x100 feet, in Second street, Esplen, for $600, and for James H. Clements to Lizzie Resmer a lot, 27.5x100 feet, in Catherine street, Elliott, for $800.

Hill district: The Aronson Realty Company sold for C. F. Negley to William E. Woods a modern 10-room brick house, lot 24x75 feet, at Wylie avenue and Erin street, Eleventh ward, for $6,000; for Mrs. Mary Stiebelt of Louisville, Ky., to Morris Angel, No. 2752 Center avenue, a two-story brick building, lot 20x100 feet; for William Cohen to B. Lindenberg, No. 2110 Colwell street, a brick building on lot 24x95 feet, for $3,400; for Mary J. Leonard to Jacob Bottlieb, No. 2006 Webster avenue, a store and dwelling, on lot 40x100 feet, for $4,500; for Jacob Levine to Anna Kirsky an eight-room house, lot 20x48 feet, in Clark street near Crawford street, for $4,500.

A. C. McComb & Co. passed the final papers this week for the sale of the following farms: For James and Lizzie Hamilton of Perrine, Mercer county, Pa., to D. B. Shields of Marienville, a farm of 170 acres, one mile from Sligo, Clarion county, for $7,500 cash; for Thomas and C. G. McQueen of Sligo to D. B. Shields, 160 acres near Sligo, for $5,000 cash; for O. H. Altman of Sligo to D. B. Shields, 115 acres for $5,250 cash.

Transfers Recorded.

Valley Realty Co to W L Leonard, Mch 5, '03, N Versailles twp, 30x93, Hampton st ... $ 510
Hackett George W to J Carney, July 14, '03, Edgewood, 40x115, Franklin ave ... 4,500
Wool James to J C White, June 20, '03, 7th wd, McKeespt, 75x110, Baum st ... 1,400
White Jno C to J E Serena, June 22, '03, 7th wd, McKeespt, 75x110, Beaver st ... 900
Lewis Harry to S Blair, June 18, '03, Jefferson twp, 50x130, Collins ave ... 400
McCorkles Geo T to J Yelko, July 16, '03, Mifflin twp, 2 lots, Lincoln ave ... 400
Hampton Land Co to A D Sleppy, Mch 31, '03, Wilkinsburg, 22x100, Whitney ave ... 1,575
Lloyd David T to W Caldwell, July 14, '03, Mifflin twp, 27x110, Durey st ... 500
Ewing Ira C to J J Cruther, June 1, '03, Wilkinsburg, 24x100, Glen st ... 2,800
Reed John C to M Evans, July 17, '03, Union twp, 30x100, Fourth ave ... 900
Runnette John to J Eddie, Nov 28, '02, Penn twp, 25x100, Pokets ave ... 225
Same to H G Feiker, June 8, '03, Penn twp, 25x175, Hawkins ave ... 4,000
Smith Euphemia to W J Gilmore, July 11, '03, 4th wd, Ally, 21x100, Lacock st ... 20,000
Robinson Charles M to E J Ewing, June 18, '03, Moon twp, 2 acres, Twp road ... 3,000
Agnew Jeannett G to J G Stover et, June 11, '03, Sterrett twp, 10 lots ... 2,500
Paine Robt T Jr to M Makraner, Nov 18, '02, Chartiers twp, lot ... 300
Same to C Ladley, June 24, '03, Chartiers twp, lot ... 300
Union Trust Co of Pgh to M Walker, July 13, '03, Edgewood, 100x120, Trenton ave ... 7,811
Langley Edward to A Langley, July 10, '03, Tarentum, 40x61, Oberly st ... 3,000
Ament Norman M to E E Leonard, May 23, '03, Wilkinsburg, 23x90, Pitcairn st ... 250

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as shown by the leading sales of the week ending July 18:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
3712 Forbes st	25x 90	3-story brick.	$1,300 00	$11 70
6229 Penn ave	17.5x 84	2-story brick.	2,743 00	32 65
Penn ave., near Station st	30x200	2-story brick.	833 00	4 15
Penn ave., near Beatty st	60x125	Vacant.	1,100 00	8 80
20-26 Fourteenth st	90x 57	2-story brick.	333 00	5 84
Hobart st	245x255	Vacant.	87 25	.....
101 Frankstown ave	30x110	3-story brick.	1,333 00	12 12
1510-12 Fifth ave	25x120	3-story brick.	980 00	8 16
Race st	100x 93	Four houses.	280 00	.....
1332 Fifth ave	21.5x116	3-story brick.	1,061 00	9 22
Fifth ave. and Darrah st	200x210	Vacant.	500 00	.....
1331-1333 Penn ave	31x100	3-story brick.	1,451 00	14 51

PITTSBURGH'S NEW APARTMENT HOUSES

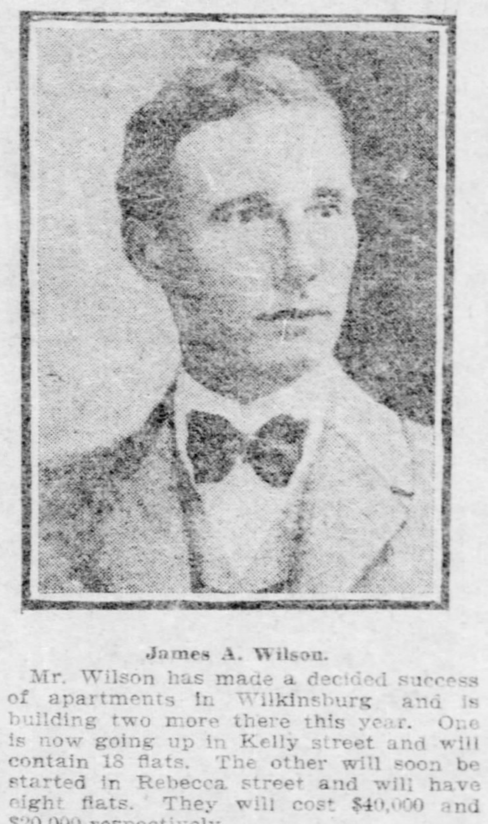
Pittsburgh needs more flats. If you doubt it, listen for a moment to the howls of the strangers from other cities, who look in vain for cozy suites in first-class apartments. Or start out yourself and try to find a flat of from three to six rooms, convenient, well finished and well located, that is within your reach financially. A short tour of inspection will convince you that there are practically no flats for rent in the city.

This does not mean, however, that Pittsburgh has now not a few apartment houses that rank well with those in other cities of her class. Within the last two years the increasing demand for good flats has encouraged capitalists to risk large sums in such ventures. That they are successful is shown by the short time in which the buildings are filled with desirable tenants and the new projects of this kind that the owners undertake the next year. Six months ago it looked as if Pittsburgh would have a long list of first-class apartment houses under way this summer. But for one reason or another the projects were abandoned one by one, so that there are no more apartments going up than last year. The great difficulty that met the builders was the uncertainty of labor, which threatened to keep their buildings from being completed by fall. Tight money, too, was a great drawback to some of the larger projects, which were to be carried along on borrowed capital.

It is also to be noted that the apartments now being erected are first class in every way. An investment of $500,000 or more in an apartment house means that the owner is going to employ the best architects, get the best and latest ideas of flat building, provide his tenants with all the modern conveniences, and give his building a modern finish in every respect. Otherwise he could not hope to get the high rents that he has to charge to make a good revenue on his investment. Roof gardens, dining rooms, rathskellars, front and rear porches, private light and heat plants, libraries, private laundries and the best of elevator and janitor service are to be found in all the larger buildings of this sort.

Where the investment is smaller, similar improvements are provided, only on a scale in proportion to the size of the building. The aim of the builders is to combine comfort and convenience, and the sites have been selected with a view to providing a cozy home for groups of small families in desirable residence localities.

The likenesses that appear here are of men who are directing their efforts this summer to providing more good apartments for greater Pittsburgh. Some of them are well known as large capitalists. Others have been pioneers in the building of apartments in this city and are making each succeeding venture more successful, both for themselves and their tenants.

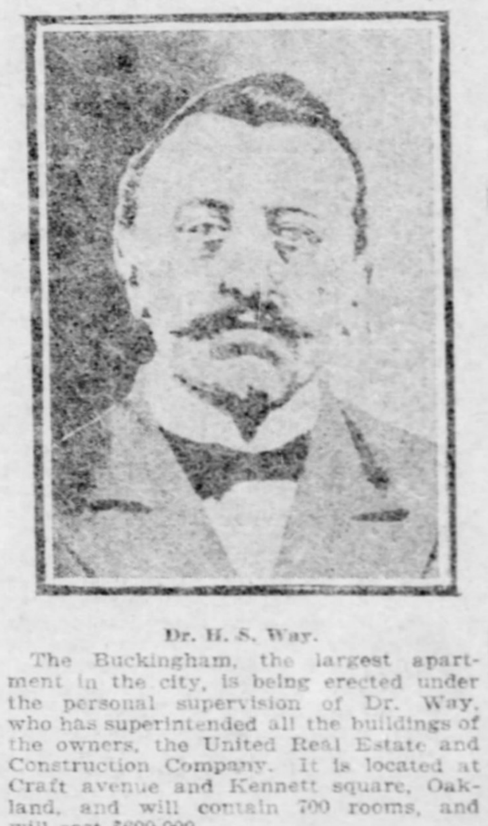


James A. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has made a decided success of apartments in Wilkinsburg and is building two more there this year. One is now going up in Kelly street and will contain 18 flats. The other will soon be started in Rebecca street and will have eight flats. They will cost $40,000 and $20,000 respectively.

A. A. Quinette.

Mr. Quinette is building a four-story apartment house in Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, that will cost $25,000. It combines all the features of the modern apartment and is located only two squares from the business center. The suites will have from four to six rooms each and the building will be completed by October 1.



Dr. H. S. Way.

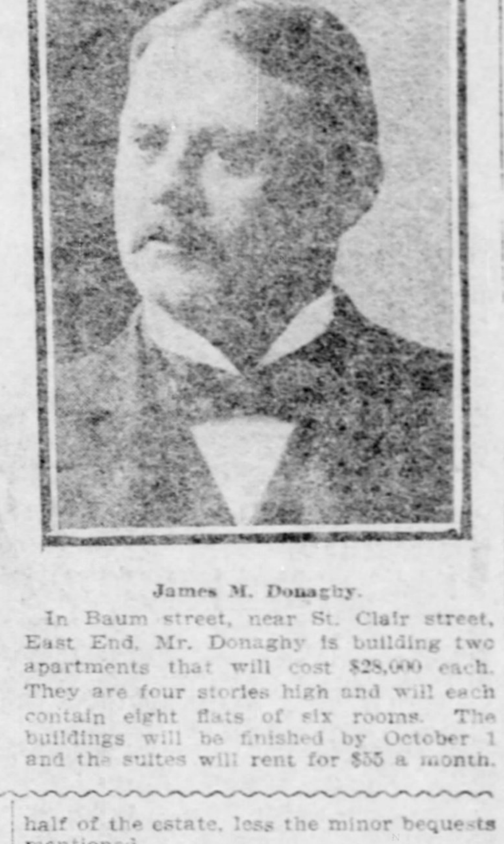
The Buckingham, the largest apartment in the city, is being erected under the personal supervision of Dr. Way, who has superintended all the buildings of the owners, the United Real Estate and Construction Company. It is located at Craft avenue and Kennett square, Oakland, and will contain 700 rooms, and will cost $600,000.

Robert C. Hall.

With F. T. F. Lovejoy, Mr. Hall is building the Dwellings at the corner of Center and Bellefield avenues. The location, near Schenley park and the Carnegie institute, assures convenience, and the cost of the apartments, $500,000, is proof that the Dwellings will be one of the model home clusters in the state.

A. B. Hay, Jr.

Mr. Hay has planned an innovation in Allegheny—a bachelor flat. It is being erected in East Diamond street, near the Carnegie library, and will cost $75,000. The building will contain 30 suites of two rooms and bath, besides dining room, lobby and library. Over 100 applications have been received for suites.



James M. Donaghy.

In Baum street, near St. Clair street, East End, Mr. Donaghy is building two apartments that will cost $28,000 each. They are four stories high and will each contain eight flats of six rooms. The buildings will be finished by October 1 and the suites will rent for $55 a month.

MUCH INTEREST IN DUBLIN VISIT

London Anxious to Know How King Will Be Received in Ireland.

MANY FUNCTIONS ARRANGED

Their Majesties Will Give a Levee, Drawingroom and Review, and Will Also Go Slumming in the Irish Capital—Automobiling on the Program.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 17.—There is much interest in London to see how King Edward will be received in Dublin on his first visit to the Irish capital since his accession. The differences of opinion and incidental disturbances which marked the recent sittings of the Dublin corporations are not expected to find reflection in the attitude of the population; but still people are wondering what degree of cordiality will mark the welcome accorded to the visiting monarch.

The king and queen leave London on Monday, but do not make their state entry into Dublin until the following day. During their 13 days' Irish trip their majesties will travel over a wide range from north to south.

During their stay in Dublin they will hold a levee, drawing room and review, with minor functions, such as state banquet and a gala performance at the theater. For this Beerbohm Tree has received the royal command to go to Dublin. He will transfer his company and scenery for the three plays to be given by special train and steamer, which latter will be made headquarters during the company's stay in Ireland.

One part of the royal program which is somewhat unusual is a visit to the Dublin slums. A vice regal officials has been detailed to make all arrangements for this excursion, so it is likely that King Edward's slumming experiences will not have many of the characteristics of those of Haroum Al Raschid. In addition to visiting a number of places in the neighborhood of Dublin and Belfast, the king and queen will probably do some automobiling over the Irish roads.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert after landing their majesties at Kingstown, will go to Bangor, where their majesties will re-embark for Buncran, then proceed overland to Galway. The cruise will then be continued to Berehaven and Queenstown, whence the Victoria and Albert will carry the royal travelers to Cowes, where she is due Sunday, August 2.

Meanwhile the prince and princess of Wales are visiting the west of England, their train from Paddington to Plymouth covering a distance of 239 miles without a stop.

SHRANK FROM PUBLICITY.

Whistler, the Artist, Wanted His Death Kept from the Newspapers.

LONDON, July 18.—The last instructions given by James McNeill Whistler, the eminent American artist, prior to his death yesterday, were characteristic of the man. The artist left stringent instructions that no information regarding his illness or death should be given either to his friends or the newspapers.

It has been nearly a year since Mr. Whistler shut up his beautiful studio in the Rue du Bac, Paris, and came to live again in London. During the interval he seldom returned to Paris. He lived in an old house which he formerly occupied in Cheynewalk, Chelsea. It is a picturesque building facing the Thames and is overgrown with creepers. The studio is at the back of the house.

Whistler's friends could not imagine why he returned to London, as he disliked the place, its climate, and despised English art. Whistler had been in very bad health ever since his return to England. He suffered from some internal complaint. He went occasionally to dinner parties with friends, but gradually led a more and more secluded life. The exact nature of his complaint was not known.

American Cold Japan

for tin, iron and steel roofs. The greatest known rust preventive and preserver of metals. For sale by paint dealers. Office and warehouse No. 2302 Penn avenue. Bell 'phone 2091 Grant.

KILLED HIS SWEETHEART WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Weird Tale of Two Lovers Who Tried Twice to Die—One Still Lives.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Jul 18.—One year in prison for killing a girl who loved him and whom he loved, was the remarkable sentence given last week by the Berlin criminal court in the case of Hugo Noecker, a young married man. The victim of the tragedy was Martha Kersten, who worked in the same factory which employed Noecker. Noecker's wife intercepted them walking together on their way home from work. She created a violent scene, and accused the young woman of having robbed her of her husband's affections. Some time before this occurrence the girl had implored Noecker either to give her up or to commit suicide with her, and after the scene with the wife the two went away together to Spandau. Here, after they had purchased two shrouds they went to a hotel, intending to take some poison which Noecker had been carrying about with him.

After robing themselves in the shrouds they took the poison. They lay down and waited for death, but it did not come, the poison having lost its potency by being carried about so long with exposure to the air. Morning came, and both were alive. Then they went out, and Noecker at the girl's earnest request, bought a revolver and some more poison. All day long they walked about the streets waiting for evening, and when darkness at last fell they dragged themselves to a neighboring wood. Again they took poison, but again it failed to act, and then, according to Noecker's story, the girl suddenly snatched the revolver from his hand and fired it into her temple. It did not kill her at once, and she lay writhing and groaning on the ground beside him.

"I did not at first know what to do," said Noecker. "It was a horrible sight. But suddenly it came to me that the only humane thing to do would be to end the poor girl's sufferings, and so I placed the pistol to her forehead and fired it again. Her struggles ceased at once and she was dead." He then fired a bullet at himself, and said he remembered no more until 10 days later he found himself at his wife's house in a terrible condition of emaciation and raggedness.

The girl's body was found in the wood, evidently having been laid out as if for her grave. Her clothing was neatly folded about her, her hands were placed together on her breast, while a sunshade was opened and placed over her head in order to keep the birds off. Noecker, who was charged with the murder of the girl, affirmed that he was so impelled to put her out of her agony that he could not help killing her, and the jury took a merciful view of the case.

CRUEL WAR ABOLISHED BY A NEW DISCOVERY

Hertzian Waves May Be Used to Explode Magazines Miles Away.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 18.—Some of the wonders coined by Novelist Well's imagination may soon come true. Doctor Lebon, noted as the scientific investigator here, reported that he made a discovery fraught with possibilities hitherto only dreamed of by novelists. Dr. Lebon's experiment, which was accidentally effected, may lead to a terrific death dealing invention similar in results to the mysterious machines of death of the Martians in Well's "War of the Worlds," which hurled death upon the earth.

Dr. Lebon was experimenting in hertzian waves in his laboratory when suddenly he was surrounded by a rain of fire dropping from all the metallic objects in the room. The experiment leads Dr. Lebon to conclude it will be possible to construct huge metallic mirrors capable of reflecting hertzian rays several miles. They would be invincible and would ignite distant explosives like magazines, shells, and even cartridges in soldiers' belts. If the discovery leads to a practical invention it will be possible to inflict death from a distance like Well's Martians. Dr. Lebon says the magazines of warships would be vulnerable to the reflected hertzian waves owing to the electrical machinery aboard, while torpedoes aboard or afloat would be exploded with disastrous results.

Hot-Hotter-Hottest.

This is the month people need fortifying of their blood by proper tonics.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is noted as one of the best and purest tonics for blood strengthening to be found. One of the best known things for consumptives, the aged, and weakly persons. Get Speer's Port Grape wine sure, from druggist.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR FURNACE OR RANGE.
Bartlett Furnace and Range Co.,
No. 715 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIGHT COLLEGE FOR A FORTUNE

Washington and Jefferson May Lose a Large Sum Because of New York Law.

LIMIT IS PLACED ON BEQUESTS

Married Man Can Leave But Half His Estate to Charitable or Religious Institutions—Next of Kin Carry the Matter Into Court—Attack a Trust Deed.

Washington and Jefferson college is threatened with the loss of $65,000, part of a large sum left to establish a chair of rhetoric and oratory in that institution by John H. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Monthly, who died in May last. At that time Wallace was a resident of New York, and because of the New York statutes forbidding any married man to bequeath more than one-half of his estate to charitable or religious institutions his next of kin claim that they are entitled to all that remains of the estate after certain bequests are paid and the college gets the share the New York law allows it.

Among the next of kin who are disputing the validity of the document whereby the college claims title to virtually all of the decedent's death is R. S. Robb of the Hostetter company of this city. His brother, Joseph Robb of Washington, Pa., and others are also contestants. They are represented by Attorney William M. Watson of this city and a firm of New York lawyers.

Ante-Nuptial Agreement.

John H. Wallace was a prominent man in educational circles in Western Pennsylvania and well known throughout the United States. His wife, whom he married in 1893, is the daughter of the late Judge Veetch. Prior to the marriage Miss Meetch executed an ante-nuptial agreement whereby she released all the interest she would acquire by marriage in any estate he had for $10,000 and released any claim she might have upon his estate for a dower interest at his death.

In July, 1903, Wallace made his will, in which he bequeathed certain legacies, in all aggregating $32,000. Of this sum $10,000 was the money Mrs. Wallace was to receive in lieu of her dower, in compliance with the ante-nuptial agreement.

In July, 1902, Mr. Wallace visited Washington, Pa., and while there made a will leaving the bulk of his estate, worth at least $150,000, less the legacies mentioned, to the college.

In September following he discovered that his citizenship in New York state would bring the distribution of his property after his death under the New York laws. His will, therefore, would be invalid as regarding the residuary legatee, which was the college. He could not will more than one-half of his estate to any charity or literary institution. When this was discovered it is said a codicil was prepared almost wiping out the will and reciting the fact that the testator had that day executed a declaration of trust which it is claimed substantially took the place of the will but attempted to assume the form of an instrument taking effect between living parties.

In this declaration of trust Mr. Wallace agreed to give to the college $1,800 annually for the establishment of the chairs of rhetoric and oratory. This instrument or declaration of trust also set forth that after his death certain payments were to be made to the persons who had been named in the will and in about the same amounts, the college to act as trustee for these annuitants or legatees, and after the death of the survivor of them the entire estate was to vest absolutely in the college for its own uses.

Appointment of Executors.

In the codicil to the will the Rev. Dr. J. D. Moffat, president of the college, and the Hon. J. A. McIlvaine, president judge of the Washington county courts, were appointed executors of the will.

The nearest relatives of the testator are a sister and children of deceased brothers and sisters. On the day fixed for the probate of the will in New York objections were made to its being probated unless the declaration of trust was filed and made a part of the will. The next of kin set up that the character of that instrument is substantially and essentially testamentary and is a manifest attempt to evade the laws of New York by seeking to operate during the life of the testator. The executors refused to produce the declaration of trust at the time of offering the will for probate. In October the surrogate court will hear the arguments of counsel on the question as to whether or not the declaration of trust is a part of the will. If the court should decide in the affirmative the next of kin will share one-half of the estate, less the minor bequests mentioned.

One Grain of Radium Will Light a Room for an Entire Century

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 18.—The scientific sensation of the week has been the announcement that a tenth part of a grain of radium in a glass tube the size of a toothpick, when introduced into a cancer, will kill the cancer in four exposures of an hour each. A similar infinitesimal grain of radium will, it is declared, illuminate a room for a century, and an ounce of radium would drive a 50-horse power motor around the world. Thus far radium promises to be the twentieth century equivalent for the search for the philosopher's stone.

STUDYING THE TURBINE FOR FAST OCEAN PASSAGE

Sir Christopher Furness Says He Is Ready to Build When Satisfied of Results.

LONDON, July 18.—Discussing the report that his firm is building a transatlantic turbine liner, Sir Christopher Furness said:

"I am not building a turbine steamer to cross the Atlantic. I am thinking about it. So far, however, the idea has not crystallized. I and my friends are going into the whole question, working out the costs, working out the speed, working out the commercial risks. If we can make a business proposition out of an Atlantic turbine steamer we shall commence building."

Asked for what service the contemplated steamer would be, Sir Christopher said:

"That is another matter which I cannot speak to you about yet. Speed is the great object of the turbine principle, and of course we only want speed for passenger ships. The whole idea, so far as I am concerned, of an Atlantic turbine steamer is at the present moment a matter which depends upon the practical results of our inquiries.

"As soon as it is proved that you can build a turbine steamer, which will be quicker than, and therefore superior to, the old style, and will also be able to stand the stress of an Atlantic voyage, I shall be ready and willing to commence building."

IRVING CLOSES SEASON.

American Managers in London Looking for Good Things for Patrons Here.

LONDON, July 18.—(Special Cable.)—Sir Henry Irving closed Drury Lane theater for the season tonight with the last performance of Dante. A large and fashionable audience was present, many leaving the opera early to witness the last act of Irving. He had a prosperous season, as have all the other leading actor-managers. Frohman's "Three Little Maids" company starts to New York early in August. It consists of 40 people, chief of whom are G. P. Huntley, comedian; Madge Crichton, Maud Hobson, Eva Kelly, and Mattie Cawthorne. George Edwards has lent Frohman the serices of Maggie May for the New York engagement of "The Three Little Maids" company. Polly Emery, the best exponent of cockney slang in London, goes with Miss May. This will be Emery's debut in New York.

London is filled with American managers and stars studying the season's successes. The former find slim picking for the astute Frohman captured the American presentation of the season's best plays. Seigfelden has engaged Sullivan, the only American comedian who has achieved continuous success in London. He plays the comedy role, "Biarote," in De Koven's "Red Feather." Sullivan made a hit in London years ago as the "Polite Lunatic" in the "Belle of New York."

BABY'S DELIGHT — MOTHER'S COMFORT

FOR IRRITATIONS, CHAFINGS, ITCHINGS, Rashes, Heat, Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness no other application so soothing, cooling, and healing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure. It means instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers.

No amount of persuasion can induce mothers who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. Together they form the only speedy, economical, and infallible cure of itching, scaly, and crusted humours, rashes, and irritations of the skin, scalp, and hair from infancy to age. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Lamb Furniture Co.
939 Liberty Street.

Slightly damaged by water from the big storm, July 5th—$5,000.00 worth of high grade furniture, which we'll place on sale tomorrow at less than cost.

Lot of Go-Carts, with rubber tire wheels, were $12 and $11, choice for ... $5.00
Lot of Porch Rockers, were $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each, choice for ... 50c
$30 Sideboards for only $15
Quartered Oak Morris Chairs, were $10, $12 and $14, choice for ... $6.50

BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES AT LAMB'S OUR CONSTANT AIM YOUR SATISFACTION

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, with plate mirrors, slightly damaged, were $10.50 each, for ... $4.50
One Only, Mahogany Finish Bed Room Suite, was $25, for only ... $12
Lot of Oil Cloths, were 25c and 40c per yard, choice for only ... 22c
Lot of Umbrella Stands, were $1.00 each, for ... 25c
Lot of Fine Mahogany Rockers, were $7.00, $8.00 and $10 each. Choice for ... $3.25
Lot of Velour Couches with spring edge, were $8 and $10 each. Choice for ... $3.95

Lamb Furniture Co.
939 Liberty Street.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.10 am	* 1.46 am
Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Valley Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Forest City Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie, Mercer and Oil City	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer and Oil City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Cleveland Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Chicago Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Chicago Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver Falls and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]

Leave for Washington, Pa., [illegible]
Leave for Wheeling, [illegible]
Leave for Steubenville, [illegible]
Leave for Dennison, [illegible]
Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, [illegible]
*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.
Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 389 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.
G. L. PECK, General Manager. F. A. FORD, General Pass'r Agt.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TORONTO CONTROLS ITS STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR THE PEOPLE

Three Cent Fares for Workingmen and Large Annual Payments for the Franchise.

STRAP-HANGERS' LEAGUE UNKNOWN IN TORONTO

The City Compels the Company to Put on More Cars and Extend Lines as Needed for Public Convenience.

TORONTO, July 17. — On the street cars here when the conductor collects the fare he presents a metal receptacle such as I have never seen in use in the United States. It has a slit into which one may insert a ticket, and there is a glass side through which one may see the ticket falling inside. The explanation of this usage is that everybody uses tickets in Toronto and for one to offer money for a single ride marks one at once as a stranger. Tickets good at all times may be purchased at the rate of six for 25 cents or 25 for $1. Tickets good before 8 a. m. and from 5 to 6:30 p. m. are sold at the rate of eight for 25 cents. Tickets for the use of school children, good between 8 a. m., and 5 p. m., except on Saturdays are sold at the rate of 10 for 25 cents. Then there is another class of ticket for Sunday use, good at all hours of the day, sold at the rate of seven for 25 cents. Infants in arms are carried free, and children not in arms, but under nine are carried at half-fare rates at all times. All transfers are free, and passengers are entitled to transfers from any line to any other line for a continuous ride.

These classes of tickets are distinguished by color and are in universal use. Practically all the money received by conductors is in purchase of tickets which are sold in perforated strips. It will be seen that the system establishes an actual car fare ranging from 2½ to 4 cents, and that there is vertually a 3 cent fare for persons going to work and coming home from it. And in addition to securing cheap transportation for the people, the conditions of the franchise protect the employes of the company. No adult may be paid less than 15 cents an hour, or be worked over 60 hours per week. Subject to these limitations the employes make their own terms.

Street Railway Franchise Payments.

In addition to accepting these conditions as part of their franchise, the company pays for it in two different ways. It pays the city $800 per mile of single track per annum and makes monthly payments upon gross receipts from traffic of every kind in accordance with the following schedule: On all gross receipts up to $1,000,000 per annum, 8 per cent; between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, 10 per cent; thence up to $3,000,000, 15 per cent; and upon all receipts over $3,000,000 per annum, 20 per cent. Last year the company paid $70,274 per mileage, and $165,173 for the city's percentage of gross receipts, a total of $235,447. This source of city revenue keeps increasing annually by over $20,000 a year. In addition the company pays taxes on its property, the sums paid in 1902 amounting to $22,758.06. Furthermore, the city engineer is empowered by the terms of the franchise to determine the intervals at which cars shall be run, and the cars have to be of a design approved by the city engineer, and the company is obliged to maintain a factory within the city limits for the manufacture and repair of all cars and railway plant. The company is, moreover, required to establish and lay down lines on such streets as may be, from time to time, recommended by the city engineer and approved by the city council. The superintendent of the street railway company and the city engineer see a great deal of one another. At the time of my visit to the Toronto city hall, the superintendent was there laying some matters before the city engineer. The system of accounts and bookkeeping of the company is subject to the approval of the city treasurer and the auditors appointed by the city.

I can testify from my own observation that under this system Toronto has a first-rate passenger railway system, penetrating every part of the city. I did not see any cars quite as good as some of the long double-truck cars which the Pittsburgh Railways Company is introducing, but I did not find any as poor as our cars with the ordinary four-wheel truck. All the Toronto cars have the four-wheel truck, but they seem to be equipped with more springs and certainly ride much more smoothly. Its more elaborate construction makes it higher than with our cars, and here the sideboards of the Toronto open cars have two steps instead of one.

It sounds really laughable, when compared with that $63,000,000 capitalization of the Pittsburgh street railways, to learn that the Toronto street railway company, operating over 88 miles of railway within the city limits, has a capital of only $6,000,000 and a bond issue of $3,000,000; and the company is paying regularly a 5 per cent dividend. It gives one an idea of how fortunes have been acquired in the manipulation of Pittsburgh street railway franchises, when it is learned that even the $6,000,000 stock issue of the Toronto street railway is regarded here as all water, and it is stated that the road was originally built and equipped from the proceeds of the bond issue. From our point of view, the city government of Toronto has been amazingly successful in retaining public values to public account while securing development of their utility; but the city authorities here, supported by public opinion, think they ought to be able to do better by operating the railway on municipal account, and they are looking forward to the expiration of the present franchise as the time to take over the street railway business as part of the public service. The franchise expires in 1921 and the city has the right to take over the property of the company at a price to be determined by arbitration if the parties cannot agree.

A Tale of Two Cities.

Remembering how street railway franchises have been jobbed by the Pittsburgh politicians, the reader may be curious how Toronto has been able to make such advantageous arrangements. Such are the organization and traditions of government here that public interests command the paramount consideration of public officials. Such a thing as unlimited grants of public property to private parties is unknown. Rights of use may be leased but not alienated. In 1891 the franchise of the horse railway expired; the city bought its property and fixed the terms upon which it would grant a franchise of 30 years for the operation of electric railway lines. The city owns the franchise but leases it to the company, which has nothing to do with street maintenance and repair, but lay its rails and run its cars in such streets as the city permits and directs. Such a thing as picking out a route and lobbying a franchise for it through councils Pittsburgh fashion is unknown here. There is no competition, no selling out of one company to another, but there is one company under obligation to lay rails and run cars wherever and as often as the city authorities may agree. The annual reports of the city engineer set forth what has been done in the street railway service, just as in other departments of public work. The Pittsburgh Strap-hangers' league will doubtless be interested in the following paragraph from the report for 1902:

"The company during the year put on a number of new cars and on most of the lines are now carrying out the time table submitted by me and approved by the city council on December 10, 1900. It is, however, probable that during the coming year this time table will have to be amended, as the traffic demands an increased service upon some of the routes."

Low Water Rates.

The consideration shown for the interests of the working classes in the street railway franchise lease is marked in all municipal arrangements. The water rates are scaled so that for a four-room house, a type extremely common here, the water rate is only $1 20 a year. The rate in Pittsburgh would be $5, with $1 additional for every sink or wash stand. For a four-room house with bath and water closet the Toronto rate is as low as $3 20 a year; in Pittsburgh the minimum rate for such a house is $9, with additional charges for every sink, pantry spigot, set wash stand or set wash tub. The Toronto charge for an eight-room house with six inmates, with bath, water closet and basin, is $5 20 a year; the minimum Pittsburgh charge in the same is $14, with extra charge for sinks, wash stands and wash tubs. The Toronto charges for an average small dwelling house with the usual accommodations are about a third charged in Pittsburgh for the contaminated water supply which gives the city the odious reputation of having the highest typhoid fever death rate in the civil-

In fact consideration for the interests of the poorer classes of citizens is carried here to a point detrimental to the general appearance of the city. The asphalt and stone-block pavements laid by the city are in much better condition than similar pavements in Pittsburgh, and a tar-macadam pavement that costs less than either and gives a smooth, durable surface is now being used to an increasing extent, but while the roadways are superior to those in Pittsburgh, there are parts of the city where there are old wooden pavements in vile condition and in the outlying parts of the town decaying wooden sidewalks abound. In the business section and in the finer residence section, roadway and sidewalk alike are smooth and solid, but I was surprised to find old wooden sidewalks along streets paved with asphalt, so that people walked on its hard smooth surface in preference to the sidewalks. Upon inquiry I learned that this was due to the fact that the owners of abutting property have by law great latitude of choice as regards street paving and hence the cedar block pavements and wooden sidewalks, lumber being the cheapest possible material in Canada. The city engineers has found a concrete suitable for sidewalks which can be had for 11 cents a square foot, with a five year guarantee, and he thinks that it will supersede plank walks. The city engineer has a method of holding down contractors to the lowest possible rates, which was an entire novelty to me.

The City Bids on Its Contracts.

His department makes a regular practice of putting in bids for all contracts, and if the department's own bid is the lowest it does the work itself. The report for 1902 mentions that the department bid was the lowest for 13 contracts which were carried by the department by day labor. The fullness of all city reports here make it easy to obtain exact information upon any matter. The city engineer's report is particularly admirable in its illustrative maps and diagrams. For instance one map shows exactly how every street in Toronto is paved, the different materials being indicated by different colors. Garbage collections, street sweeping, street repair work, bridge construction, etc., are indicated in detail as to times and quantities. Records of tests of mortar, cement, and other structural material give the reports of the department decided technical value. The contrast between the completeness and precision found here in all city records, and the woeful lack of it in Pittsburgh is startling. No reports for any of the important bureaus contained in our department of public safety have been published since 1898.

While the latitude of choice given to the people in the matter of sidewalks and pavements give a cheap and shabby look to the poorer residence district, the people find their compensation in the astonishingly low rents. Little frame cottages on these streets with plank sidewalks and wooden pavements, may be had as low as $7 a month.

A City of Low Rents.

Rents for houses of every class are, however, absurdly low from the Pittsburgh standpoint—as for instance, $16 a month for a solid brick house of eight rooms, with bath and furnace; $32.50 for an 11-room house, in beautiful order and all modern improvements, 30 feet front, in a fine residence district. The houses are built closely side by side and lack the lawns which make the residence section of Pittsburgh so beautiful, but the residence streets are adorned by rows of shade trees, and there are numerous parks. The people here seem to think a public park is a good place for a public building, and the stately buildings of Toronto university are in the principal park. There are numerous fine churches in Toronto, and some of the older ones have spacious grounds around them laid out in parks with beautiful shrubbery and flower beds, with walks and seats for the public. In going about I noticed a handsome group of buildings, the walls in many places almost covered with ivy, surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower beds, the whole presenting such a scene of beauty and elegance that I made sure it must be some vice-regal residence. It turned out to be the city general hospital. Love of flowers here is so great that in the heart of the business district, window flower boxes are frequently seen, giving a touch of color and beauty to the massive front of a bank or a big wholesale house. And I was really astonished to find the grounds around the City Hall laid out in smooth lawns and without a railing of any kind in sight and the grass was unworn and the aspect fresh and clean. The crowd of tobacco-spitting loungers one always finds about Pittsburgh public buildings is not to be found in Toronto. There is nothing doing in the public service in their line and so they keep away.

Municipal Ownership.

In addition to the city parks the municipality owns an island of 500 acres, on which there are parks and playgrounds for the people. The city carries on an extensive wholesale cattle market, it maintains wharves and derives considerable revenue from leases of wharf privileges, and is draining 1,300 acres of marsh land and preparing it for occupancy by manufacturing plants, leasing sites from the municipal government. And this varied municipal business is carried an absolutely without graft in any part of it. Political differences here turn on questions of policy and not upon administrative characteristics. There is a big row here just now over the lease of some city ground at a nominal rent for a church site in a suburban tract owned by the city. The lease is defended on the ground that the erection of the church will benefit the value of the surrounding property and enhance the rent roll from city holdings. The leading Baptist church has, however, protested on the ground that it is a piece of favoritism to the Angelican church. Tendencies toward the extension of municipal activity into lines of business now in private hands also provoke controversy, but I could not find any one who impugns the honesty of municipal methods. The newspaper men all assured me that everything is straight and square in the city business, and that there is no political graft here.

In my next letter I will attempt to describe the system of government, which produces such results.

HENRY JONES FORD.

PROF. J. B. CLARK,
Of Columbia University, Who Will Have Charge of the Editorial Exhibit at the St. Louis Fair.

NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRL IS HEIR TO $3,000,000

Aged Millionaire Left His Whole Fortune to the "Little Ray of Sunshine" That Gladdened His Last Years.

MANCHESTER, July 9.—There is an uncommonly pretty romance in connection with the legacy of nearly $3,000,000 which the nine-year-old daughter of a poor Manchester couple has inherited from John Port, a hard-headed, unromantic old manufacturer, who died the other day. Jane Lofts—or Port, as the child has now been renamed by her benefactor's wish—was no relation whatever to the man who finally enriched her. He was a lonely old fellow of 74 without a chick or child of his own to frolic with. Little Miss Lofts and he took a fancy to each other, became good friends, and at his death Port showed how dear his little playmate had become to him by making her his sole heir.

Port's story—up to the time when Janie comes into it—is the familiar one of the former poor boy become millionaire through his own efforts. He was born in a slum; at the age when most boys are in the nursery he was working from five in the morning until six at night in a Manchester factory. In the evening he studied as well as he could. He always intended to be rich. "I hate poverty," he burst out to his foreman one day. "I mean to be wealthy some time." So by the time he was 21, though he then was earning only $7.50 a week, he had enough money in the bank to buy a small shop. He located himself in the suburbs, to which people were just beginning to swarm, and he elected to make beadsteads his specialty. "Sell people necessaries, leave others to supply the luxuries," was the proverb he took for his guidance. Well, he made his triumph. He became a millionaire, and was reckoned among the richest men in Manchester. But long before Port's ambition was realized his wife had died, his former friends had got out of his ken, and, as for the rich man himself, he seemed to have become entirely absorbed in money-getting. He was seldom seen in public, and everybody supposed him incapable of forming new friendships, or of going in for anything like "fun."

They found out their mistake, however, when the Lofts with their little daughter, Janie, moved into the house next to the humble home which Port had elected to stick to in spite of his wealth. Almost before the little girl's parents realized it, she and her neighbor had struck up an extraordinary friendship. No doting grandfather ever proved more frolicsome than the stern old money-getter whenever his "little ray of sunshine," as he called her, could be persuaded to visit him.

Janie does not come into her complete legacy until she is 21, when it is calculated that her capital will have increased to about $3,750,000. She now, however, is to have $5,000 a year, which will be increased in 1905 to $10,000.

Meanwhile the little girl is by no means overwhelmed or even especially "set up" over the fact that she has suddenly become a great heiress. Perhaps she is too young to realize in the least what it means, but when it was carefully explained to her that from now on she would be practically able to gratify every wish, she flouted the idea of unlimited dresses and jewels.

"When you grow up," the little Miss Midas was asked, "would you like to be a fine lady and live in London and have carriages and horses and servants?"

"No, I am sure I should not," she said. "I should like to live in the country and grow flowers and vegetables. The flowers I could send to the hospitals, and the vegetables I could give to the poor. On hospital Sunday I sent such a beautiful basket of flowers, but I think the children liked better the basket of daisies I gathered for them myself. Don't you think all little children like daisies better than those big red and blue flowers you buy in the shops?"

However, Janie thinks she would like to go to the pantomime next Christmas, and she rather intends to have a bicycle.

The youngest professor in the world is decidedly Alberto Spalding, the little man of the age of 13 who was recently made professor of music at the Conservatorium in Bologna. At the solemn ceremony of installation the director of that institute called the boy professor "the little Paganini who in time would become a big, a very big one."

Under certain conditions California redwood is harder than steel.

Spring and autumn is the best time to lay turf.

PORTO RICO'S BISHOP DOING A GOOD WORK

Gen. Elliott Has Set the Convicts to Building Roads All Over the Island.

PATRIOTIC MUSIC STIRS ENTHUSIASM

American Sailors Not as Well Behaved as Italians and Germans. Exciting Raid.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, July 9—Bishop Blenck of the Catholic church in Porto Rico celebrated his third anniversary as bishop yesterday. He was appointed to this very important see with the consent of both church and state authorities, as being the right man in the right place. The bishop came here from New Orleans with a very good knowledge of the customs and language of the country and has from the first adopted the shovel hat, black cape and long cassock of the Spanish priests. His work has been a noble one and we can feel that the whole church has been elevated by his influence.

The most interesting topic of conversation today is the decision of the president of the United States regarding the public lands in dispute. The level strips east of town clear out to the fortress of San Geronimo have been reserved for the use of the army and navy. These amount to about 83 acres of good land especially adapted for residential purposes. The public buildings of the city remain under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities.

General Elliott, however, has not given up the fight and fully expects that the government at Washington will concede more land for the use of the people.

General Elliott, by the way, is the commissioner of the interior. In this capacity he is doing much good. He is causing to be built half a dozen new "Carreteras" or wagon roads, the work being done by gangs of convicts from the penitentiaries. The general does not believe in pampering thieves and murderers as you up north do. They are put out on the roads in camps, where they are carefully guarded by selected men from the insular police, who carry rifles and are instructed to shoot when any of their "employes" attempt to depart. Skillful road makers show them how to do the work scientifically and we are fast getting a system of roads smooth as billiard tables which intersect the very nooks and corners of the land. They are filled with broken stone, then rolled and so built that mud holes are impossible. A supervisor goes over his division every week and sends a gang of repairmen to the spots needing their care.

For automobiles the land of Porto Rico is ideal. The grades in the mountainous interior are difficult, but quite negotiable by any good 12 horse power car.

Applauded Star Spangled Banner.

The theater, after being closed since the departure of the Spanish troops three years ago, has been leased by a Mr. Liebes, who gave us quite a varied program last night. Concerted music of the best class, (including some by Spanish composers), was rendered by the combined bands of the Porto Rican regiment and insular police, 60 pieces. These performances were followed by club swinging and songs by American artists. The Star Spangled Banner was rendered amid great enthusiasm, every body in the house standing up with bowed head. Here, we seem more patriotic than we are at home.

The steamships for New York took today a large number of school teachers to their homes for the summer vacation. Most of them were young ladies, who for the most part are coming back in September. The examination of teachers and principals to determine the eligibility of the candidates to enjoy the rights conferred by a recent act of the legislature, authorizing the insular treasury to pay the traveling expenses to and from the United States of those who pass the examination, was closed yesterday.

There were 78 candidates examined, 19 of whom were finishing their examinations for superintendent of schools. This examination, included school law, pedagogy, school supervision, letter writing in English and Spanish and the speaking of both languages correctly.

There are 19 superintendents in the island. Some of these places are vacant and open to those Americans in the north who wish to try for them. The law requires that all candidates for the position of superintendent must hold a principal's certificate, and must have taught at least two years, one of which must have been in this island. However, the position of ordinary teacher with a salary of from $50 to $75 a month is not very difficult to secure, a fairly good knowledge of Spanish being necessary.

Not So Hot After All.

The weather is not at all excessively hot, as one in the north might think. The thermometer goes to between 85 and 92, but there is always a sea breeze and one feels refreshed by the regarderas or shower baths, which are in every house of the middle classes. The poor people content themselves with the water spigot in the patio, which has taken the place of the rain water cisterns, the latter having all been closed by the health officers in San Juan, as they were said to breed disease. The drinking water comes from a large reservoir four miles away, and the river water is pretty soft and very much better than that served up by the city fathers in Pittsburgh. Contagious diseases and typhoid are almost absent, thanks to the efficiency of the health authorities, most of them native Porto Ricans.

When I told a prominent physician here how murderous was the water in our city of Pittsburgh, he expressed horror and said that here such work would be enough to send a man to the penitentiary. Yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and as for sunstroke, we know not what it is.

Beer and rum are consumed here in fairly large quantities, but the drunken men seen, at least on the streets, are Americans, be it said with shame.

The bay generally contains two or three warships of different nations which drop silently in and anchor about a quarter of a mile off shore. The jackies generally get leave of absence early in the evening to come ashore and see the sights. It is a pretty sight to see the great white yawls manned by 15 or 20 white-clothed sailormen rowing rythmically over the blue waves, to the stone wharf where the many dulce (sweets) vendors clamor to sell their curious wares.

The Italian sailors of the Giovanni bausan (cruiser) were exceedingly well behaved. The Germans from the Panther took aboard (themselves) quite a little of the good beer procurable here, but deported themselves quietly. The American sailors, of which there are always a goodly number ashore, always make for a cafe where they proceed to fill up on a mixture of coffee, rum and beer. They go about in groups of four and five, dressed in white duck and little white hats. There is generally a fight before the evening is over and the khaki uniformed native police generally have their hands full.

A Sample of Rowdyism.

A few evenings ago, I saw a young American sailor sitting in the Polo Norte cafe snatch a $5 bill from the cashier's desk and break for the door, down the narrow street and out into the main plaza he went with a howling mob after him. He became entangled with a policeman who was waiting for him at the corner of the Calle de la Cruz and the two fell down struggling for the mastery. Reinforcements arrived and the young man was taken to prison. Usually the policemen draw the their 38-caliber revolvers and blaze away with refreshing sangfroid.

The police raided in San Juan yesterday a gambling den known as "La Fiera" (the wild beast), which has been running uninterruptedly for the last 40 years. The civil guard in Spanish times failed to gain an entrance, as the house is approached by tortuous underground passages and stands isolated in a large courtyard. The police, disguised as American soldiers, entered the [illegible] and were at the interior door, revolver in hand, before the bolts could be drawn. Corporal Cedeno fired a shot which was the signal for four more of the police to rush to the rescue. The inmates made a dash to escape through the windows and doors made for such emergency. Two of them got into a shoemaker's shop, next door, and began to work diligently at their newfound trade. They were arrested. Another got on top of a wardrobe. Still another got into a washstand and began to walk out of the nearest door. The captain of police promptly arrested the washstand, and its contents later. The culprits were arrayed before the justice of the peace, who fined each $25 or a term in the jail. The "wild beasts" were a very tame lot of animals indeed as they filed out of court.

The official statistics for the month of May show 1,583 legitimate and 1,244 illegitimate births. Fifteen persons between the age of 90 and 100 years died, while 38 reached the age between 80 and 90. Anemia killed 22 per cent; 136 died of tuberculosis. The number of marriages celebrated during the month was 634. Not a bad health showing for a tropical climate.

E. P. HODGES.

The Filipino Hopelessly Lazy.

(From "The Labor Question in the Philippines," by Edwin Maxey, in Gunton's Magazine.)

To this problem two solutions have been offered: (1) a resort to Chinese coolies labor; and, (2), the industrial education of the native Filipino.

The first of these is the method resorted to in Singapore and certain other European dependencies in the orient, and, from the purely commercial point of view, it no doubt has its advantages. Yet it seems to me a drastic solution, and one that can be justified, if at all, only by the most urgent necessity, and we are not convinced that such a necessity exists. Granted that the Filipino laborer is shiftless, unreliable and unenergetic, this is no exceptional or accidental condition of affairs, but it is the normal condition throughout the tropics. The incentive to industry is not native to these climes; whether or not it can be developed without denationalizing the inhabitants, is still an open question. It is cowardly to confess impotence at the beginning. The mere possibility of success is sufficient to warrant an honest, persistent effort, and until such an effort has been made, I should no more favor the turning of the industries of the Philippines over to Chinese coolies than I should those of Porto Rico or Florida. From the view of the exploiter, it matters not whether his labor is performed by a Filipino or a Chinese coolie, but from that of one having the welfare of the Philippine islands at heart, it does.

Some excitement has been caused at Venice by the apearance of a crack in two arches of the procuratie vecchie, on the Piazza of St. Mark's, erected 400 years ago.

YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD

PICKERING'S

10th and PENN

No Shop-Worn Goods. No Moth-Eaten Carpets. No Old Style Furniture.

1/4 OFF

New Goods. This Season Stock. Not the Kind You Get at Sheriff, Receiver, Bankrupt and Fire Sales, But New, Up-to-date Goods.

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

REFRIGERATORS, BABY CARRIAGES,

QUEENSWARE, ART GOODS, STOVES, Etc.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT.

This week we are having a SPECIAL SALE in "Velvet Carpets"--two grades, viz.:

1st Grade—Wilton Velvet, at $1.39 per yd. 2d Grade—Worsted Velvet, at 98c per yd.

As these goods have been selling everywhere all season for $1.25 and $1.75 respectively, at the above quotations they are genuine bargains--and if you should be in need of a serviceable and sightly carpet do not miss this sale, as the line of patterns is large and very choice. Remember--no extra charge for making, laying and lining.

Sale starts 9 o'clock Monday morning.

1/4 OFF SALES END SATURDAY NIGHT. - - NUF CED.

WE TRUST PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN AND PAY THE FREIGHT.

THE dull season has reached its height and the chronicles of society now consist mainly in the comings and goings of those who make up the social circles. Prominent among last week's few events were two weddings, each holding great interest for many Pittsburghers. The first was that of Miss Mary Findley Lyons of Hay street and Harry Benham Ruch, on Tuesday, the other that of Miss Laura Broadhead Rinehart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Rinehart of Center avenue and Dr. James K. Perrine. Many prominent people left the city last week, the majority of them to be away for the remainder of the summer. Among these were Major and Mrs. William Moorehead, their daughters, Mrs. Vermorcken and Miss Emily Moorehead, Mrs. James Wood Friend, Miss Rebekah Friend, Miss Elizabeth Friend and several others.

◈ ◈

Elwood Bates, Lee Gardner, Ralph Gardner and William Askin, of the Ascension Church choir, visited the Ralston vacation school on Tuesday and sang for the children at the school.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Mellon, of Edgewood gave a handsomely appointed dinner on Saturday last in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wade of Redlands, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Wade visited Pittsburgh when on their wedding trip seven years ago and are now revisiting old scenes and places. Mrs. W. F. Casey of Oakland terrace and Fifth avenue also entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wade. A dinner was given Mrs. Casey.

◈ ◈

Miss Clara Koch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Koch of Sewickley entertained a number of friends with a tally-ho party Tuesday evening. The drive was taken from the Koch home to Turkey Foot, where the party had intended to stop. These plans were abandoned on account of the rain.

◈ ◈

Kennywood park pavilion presented a gay scene on Tuesday night. The occasion was the Iroquois Club dance. The committee on arrangements included John F. Miller, John A. Staley, Jr., John Reilly, J. A. Vilsack, Albert P. Hill, Edward M. Heyl, Frank G. Conley, Paul M. Mueller, and Harry T. Frauenheim.

◈ ◈

Miss H. Elizabeth Cory of the Carnegie Library in Lawrenceville, has returned from a two months' trip abroad. Her time was spent in the British Isles. This news will be of interest to club women, as Miss Cory was for several years president of the Lawrenceville Women's club.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Watson of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, sail for Europe this week. They will leave New York Tuesday next, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. A month's time will be spent at Aix-les-Bains, Mr. Watson afterward devoting his time to business.

◈ ◈

Miss Agnes Reed of New Castle and Prof. S. H. Hadley of Sharon were wedded on Wednesday last at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Reed, in Grant street. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Gordon of the First Presbyterian church officiated at the ceremony at 8 o'clock. After a wedding supper, Prof. and Mrs. Hadley left for a trip on the lakes. They will be at home after September 1, in Sharon, where Prof. Hadley is superintendent of the schools.

◈ ◈

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss May Malone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. May Malone of Bedford avenue, and Frank Van Dusen, Jr., son of the chief assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. The wedding will be an event of the near future.

◈ ◈

Other Pittsburghers to join the ranks of European travelers are Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bailey of Aiken avenue their daughter, Miss Edith Bailey, and Mrs. Alfred E. Clarke, all of whom sail August 6 for Hamburg. Norway and Sweden will claim the greater part of their time abroad.

◈ ◈

Post-nuptial cards arrived in Pittsburgh last week announcing the marriage on July 1, of Miss Mary Lowrie Wilson of Mayaguex, Puerto Rico, and Lieut. Abram J. Miller, U. S. A. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, who is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Wilson, and a sister of the Rev. W. B. Wilson of the Pittsburgh presbytery. A sister of the bride, Miss Margaret Wilson, who is at present residing with the Rev. Dr. George W. Chalfant, of Pittsburgh, expects to visit her sister in a short time.

◈ ◈

Miss Anna Schwartz and Miss E. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, will spend the summer at the Hollidaysburg Female seminary. From Allegheny, Hollidaysburg will have Mrs. Lewis Peterson, Mrs. Mary Davis, Mrs. D. C. Stevenson, Miss Janet S. Stevenson, Dr. William B. Mowry, Mrs. W. B. Mowry, Robert Bruce Mowry.

◈ ◈

One of the pretty midsummer events on Tuesday last was the wedding of Miss Mary Findley Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Katherine McCauley Lyons, and Harry Benham Ruch. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Arthur Mink of the Emory Methodist Episcopal church. The ceremony took place at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride in Hays street, East End. Mrs. William E. Kier of Aspinwall was matron of honor. The bride, in a gown of white lace and wearing a long tulle veil, was given away by a brother, Joseph Lyons. Mrs. Kier was gowned in pink silk mull. Both she and the bride carried sweet peas. William J. Ruch, Jr., was best man and Louis W. Lyons and Charles W. Lyons acted as ushers.

The house decorations were exceedingly pretty, harmonizing richly with the furnishings of each room. The parlor was decked in white and green, begonias and ferns banking the mantel and large jars of gladiolius adding grace to the scene. The dining room was in roses and lilies of the valley. Palms were distributed in all the rooms, while in the hall delicate greenery was gracefully entwined about the staircase. The strains of the wedding marches were given forth by a stringed orchestra, concealed behind rush screens. After an eastern wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Ruch will be at home in Mathilda street.

◈ ◈

Mrs. E. E. Sanderson of South Negley avenue is at North East, Lake Erie, where she intends spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hollander have returned from their western wedding trip.

◈ ◈

Mr. George Bendle of Butler street has issued cards for the marriage of his daughter, Ada, to Mr. Augustus Cherry Peightel, on Wednesday evening, July 22, at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Bendle has been a school teacher in the Eighteenth ward for the past 15 years and Mr. Peightel is a well-known young draftsman, connected with the American Bridge Company. The prevailing colors will be green and white.

◈ ◈

Miss Maud Hunter of South Highland avenue, East End, is visiting relatives in Oakmont.

◈ ◈

Miss Julia Montgomery, sister to Mrs. James McCrea of Ellsworth avenue, is at Bedford Springs.

◈ ◈

Mrs. Harry G. Weberle was hostess at a fancy work party last week. Mrs. Wilson F. Douglas of Erie was the guest of honor.

◈ ◈

Mrs. E. E. Sanderson of South Negley avenue is at North East, on Lake Erie.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hollander of the East End have returned from their wedding trip, taken through the east.

◈ ◈

Post-nuptial announcement was made during the past week of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Utley Brown and Frederick Ernest Pierce of Hartford, Conn. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Plummer Brown of North Euclid avenue. The wedding, taking place quietly last week in the new Grace Reformed church, in Forbes street, was officiated at by the Rev. John Prugh, D. D. Mrs. Pierce is well known in journalistic circles of the city, as is also her husband. The young couple have gone on an eastern wedding trip.

◈ ◈

Miss Annie Smart and Herman Suter, both of the East End, were married Tuesday evening in the First New Jerusalem church, Allegheny. The attendants were Miss Emma Smart and F. Leon Suter. Mr. and Mrs. Suter will be at home in Wilkinsburg on their return from a trip to Chautauqua and other northern points.

◈ ◈

Maj. and Mrs. William J. Moorhead of St. James place sailed yesterday on the steamer Patricia. They were accompanied by their daughters, Mrs. Vermorcken and Miss Emily Moorehead. After a time spent in slow travel on Italian lakes the Moorehead party will return by way of the Mediterranean.

◈ ◈

Mrs. Henry Byram of Penn avenue joins her sisters, Mrs. C. C. Hussry and Miss Byram, in the Adirondacks, where their camp, Mt. Bisby, is located, about August 21. Miss Ethel Byram will remain at home for a time, having yet made no other plans for the summer.

◈ ◈

Several social affairs took place in Oakmont last week. One of the most delightful of these was Mrs. William Drill's entertainment at cards on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Alice Cooper, a sister of Dr. William H. Cooper, was honor guest. About 30 guests were in attendance at Mrs. Drill's party and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Harry Rowand, Miss Margaret Tiers, Mrs. S. Dale Clarke and Miss Pleasaunce Baker.

◈ ◈

Mrs. Walter C. Mellor of Edgewood is among the number of Pittsburghers leaving this week. Mrs. Mellor will be the guest of her cousins, Miss Lillian Rinehart and Miss Emily Rinehart, at Fishers island, on the Connecticut coast. Master Charles Chauncey Mellor will go with his mother.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Remsen V. Messler of Morewood avenue are among the latest recruits from the city. Mr. and Mrs. Messler started west last evening, intending to spend several months in western travel. Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco are included in their plans and on the return trip many points of interest along the Canadian Pacific will be visited.

◈ ◈

Mrs. R. J. Davison of "Oakwold," Coraopolis, gave a handsomely appointed reception on Wednesday of last week. The guest of honor was her sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Cooper, a recent bride. Those assisting Mrs. Davison were Mrs. Howard Zacharias, Miss Julia Davison and Miss Sue Wallace of Pittsburgh, Miss Sarah Ferree and Miss Burns of Coraopolis. The hostess and her honor guest received informally in the drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with white roses. In the library red was used and the dining room was done in pink.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bromley entertained at luncheon last week on board their yacht, Lesbie, at the Inlet, Atlantic City. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Steck, Mrs. Henry C. Swenk, Mrs. John H. Bromley, Mrs. Robert Cregar, Miss Edna Steck and Miss Helen Steck, John Morrison, David Bradley, John Stafford, Jr., and Capt. John R. Wilson. After the luncheon the ladies were taken to the horse show in Mr. Steck's touring car. Mr. and Mrs. Steck are stopping at the Seaside, in Atlantic City.

◈ ◈

Mrs. James Wood Friend and her daughters, Miss Rebekah and Miss Elizabeth Friend, left the city Thursday of last week. They joined Mr. Friend, who had preceded them by a couple of weeks at the Frontenac, in Round island. In the early fall Mr. Friend's daughters will tour Europe in company of their brother, Charles Wood Friend.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reineman of Bidwell street, with their daughter, Miss Florence Reineman, will depart tomorrow for Muskoka Lake. They will spend the summer at Beaumaris, returning to Pittsburgh in September.

◈ ◈

Dr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beatty are guests at Atlantic City.

◈ ◈

Mrs. E. M. Stewart and Miss Mary Louise Stewart of Fifth avenue are also in Atlantic City.

◈ ◈

Miss Clara Rosenbach of Allegheny sailed yesterday for Europe. She will remain abroad until October.

◈ ◈

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutton of Greenfield avenue, Greenfield, were among last week's brides. Miss Clara Sutton and S. E. Leopold were married at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at the home of the bride. At 2 o'clock Miss Sadie R. Sutton and Joseph F. Jelley became one. The Rev. G. E. Shelbred of the Greenfield Presbyterian church performed both ceremonies. Miss Clara Sutton was unattended, but the bride of the afternoon had as her maid of honor, Miss Ida Niele, and Mr. Jelly's best man was his brother, Charles Jelley. Both young couples left after the ceremonies for short wedding trips, Mr. and Mrs. Jelley going to West Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold to Ohio.

◈ ◈

The Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, is in Cottage City, Mass. He joined Mrs. Dorchester and his two daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Elizabeth Dorchester, last week, they having preceded him by a few days.

◈ ◈

Announcement was made last week of the engagement of Miss Emma Elsie Flaccus, daughter of Mrs. Edward Flaccus, to Robert Paterson, of Allegheny. They will be wedded in August.

◈ ◈

The second week since the opening of the summer playgrounds has passed. Last week at three Allegheny schools the bells rang to announce the fact that the little ones near the Irwin avenue, the Sherman avenue and the Eighth ward schools would have a place where they might play to their heart's content.

The enrollment at the Irwin avenue school was 150 and at the Sherman avenue school 200, and new names are being added every day. The Eighth ward grounds are in charge of a committee from the Woman's club of Ben Avon. At the Irwin avenue school, Mrs. John M. Coleberry is chairman and Miss Edith Dehrhorst, Miss Della Whiston and Mrs. Charles Boggs the other members of the committee.

The exercises at each school began with the usual march and songs and ended in the games always new to children. Unfortunately some of the equipment had not arrived in time for the opening, but the children looked forward to its coming more eagerly than before. William Gregg, who did excellent work at the Fifth ward school last year, has been engaged to instruct the class in basketry at the Irwin school.

◈ ◈

Mrs. A. F. Rafferty of the Hotel Schenley is with a party of friends touring Canada.

◈ ◈

The Rev. S. Edward Young, Mrs. Young and their children arrived in Beaumaris from Pittsburgh last week.

◈ ◈

News of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth P. Burt, formerly of the East End, and John W. Beacom of the American Sewer Pipe Co., East Liverpool, came as a surprise to their many friends in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. Belle Vankirk, Millvale, on Saturday evening, July 11, the Rev. ...Campbell officiating. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. M. B. Burt, who was for many years connected with the Washington school, Seventeenth ward. Mr. Beacom is a son of the Rev. Beacom, once pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Beacom will take up their residence at Liverpool where they will shortly be at home to their friends.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kirk, Miss Kirk and Miss Marjorie Ayres will be guests at the Marlborough House, Atlantic City, for several weeks.

◈ ◈

The announcement was made last week of the marriage of Miss Ione Madge Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Adams, and John W. Gasaway. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride in Finance street, East End, the Rev. M. E. McCulloch, of the Hamilton avenue United Presbyterian church, officiating. Only a few friends were in attendance. Mr. Gasaway and his bride will make their home in Homewood upon their return from a wedding journey.

◈ ◈

A very pretty luncheon was given last week by Mrs. David Lindsay Gillespie at her home in North Highland avenue. Covers were laid for eighteen, the guests including relatives and very intimate friends. Pink was the color used in the decorative scheme, the centerpiece being of pink carnations and ferns.

◈ ◈

Members of the Yankanuck club have now completed preparations for their annual outing to Yankanuck Island, Canada. This island is one of the most picturesque in the Georgian bay district, and a most delightful time is anticipated by all who will join the party. The list includes the officers, the Hon. William H. Graham, president; William A. Dinker, treasurer, and Talbott C. Graham, secretary; the committee composed of W. S. Brown, Charles W. Gerwig and Ralph Overholt, and the following members Edward V. Babcock, Frederick Raymond Babcock, E. R. Dowler, Thomas Ward, Robert M. Holland, Edwin R. Kopp, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Guy P. McCandless, Stephen Stone, Col. W. T. Lindsay, Clyde Overholt and William T. Graham. A number of these men will be accompanied by their families.

A special train bearing this congenial party will leave the city, Wednesday evening, August 5.

They will remain in Canada about three weeks, spending their time in fishing and boating. On the island is the Yankanuck club house, which the members have built in the two years of the club's existence, also an annex of four rooms. There will shortly be another addition to the buildings. Stephen Stone has under construction a beautiful summer home. A large room occupies the entire first floor of the clubhouse. At one end of it is a very large fireplace, giving to the apartment a most cozy appearance. The second floor is given to the married men and their families, while the other members occupy the third floor.

◈ ◈

Mrs. P. Christian of California avenue Avalon, left last week for Atlantic City. She was accompanied by Mrs. Charles A. Grassel, Jr., and son, Warner.

◈ ◈

Miss Bessie Howe leaves shortly for the east.

◈ ◈

Miss Mary Dorothea Oliver and Dr. Alexander C. Blair will be wedded in October. Miss Oliver is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Oliver.

◈ ◈

Miss Buffington, sister to Judge Buffington, is chaperone for a party of young girls who have just sailed for Europe. The party includes Miss Sara Hillman, Miss Nelson, Miss Margaretta Wood and Miss Francis.

◈ ◈

Mrs. James B. Oliver of Shields gave a chicken and waffle supper Tuesday evening.

◈ ◈

Invitations will reach Pittsburgh shortly for the nuptials of Miss Katherine Hemmick and Perry Johnston on September 2. The bride is a Washington girl who has visited in Pittsburgh several times, and Mr. Johnston is of Washington also. The ceremony will be performed in the Catholic church of Port Hope, Canada.

◈ ◈

Mrs. Scott Verner of Oakmont, gave a handsome Norwegian reception and card party Friday morning. The game, which was six-hand euchre, was played under booths of red, white and blue bunting erected on the lawn. The prizes were Norwegian peasant work and went to Mrs. William S. Sims of the East End, Mrs. C. C. Lee and Mrs. Orlando Metcalf. Refreshments in Norwegian style were served on the card tables by maids dressed in the national costume of Norway. The score cards were dainty hand-painted affairs bearing the Norwegian flag.

◈ ◈

During the past week Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wade of Redlands, Cal., have been honor guests at several social affairs. Among those who entertained for them were Mrs. W. F. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McElroy, and Mrs. Henderson.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark entertained informally Thursday evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Horman, Miss Maud Horman, Miss Margaret Horman, Miss Alberta Horman, Miss Emma Maxwell, Mrs. Reese, Miss Lilian Blackstock, Miss Bessie Maier, Miss Lulu Melchensky, Mrs. Henry Deidrich and Miss Carrie Deidrich, and Messrs. Otterman, Wisdon, Nichols, Steele, McCormick, McKinney and Turner.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lake of Sewickley, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emma Lake and Hugh Witmore of Jackson, Mich. The wedding will take place in El Paso, Tex.

◈ ◈

The Hezlep family, dating back to 1776, held a reunion Thursday at Kennywood park. No invitations had been issued, but all knowing themselves to be connected with the family were requested to attend. During the day an interesting meeting was held, races were run and other sports indulged in.

◈ ◈

Cards were received in the city recently, announcing the marriage on July 1 of Miss Mary Lowrie Wilson and Lieut. Abram J. Miller, U. S. A. The wedding took place in Mayaguex, Porto Rico, and the bridal couple is now at home in the army barracks in San Juan. The bride is a sister of the Rev. W. B. Wilson of Pittsburgh.

◈ ◈

Mrs. F. J. Wexel of Wightman street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Wexel, and Alfred J. Diebold of the East End.

◈ ◈

Among other recent announcements is that of Miss Edna Fage Ford of Toledo and William Windun Knight. Miss Ford is the daughter of Edward Ford, formerly of Pittsburgh and a granddaughter of the late Capt. J. B. Ford. Her engagement will interest a host of friends in Pittsburgh.

◈ ◈

Contributions of flowers were received last week by the flower committee for the summer playgrounds from the following persons: Mrs. Alexander Peacock, Mrs. W. E. Lincoln, Mrs. E. U. Utley, Mrs. A. G. Campbell, Mrs. D. M. Clemson, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. J. M. Gusky, Mrs. William Carr, Mrs. Walker Cheff and Mrs. Enoch Raugh.

◈ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. William Nimick Murray left Friday evening for an eastern tour in their new touring car.

◈ ◈

Miss Charlotte Holmes of Marchand street is home after a visit to friends in Ohio.

Continued on Next Page.

MRS. G. S. COLEMAN.

She Was a Pretty Girl of Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, Recently Married to a Wealthy Gentleman of Harrisburg, Pa.

MRS. R. H. BRUSH.

A Detroit Beauty Who Is a Reigning Belle of Newport.

A Woman's Toilet

Is the most important function of her existence, and she is wise who selects with care these Toilet requisites, prepared in the most careful manner, which are invaluable aids in the DEVELOPMENT, PRESERVATION and RESTORATION OF BEAUTY.

My HYGIENIC CREAM SOAP, unequaled for its cleansing qualities, is healing and soothing and leaves the skin smooth and fresh. Price 75c box, 3 cakes.

DERMATONE removes freckles, tan and irritation; renders the skin firm and free from sallowness. Price $1.00.

My CREAMS and SKIN FOODS are the finest ever offered, feeding the tissues upon which true beauty depends. $1.00.

My HAIR TONIC invigorates the scalp and hair, giving a beautiful texture. $1.00.

My FACE POWDERS have that delicate texture and qualities which are essential. 35 cents.

These, with many others of my own make, are designed to meet the requirements of the most fastidious. Ask your dealer to procure them for you (accept no other), or call at my parlors. Treatment of scalp and hair.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, MOLES, WARTS, removed by electricity without pain or scar guaranteed. Consultation free. Send for book, 4c by mail.

MME. DE ARMA, Dermatologist,

No. 223 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

Tel. 3545 Grant.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of fifty-four years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'GOURAUD'S CREAM' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Grand Autumn Tour

INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE

Yellowstone National Park

AND A TRIP THROUGH THE

Pacific Northwest, California & Arizona

A Week in Wonderland, and Visits to the Chief Cities of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, the Puget Sound Country, Mount Shasta, Sacramento Valley, San Francisco, San Rafael, Mount Tamalpais, The Yosemite Valley and Big Trees, San Jose, Mount Hamilton, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Diego, Coronado Beach, Riverside, Redlands, and Eastward over the lines of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, with a visit to the GRAND CANON OF THE COLORADO RIVER IN ARIZONA.

Leaving Pittsburg Wednesday, August 12.

Total Cost From Pittsburg Back to Pittsburg, Covering All Expenses, $510 Send for Information.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

513 Farmers Bank Bldg, Pittsburg Pa.

MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

The Leader

SILBERBERG, ATHA & ADLER 242 FIFTH AVE.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

Girls' Wash Dresses, made of Plain White Sheer Lawn and Fancy Madras, Percale and Pique, all elaborately trimmed and exquisitely made; sizes 4 to 14; worth up to $3.00; your choice Monday, 98c, 68c, 49c and ... 17c

MILL END SALE

OUR NEW INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Infants' Soft Sole Kid Shoes, the 25c kind. Mill End price ... 9c

Infants' Bonnets, various styles, worth up to 50c ... 19c

Infants' Embroidered Cloaks, the regular $1.50 kind ... 98c

MILL END SALE

5,000 cakes of Armour's highly scented Soaps, also large quantity of popular brands Soap, bought by us at considerably less than market value. Soap usually sold up to 25c cake, tomorrow special per box of 3 cakes for ... 12c

THIS SALE EXEMPLIFIES THE POWER OF CASH BUYING IN A DULL SEASON

The Eloquence of Economy—the knowledge of Money-Saving—the appreciation based on confidence in the wonderful bargains offered during this Mill End Sale has made this a record breaker. THE SHOPPING PUBLIC IS WISE—IS CRITICAL and demands value for value in the disbursement of its capital. THE LEADER HAS PROVEN THAT MONEY GOES FARTHEST AT THIS STORE. The notable Special Mill End Bargains for Monday and Tuesday must appeal to the money-wise. READ EACH ITEM CAREFULLY, AND COMPARE WITH OTHERS.

600 Men's and Women's Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel rods, paragon frame, elegant selection of fancy handles, in natural wood, sterling silver and ivory. The assortment is so great it's impossible to describe them, up to $2.50—Mill End Price Monday ... $1.22

WONDERS FROM THE SUIT, WAIST AND SKIRT SECTION

Shirt Waist Suits—20 styles to select from. Every one late models of up-to-date styles, correct shapes and choice desirable materials, reduced from $4.50. Mill End price ... $2.95

Shirtwaist Suits — Linens, lawns, pongee and figured cottons in the most artistic fashioning of trimmings, hemstitching, lace and embroidery paneling on skirts, worth up to $8.50. Mill End price ... $4.98

Fine Wash Suits—Mercerized batiste and soft silken textures of various kinds in plain and printed colored and white effects, the finest of choice wash suits, worth up to $12.00. Mill End price ... $7.48

Wool Dress and Walking Skirts — Mill End lots from several large manufacturers. Fine all-wool skirts, all late, fashionable models and popular styles. We have never yet had such a good lot to offer. There are all kinds of skirts, in black, blue, white mohair, colored fancy mixtures, checks, stripes and plain colors, tan, brown, blue, grey, black. Hundreds to select from. Some only one and two of a kind. A rare bargain. Mostly skirts worth $5.50 and $7.00. Mill End price ... $2.95

Silk Waists. Another new lot of plain black and white India Silk Waists, plaited back and front and fine tuck, hemstitched, full sleeves, cuffs and stock collars, Mill End Sale price ... $1.98

Colored Fancy Waists, in street and evening shades; pink, blue, Nile, yellow, helio; fine lace insertion trimmd and plaitd crepe and soft silks; worth up to $10, Mill End Sale price ... $2.44

UNDERMUSLINS

50 dozen Muslin Petticoats; lace embroidery, hemstitched and daintily trimmed with insertion on deep flounce and drop ruffle. Mill End prices $2.50, $1.98, $1.48, 98c, 48c and ... 29c

Muslin Drawers: Umbrella shape, artistically trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched — cambric and long cloth. Mill End prices, 49c, 39c, 24c and ... 19c

LACE CURTAINS

LOT 1.

500 pairs of white Nottingham Lace Curtains in a good variety of patterns; while they last, Mill End Sale price, a pair ... 25c

LOT 2.

300 pairs of white Nottingham Lace Curtains in scroll and center patterns; worth if perfect up to $2 a pair; Mill End Sale Price, per pair, 98c, 79c and ... 59c

NOTIONS

Clark's O. N. T. Thread ... 3½c

Hand Scrub Brushes, 2c

Nickel Safety Pins ... 1c

8-inch Dressing Combs ... 7c

Hump Hooks and Eyes, 4 dozen ... 5c

Ironing Wax, with handle ... 1c

PORTIERES

50 pairs heavy Tapestry Portieres in Oriental and Two-toned colors, fringed top and bottom; Mill End Price ... $1.89

SPECIAL

Japanese Cups and Saucers; Ovide shape, very thin and dainty; elaborately decorated; worth 35c. Mill End price ... 15c

SPECIAL

Flow blue English Porcelain Dinner and Breakfast Plates, 20c and 25c values ... 8c

SPECIAL

Large lot of fine Stationery, 24 sheets writing paper and 24 envelopes; miscellaneous lot worth up to 25c. Mill End price ... 10c

MILL ENDS IN BARGAIN BASEMENT

2,000 yards black and colored Organdy Lawn, 32 to 40 inches wide; worth up to 12½c a yard, Mill End Sale Price ... 5c

85 pieces fancy colored Domestic Dimity, while they last, Mill End Sale Price, yard ... 4c

40-inch wide White Lawn, in polka dot or figures, sheer quality, Mill End Sale Price ... 6¾c

36-in. wide mill remnants of standard Percale dark colors, Mill End Sale Price, yard ... 5c

100 pieces fine sheer fancy colored Batiste, all new choice styles, Mill End Sale Price ... 7c

1,500 yards mill remnants of Checked Apron Gingham, while they last, Mill End Sale Price ... 4c

50 pieces Almeda striped and solid colored Zephyr; worth up to 10c a yard, Mill End Sale Price ... 6¼c

32-inch wide fine sheer India Linon; also fine striped Dimity; worth up to 12½c, Mill End Sale Price ... 7c

40 pieces white ground Mercerized Vesting, with small fancy colored figures; worth 25c a yard, Mill End Sale Price ... 15c

75 pieces fancy colored striped Grass Linen Suiting; also handsome floral or striped Organdies; worth regular up to 35c a yard, Mill End Sale Price ... 19c

1,000 yard short lengths black Mercerized Sateen; worth up to 25c, while they last, Mill End Sale Price 15c, 12½c and ... 7c

300 dozen bleached and unbleached Pillow Cases, made of good quality muslin; size 45x36 inches, Mill End Sale Price, each ... 10c

50 pieces solid color Silk Warp Mousseline de Sole, good variety of colors, including black and white, Mill End Sale Price ... 19c

200 large size fringed or hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns; worth up to $1.50, Mill End Sale Price ... 98c

MILL END SPECIALS

(Basement.)

5,000 Ladies' Untrimmed Straw Hats, every possible style imaginable; all colors; just the thing for your summer outing, your choice Monday, while they last ... 7c

15,000 French Flowers, all clean and desirable, your choice tomorrow ... 1c

MILL END SPECIAL

(Basement.)

800 Men's and Boys' fine Straw Hats, in rough and smooth straws; hats sold everywhere up to $1.50; all clean and desirable shapes, your choice Monday, while they last, at ... 25c

MILL END SALE OF LINENS

80 pieces 18-inch wide bleached twilled Roller Toweling; the 6c kind, Mill End Sale Price ... 3¾c

Hemmed Huck Towels, good quality; also unbleached Turkish Towels, Mill End Sale Price, each ... 4c

All Linen bleached Napkins, small size, while 75 dozen last, per dozen ... 94c

All linen Fringed Dresser Scarfs, size 18x54 and 18x72, some with open work; worth up to 39c, Mill End Sale Price, each 24c and ... 19c

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY ECONOMY

500 dozen Women's Swiss ribbed gauze Egyptian Cotton Vests, wide lace trimmed, low neck and armholes; worth 15c, Our Mill End Sale Price for Bargain Monday 4 for 25c, or, each ... 7c

200 dozen Women's Mercerized Silk Vests, low neck and sleeveless, silk tape neck and armholes; regular price 25c, Our Mill End Sale Price for Bargain Monday, while they last ... 12½c

500 dozen Women's white gauze Balbriggan Vests, made with high neck and short sleeves, in sizes 28 to 44; regular price 50c, Our Mill End Sale Price for Bargain Monday ... 24c

500 dozen Children's white gauze Balbriggan Vests and Pants; vests have short or long sleeves and pants are knee length with glove fitting knee or wide lace trimmed umbrella style; regular price 25c and 39c, our Mill End Sale Price for Bargain Monday ... 12½c

500 dozen Women's fast black lace lisle Hosiery, the run of the mill; some being slightly imperfect; regular price for them if they were perfect would be 18c, Our Mill End Sale price for Bargain Monday, while they last, 4 pairs for 25c, or, per pair ... 7c

300 dozen Children's double ribbed Cotton Hosiery, in sizes 5½ to 10; made with double knee, heel and toe; guaranteed fast black; regular price 18c, Our Mill End Sale Price for Bargain Monday, 3 pairs for 25c, or, per pair ... 9c

TOILET SOAPS

Armour's Fine Art Soap, cake ... 8c

Armoureite Toilet Soap, cake ... 8c

Violette Toilet Soap, box 3 cakes for ... 12c

Transparent Glycerine Soap, cake ... 4c

Pure Elderberry Soap, cake ... 4c

Witch Hazel Soap, cake ... 4c

VEILING

We are showing all the newest conceits in Mesh Veilings brought out this season, these goods are positively the greatest values shown in this city; values up to 49c, Mill End Price ... 15c

Embroideries

300 loom ends of fine Embroideries and insertions, some slightly mussed and soiled from handling. They include some of the daintiest needlework imported to this country; worth up to 12c, Mill End Price ... 3½c

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in white, fancy and mourning borders, ¼ and 1-inch hems; worth up to 15c; Mill End Price ... 4c

LACES

1000 pieces Cluny Laces in Edgings and Inserting—white and natural shades in all widths; laces worth up to 42c; Mill End Price, per yard, 15c, 10c and ... 5c

1,500 yards Point de Paris in the very latest patterns; just the thing for summer dress linings, arranged in sets to match, ranging from 2 to 6 inches wide; 25c value, Mill End Price, 10c and ... 5c

Another lot of English Torchon Laces, in all the wanted styles, 1½ to 3 inches wide, Mill End Price ... 3½c

SPECIAL.

Large lot of Ladies' Belts, all kinds, colors and sizes; belts worth up to 50c, Mill End Price, each ... 19c

SPECIAL.

Special lot of Summer Corsets, all sizes, per pair ... 18c

SPECIAL.

Men's fancy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; 39c kind Mill End Price, each ... 17c

THE VANDERBILTS ARE RECONCILED

Brilliant Entertainments to Celebrate the Family Reunion at Newport Promised.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH COMING TO AMERICA

She Is Expected in Newport by the Middle of August—The Swell Resort Losing Favor With the Smart Set—Distinguished Ones Are Leaving.

NEW YORK, July 18.—We all are hoping that there is truth in the report that the Vanderbilt family is reunited. The love story of Cornelius and Grace Wilson was one of the most interesting topics of gossip a few years ago, and while it cannot be said that popular opinion was divided—most people saying that the young man was quite right to stick to the girl—it caused differences in the Vanderbilt family which had serious and far-reaching effects. Cornelius and Grace got married. That settled the matter so far as the outcome of the romance was concerned between the two young people. But there were other consequences, the most important of which was the virtual disinheriting of the young man by his father.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, senior, was not a hard man, as the term generally is understood. He was a loving and indulgent father, and his friends could always count on him when there was need of his assistance in reason. Probably young Cornelius did not think his father would proceed to such an extreme as to take away from him his birthright and bestow it on a younger brother, and certainly Grace never expected such a catastrophe. But it happened, and when the elder Cornelius had been in his grave a few weeks the natural consequence of Alfred G. Vanderbilt being declared the head of the family, with Cornelius shut off with a pittance in money, followed, in threats of legal procedings, and all the other unpleasantnesses which follow the endeavor of a rich man to make his displeasure felt beyond the grave.

The Family Feud.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, of course, sided with her dead husband. I do not know that she was so bitterly opposed to her son marrying Grace Wilson as was her husband, but she regarded whatever he might do as necessarily right, and when the controversy waxed warm after his demise, Mrs. Vanderbilt drew herself up and asserted her position as the feminine head of the Vanderbilt family. That was the rub. Mrs. Cornelius, Jr., as the wife of the eldest son, and not accepting the provisions of her father-in-law's last will and testament, so far as it displaced Cornelius from his position as his father's successor in importance, determined that she should take precedence of her mother-in-law, and insisted on calling herself "Mrs." Vanderbilt, without including the "Cornelius," to show that she was only the wife of a younger son, as declared by the will.

It is said that when Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt return from Europe they will go at once to Newport, as the guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the "Breakers," where the reconciliation will be a series of brilliant entertainments. Whether it will be acknowledged openly that the functions will have anything to do with the closing of the breach between the mother and her son and daughter-in-law is doubtful. People do not like to admit that there has been any strained situation in family matters, especially publicly, and the reunion may be taken altogether as a matter of course, and as if there never had been a breach.

It is reported that Alfred G. has had a great deal to do with bringing the separated elements of the family together. The young man is a good-natured boy. He did not care to take Cornelius's place at first, having a healthy dislike to pretending that he was something that he was not. But the commands of his father from the grave had weight with him, and perhaps he was advised by living relatives that he had no right to disobey the injunctions of the will. Besides, there was so much money involved, and it is not easy to throw millions of dollars about from one to the other without inconveniencing a lot of people in an ever-widening circle until forty-second cousins even may think they have a grievance. So Alfred accepted the situation as it was, giving a few millions to Cornelius in course of time, when it was safe to play golf with the fortune, and just in time to prevent complicated law-suits which would have dragged through the courts perhaps for generations, injuring everyone but the lawyers. The possibility of the Vanderbilts being a reunited clan again is received with much pleasure by Newport at large, for it will mean jolly entertainments which otherwise would be out of the question.

At the Breakers.

There will be another important Vanderbilt at the "Breakers" soon—perhaps next week. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are on their way to this country now, and will go direct to Newport. Then Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt (I mean the elder) will throw open her great house, and there will be much breaking of bread and airing of sheets for her guests. It is not the intention of W. K. to buy a place at Newport. He does not want it. He has places enough about the world, and his bride has a few of her own. The couple will go to the Rutherfurd homestead for a short visit, I suppose, and there will be a great gathering of the relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt before they return to Europe. It is understood that Mrs. Vanderbilt is bringing over her twin daughters, and that her sons will be with her when she is in Newport. This will be a flying trip, but it will be lively while it lasts. What with the home-coming of the Cornelius Vanderbilts, and their finding their uncle and new aunt at Newport, there cannot fail to be joyous moments for those wearing the gilded name of Vanderbilt.

By the way, we expect to see the duchess of Marlborough on this side about the end of next month. She is coming to visit her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and may not see her father. It is so embarrassing, you know, to find one's parents each married to somebody else. It might not be so bad if Consuelo had not become imbued with British notions to such an extent. There are views about divorced persons in England that are not altogether understood in America, and this was even more marked in the reign of Victoria. It is remembered that she never would receive divorced women at her court if there were the slightest reason to suppose that the separation had been due to any action of hers, no matter how comparatively innocent it might have been. The duchess of Marlborough knew the late queen and perhaps today she would prefer to have her father and mother each with the other. But then, you know, it is not for children to criticise their parents, and if the old folks are happy, what's the odds?

Newport is Full.

Newport is about as full of summer people as it can be. There are few absentees, of any importance, and they will be there before long. Mrs. Astor, and Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are missed, but they are on their way. The latter are already in this country, and Mrs. Astor has been preparing to make her annual run across the Atlantic, after shedding the beneficence of her presence upon Paris and London in due course. It is useless to talk about another queen of society while Mrs. Astor lives. It is true that the names of younger matrons are brought up now and then, and it is thought for the time being that there may be another leader. But as soon as the stately old lady comes from Europe, and flashes the Astor diamonds in the faces of the presumptuous ones who intimate that she should abdicate, they are all down on their knees to pay homage to the monarch. Mrs. Astor will soon be at Newport, and then her beautiful home, "Beechwood," will be the center of things, as usual.

The countess of Minto and her daughter, Lady Eileen Elliott, left Newport on Thursday. There was a dinner given to them on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, at which a large party said farewell. The Mintos left Newport on their private car, Victoria, and ran up to New York. Thence they went to White Plains, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at Ophir Farm. They will leave that hospitable homestead probably on Monday, and journey to Ottawa, to rejoin the governor-general at Riseau Hall. The countess says she has had a pleasant week of it, and she is enthusiastic over the beauty of Newport.

Newport Losing Caste.

Well, Newport is a nice place for a summer sojourn, but it seems to be losing favor with the smart set. Whether or not it is the fact that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave Newport after this summer, except for short visits, it is a fact that there is much dissatisfaction with the tradesmen there. They have shown a disposition to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, it is asserted. Far be it from me to find any resemblance between the socially elect and geese, but the simile would not permit of any deviation, and I had to say "goose." However, it is well known that many of the important families which live in Newport in the summer have been in the habit of buying household supplies in New York, to escape the rapacity of Newport butchers, grocers, florists, and other dealers in necessaries of fashionable life. It is not hard to get things sent from the metropolis, and the custom of buying supplies in Manhattan has been growing steadily.

Now it is said that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is thinking about leaving Newport. She, like Mrs. Fish, doubts whether it is convenient to live there, and is said to be thinking seriously of selling her place, "Rosecliff," and moving away. She does not like the way tradesmen make her pay for things she needs, and another objection attributed to her is that she feels that the most exclusive people no longer are in control of Newport affairs. I do not vouch for the truth of this rumor about Mrs. Oelrichs, but surely if she and Mrs. Fish both desert the colony, there will be others following them, and the character of Newport society may change materially in the course of time. But it will not be for years, if I know anything about it. Where is there another place within easy reach of New York which could be so well attuned to the harmonies of swelldom in the summer time?

PHOEBE SNOW.

OLIVE JENNINGS COX.
Contesting for the New York Prize for the Prettiest Type of New York Girl.

Additional Society Events

Continued from Preceeding Page.

A wedding of unusual interest taking place Thursday last was that of Miss Laura Broadhead Rinehart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Rinehart of Center avenue, and Dr. James K. M. Perrine. The Rev. Thomas J. Leak, pastor of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church, performed the ceremony at the home of the bride at 8:30 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, and the bridal party was composed of Miss Annie Rinehart Lazear, Miss Edith Bailey as maids, Dr. Alexander C. Blair best; Dr. Edward R. Gregg and Dr. John C. Calhoun ushers, and Miss Sara Nease and Master Samuel Nease as ribbon bearers. The bride wore a handsome princess gown of white crepe with berthe and panels of duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with a prince of Wales plume, and her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Lazear, the honor maid, was gowned in white peau de sole and carried an armful of American Beauty roses. Embroidered mouselline was worn by Miss Bailey, who carried a shower of pink sweet peas, the bride's flowers having been a combination of the two maids', roses and peas in white.

The parlor, where the ceremony took place, was tastefully decorated with gladiolia and palms. The mantel was banked with the same and on the chandeliers were small pink roses and asparagus. The doorways were also decked in asparagus. Palms, ferns and other tropical plants aided in the decorative scheme in the library. On the bride's table in the dining room was placed an exquisite centerpiece of white roses and tulle, while bows of the tulle were seen scattered over the board. Suspended from the ceiling over the chandeliers hung streamers of tulle with bunches of sweet peas. The guests were seated on the enclosed verandas during the wedding supper, small tables having been placed there. Dr. and Mrs. Perrine left after the supper for points east, where they will be for the next few weeks.

◆ ◆

S. W. Vandersaal will sail on the 25th on the Bluecher. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Vandersaal and daughter Carolyn and by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson of South Highland avenue. They will go direct to London, then to Paris, after which they will visit Holland and Belgium, the Rhine country and Berlin, Switzerland and Italy. They will return about November 1, sailing from Naples.

◆ ◆

The Ladies' Aid society of the Knoxville Methodist Protestant church held a fair in Zara street, Friday and Saturday evenings.

The committees in charge of the departments of the fair included Perry Tygard, Mrs. Harry Troth, Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mrs. T. B. Evans, Mrs. James Undercoffer, Miss Mary Undercoffer, Miss Kate Cunningham, Mrs. Frank Troth, Mrs. J. W. Zirckel, Mrs. Jacob Cooley, Mrs. J. Larimer, Mrs. Robert Barret, Mrs. Roth, William Gardner, J. M. Stuart, Miss Vaze Cready, Mrs. Charles Moye, Miss Grace Cready, Mrs. Rhoda Undercoffer, Miss Edith Gardner, Miss Minta Drake, Miss Lulu Cunningham, J. Eugene Bradshaw. The home bakery was in charge of Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mrs. T. E. Renton, Mrs. J. F. Dunkin, Mrs. E. B. Cameron, Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Mrs. J. C. Vates, Mrs. Rupert, Mrs. Knabb, Mrs. Henry Watkins, Mrs. Jacob Neiplin, Mrs. Andrew Conklin and Mrs. Rossmiter. The following ladies took care of the common sense table: Mrs. A. L. Davies, Mrs. George Jarrett, Mrs. John Waltgaman, Mrs. John Stager, Miss Annie Reed, Mrs. William Rosser, Mrs. George Shraeder, Miss Daisy Smith and Miss Hester Jarret.

◆ ◆

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Cummings of Center avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Pearl Cummings, and George Clarke Kelty of Pittsburgh, the wedding to take place in the near future.

◆ ◆

Several box parties were given at Duquesne garden last week. On Thursday evening Mrs. W. F. French of Swissvale was hostess to a party of six school girls. Mrs. R. Sanderson also chaperoned a number of girls. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Temple of Shady avenue entertained a few friends on Friday and W. C. McCurdy had a box engaged for the same evening.

◆ ◆

Mrs. Marion Bryce and Miss Janet Bryce of Pittsburgh sailed for Europe on Friday. Miss Nellie Krouss and Miss Laura Kennedy also left on the same boat, the Dominion liner, the Mayflower.

◆ ◆

Miss Grace Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, formerly of this city, and I. C. Munden were married at Leechburg Tuesday, July 14. The Rev. J. N. Munden of McKeesport performed the ceremony in the presence of about 50 guests, immediate friends and relatives. There were no attendants and the bridal couple left immediately after the ceremony for a short trip to northern points. Upon their return they will be at home in Rippey street, East End. The bridegroom was a member of the Tenth regiment during its service in the Philippines.

◆ ◆

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kier of Creighton their daughter, Miss Clara A. Kier, became the wife of J. B. Nicholas of Pittsburgh on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends, and the bridal couple left on an eastern trip, after which they will return to Creighton.

◆ ◆

The Rev. C. L. Thurgood, pastor of the Central Christian church, and Mrs. Thurgood are home after a year spent in Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Thurgood left Australia in May after a visit to Mr. Thurgood's father, the Rev. W. C. Thurgood of the Lyon Street Church of Christ in Melbourne. A formal reception was given in honor of the returned pastor and his wife by the members of the church on Friday, the affair taking place in the parlors of the church.

◆ ◆

W. Whitney Hubner returned last week from a short southern trip. Mr. Hubner will spend the remainder of the summer at Chautauqua.

◆ ◆

The Tonquin club, composed of young people of the East End, Crafton and Wilkinsburg, will give a dance Thursday, July 30, at the Oakwood park pavilion. This dance will be the last of the season and unique souvenirs will be presented to each guest. The committee includes W. E. Brinker, G. W. Glassburn, C. M. Hartford, H. F. Linenbring, G. F. Martin, W. J. Powell, George T. Sulzner, C. W. Stoup, H. C. Taylor and L. A. Watson.

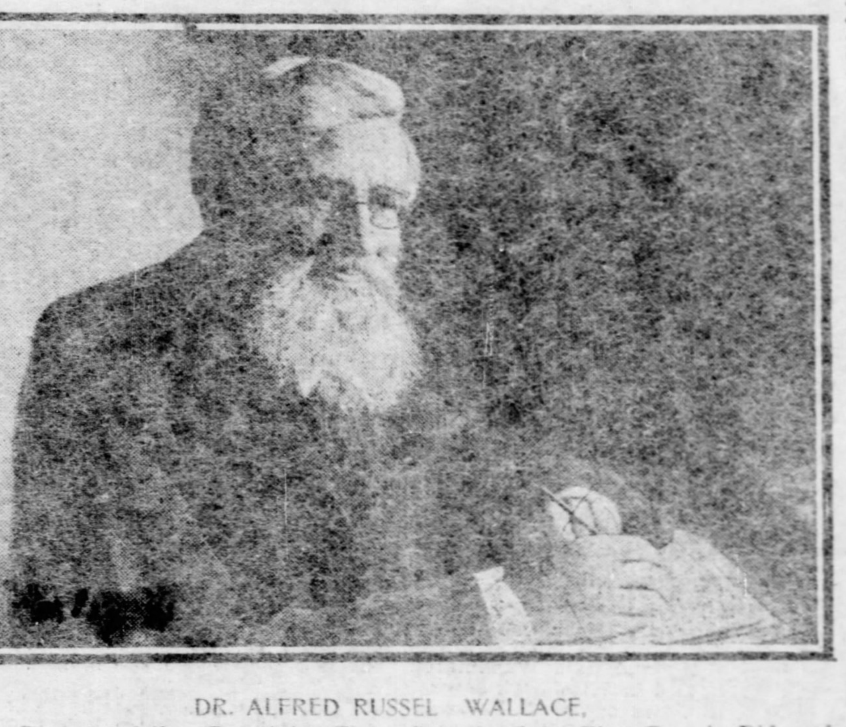
◆ ◆

Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Fundenberg are in Atlantic City.

◆ ◆

Mr. and Mrs. J. Susman and daughter Leah of Millvale avenue, Shadyside, leave Tuesday night for Atlantic City, New York, and Philadelphia.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE AND HIS NEW THEORY



DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.
Who Discovered the "Darwinian Theory" at the Same Time Darwin Did, and is Now Out with Another Theory Almost as Startling.

LONDON, July 11.—Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace had already celebrated his 80th birthday last January when he put forth a new idea that surprised the scientific world almost as greatly as the tremendous theory of natural selection—the Darwinian theory—which Dr. Wallace and Charles Darwin discovered independently of each other almost half a century ago.

The famous old scientist's new theory is that the earth is exactly at the center of the universe, and that the whole scheme of creation was evidently planned for the purpose of producing man. Some of the old theologians have always maintained this, but Dr. Wallace arrived at the idea quite independently of theology. When his first announcement of his discovery was made a few months ago, scientists in all quarters of the globe arose forthwith and smote him, hip and thigh. They said it was all nonsense, just as they had said it was madness to suppose man had descended from monkeys—which was the popular way of describing the doctrine put forth by Dr. Wallace and Darwin, and now almost universally accepted.

But Dr. Wallace sticks to his guns, and in a letter just received from him, he writes that he has not only been able to meet every argument that has been brought against him, but that he has found many new proofs of the truth of his discovery, which he will be ready to lay before the world in a month or two.

If the new doctrine should prove sound, it will throw a great flood of light on some of the dark problems of creation, and will probably be ranked in importance with the law of gravitation and the law of the survival of the fittest.

Dr. Wallace was living in one of the remote Moluccas Islands in 1858 and suffering from a violent attack of fever when the idea of the law of natural selection burst upon him. Fever or no fever, he could not rest until he had worked it out and put it upon paper. He sent it off to his friend Darwin to ask him what he thought of it, little dreaming that his letter would be a thunderbolt to Darwin. The latter had worked out the same doctrine some years before and had shown it to Lyell, who told him to publish it at once, as some one else would hit on the same idea. But Darwin refused to lay his idea before the world until he could gather a vast quantity of facts to support it. When he got Wallace's letter he wrote to Lyell: "Your words have come true with a vengeance—that I should be forestalled. * * * I never saw a more striking coincidence; if Wallace had had my MSS. sketch, written out in 1842, he could not have made a better short abstract! Even his terms now stand as heads of my chapters. * * * So all my originality, whatever it may amount to, will be smashed, though my book, if it will ever have any value, will not be deteriorated; as all the labor consists in the application of the theory."

Darwin was a gentleman if ever there was one and he wanted to publish Dr. Wallace's letter—a proceeding which would have deprived Darwin of most of the credit for the great discovery, and doubtless would have caused the "Darwinian theory" to be known today as the "Wallace theory." Lyell and others, however, pointed out to him that he had made the discovery first, and that his own abstract of the doctrine should be given to the world side by side with that of Dr. Wallace.

Darwin's generosity was appreciated to the full by Dr. Wallace and the two were strong friends as long as Darwin lived.

Dr. Wallace, who is now at the age of 80 setting forth on one of the greatest scientific battles of his life, has always been a tremendous worker. He began to earn a living at the age of 25 as a land surveyor, but soon turned his attention to natural history, setting forth to the Amazon on a scientific expedition, and going later to the Malay archipelago, where he was when he hit upon Darwin's great idea. He lectured in America 17 years ago and has written many books that take high rank in scientific research.

The Keen Senses of Indians.

Mr. Stewart Edward White, who wrote "The Blazed Trail," in writing about the Woods Indians in the Outlook, tells the following and other stories to show the keenness of their senses:

"In journeying down the Kapuskasing river, our Indians—who had come from the woods to guide us—always saw game long before we did. They would never point it out to us. The bow of the canoe would swing silently in its direction, there to rest motionless until we indicated that we had seen something.

"'Where it is, Peter?' I would whisper.

"But Peter always remained contemptuously silent.

"One evening we paddled directly into the eye of the setting sun across a shallow little lake filled with hardly sunken boulders. There was no current, and no breath of wind to stir the water into betraying riffles. But invariably those Indians twisted the canoe into a new course 10 feet before we reached one of the obstructions, whose existence our dazzled vision could not attest until they were actually below us. They saw those rocks through the shimmer of the surface glare.

"Another time I discovered a small black animal lying flat on a point of shale. Its head was concealed behind a boulder, and it was so far away that I was inclined to congratulate myself on having differentiated it from the shadow.

"'What it is, Peter?' I asked.

"Peter hardly glanced at it.

"'Ninny-moosh' (dog), he replied.

"Now, we were 100 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Post and two weeks north of any other settlement. Saving a horse, a dog would be about the last thing to occur to one in guessing at the identity of any strange animals. This looked like a little black blotch, without form. Yet Peter knew it. It was a dog, lost from some Indian hunting party, and mightily glad to see us.

"The sense of smell, too, is developed to an extent positively uncanny to us who have needed it so little. Your Woods Indian is always sniffing, always testing the impressions of other senses by his olfactories. Instances numerous and varied might be cited, but probably one will do as well as a dozen. It once became desirable to kill a caribou in country where the animals are not at all abundant. Tawabinisay volunteered to take Jim within shot of one. Jim describes their hunt as the most wonderful bit of stalking he had ever seen. The Indian followed the animal's tracks as easily as you or I could have followed them over snow. He did this rapidly and certainly. Every once in a while he would get down on all fours and snuff inquiringly at the crushed herbage. Always on rising to his feet he would give the result of his investigations.

"'Ah-teek (caribou) one hour.'
And later, 'Ah-teek half hour.'
Or again, 'Ah-teek quarter hour.'
And finally, 'Ah-teek over the next hill.'
And it was so.

Considerate Cannibals.

The account of M. Thomann's mission from the Ivory Coast to the French Soudan is continued in the Bulletin du Comite (and translated in West Africa) with interesting details of the villages he passed through on his way.

At Bologue the natives carried no arms, but a large wooden fork, between the prongs of which they rested their heads as they contemplated their visitors. The chief informed Thomann that the cause of the total absence of pathways, to which he called attention, was that they dreaded the advances of their enemies, for each tribe makes continual war upon its neighbors, and no member of the tribe left the village for any distance alone.

The chief, Drolle, accompanied Thomann a part of the way, and en route kept calling aloud in all directions that he had always remained neutral, a precaution which appeared unnecessary, for en route not a single living soul was met to appreciate the fore-thought of the guide "chief."

When Thomann arrived at the village of Guin he found the inhabitants much more warlike than those of Bologue. He learned, among other things, that his hosts were man-eaters, but the intimation was supplemented by the information that they did not treat travelers so, only enemies killed in war, or their own who die of disease. Their cannibalism is of a merciful order, for they never kill a victim in view of the spit, and such captives as they keep they employ on the fields, and do not maltreat.

Thomann recounts a touching formality in respect to dead relations. The family of the dead offer the corpse to another family as a delicacy, and expect that similar consideration will be extended to them in the event of like toothsome morsels becoming available in the recipient's family. Thomann is careful to say that he had not the opportunity to confirm any one of the foregoing statements with his own eyes.

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Conducted by SAM F. LUTY.

OPERATORS MAKE GREAT GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP

Annual Convention of Commercial Telegraphers Will Open in New York Today.

The first annual convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will open at the Hotel Bartholdi, in New York, this morning. If the proceedings are made public, it is declared, the reports will show a more rapid gain in membership than any other organization in the history of the trades union movement.

This union is the third organization of commercial telegraphers, they having united in 1883, and again in 1893. Many of them were members of the A. R. U. in 1895, but of all this seems to be the most successful. Since 1898 the railroad telegraphers had been urging organization among those employed in commercial business, which includes all telegraphing outside of railroad work, but with poor success until a year ago. At that time bitter rivalry on the part of the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers, under the guidance of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the International Union, headed by I. J. McDonald, of Chicago, as president, sprung up, and it seemed to lend life to the movement. When both organizations applied to the American Federation of Labor for a national charter their membership was in fair shape. At the meeting when their claims were heard, arbitration was agreed upon, with Pittsburgh selected for the place of the first meeting to consolidate. Owing to the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers repudiating the action of its representative, the Pittsburgh meeting failed of its purpose other than to embrace the unattached locals of the American Federation of Labor, secure several International Union of Commercial Telegraphers lodges, and a charter from the federation under the title of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers, with Percy Thomas, of New York, as president.

Energetic effort finally brought both organizations together on March 16, at Washington, D. C., where differences were adjusted and the two bodies consolidated under the name of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, with Percy Thomas and I. J. McDonald as associate presidents; Wilbur Eastlake, grand secretary and treasurer, and A. C. Douglas editor of the Journal, together with M. J. Reidy, of Boston, and W. F. Craig, Jr., of Pittsburgh, as advisory council to conduct affairs of the union until the first convention, which opens today. It is expected 250 delegates will attend, representing 20,000 members. Pittsburgh Lodge No. 6 will be represented by Chancellor W. F. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer W. J. Davis and G. E. Secour as delegate.

Previous to the rivalry between the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers and International Union of Commercial Travelers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in Pittsburgh, who were also eligible to membership in the Commercial Union, including S. J. Konenkamp, C. F. Grove and C. J. Hagan, private wire operators; W. C. Cooper, of the Postal, and M. D. Ullery, member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, had taken active steps to organize a lodge in this city, resulting in Pittsburgh having the third local in the country, and after holding charters in all three organizations, is now known as Lodge No. 6, with some 300 members. On account of Pittsburgh telegraphers having been at the head of all former attempts to organize, it was here 27 men were discharged for affiliating with the union.

A member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in speaking of the trouble that resulted from these dismissals, said: "Skillful management and conservative action on the part of local leaders brought the union through with flying colors, and with the Pittsburgh lodge among the foremost in the organization. The telegraphers, as a whole being of a high order of intelligence, and occupying a formidable position in the labor world, their union may be expected to exert considerable influence in a very short time. Wages at present are considered insufficient by many manipulators of the key and all cities report a scarcity of men, but higher salaries will bring a plentiful supply, as there are easily five telegraphers for every position in the country.

"The Order of Railroad Telegraphers will find a very powerful ally in the new union, and the C. T. U. will benefit by the friendship of the older union, inasmuch as the greater portion of the business originates along the railroads, where the railroad operator sends and receives messages with no compensation whatever from the commercial companies. Hence, in case of trouble, he would feel rather inclined to his fellow telegrapher more than to the thankless job of handling commercial business. Inasmuch as their interests are identical, it is thought by many that the final outcome will be one organization, but for the present it is deemed advisable to maintain separate unions.

"At the convention during the week, laws governing the body will be adopted, the manner of handling grievances will be discussed, and in all probability a protective clause will be enacted, but it is hardly expected that a wage scale will be asked for, although the bonus system and overtime may receive consideration. Bonus work, means the payment of one cent a message for all over 300 sent and received a day and in all probability does more to create dishonesty in calculating a day's work than anything in the service, oftentimes amounting to 50 or 60 cents in a day, therefore condemned by many telegraphers and officials alike. The overtime question is more difficult on account of so many ready to work 16 hours a day in order to make a few extra dollars a week, and especially the large number of private wire men who 'hog' overtime at night—a practice very general, but naturally harmful on account of the close confinement, nervous strain, worry and rapid pace set by first-class men. Many claim that the practice of 'hogging' unfits the men from giving satisfactory service, hence may soon be a thing of the past."

There are not many operators in the Pittsburgh district who are as familiar with the changes in the conditions of telegraphers as J. A. Wilson, the oldest man in the district in point of continuous service. He has been employed as an operator for 35 years, is a good one and has experience, but his salary today is less than it was a few years ago. In speaking of the purpose of the union and giving some personal reminiscences Mr. Wilson said:

"The organization of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America is not to fight the telegraph corporations, or with a view of a strike, but to help each other as brothers and in a peaceful way to show our 'big brothers' that we are not getting our share of the prosperity that we read about. It is not in our pay envelopes we get it, but in increased rent and cost of living, and our boys have to work to make up the difference between actual earnings and what should be our share. In 1876 I got $75 a month, and now, 47 years old and with a family, it is only $60. In my 35 years' work as a telegraph operator accuracy and working in the interests of my employers has been my aim. I first learned telegraphy at Monongahela City, and on the building of the railroad, the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, in 1872, I was the first railroad telegraph operator there. I worked five years for the Carnegie Steel Company, but my career was not as successful as a number of men with whom I worked. Andrew Carnegie and I are brothers in the Old-Time Telegraphers' and Historical association. For years our association has talked pensions for old and incapacitated telegraphers and Mr. Carnegie promised a liberal contribution, but it has only been talked so far. Being a member of the association means a free yearly trip to the cities in which the annual conventions are held. I have visited in the past five years Omaha, Boston, St. Paul, Montreal and Salt Lake City. This year's meeting will be held in September at Milwaukee. The association of old men is purely social and a three days' reunion when all are on a common level, ending with a speech-making banquet."

Organization of the restaurant employes and bartenders of Sharpsburg and Etna is being perfected. President John F. Mullen of the local union has spent some time there and says a charter will soon be issued.

AN EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE EMPLOYERS

It Will be Used to Sustain An Organization and to Resist Organized Labor.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers was recently held in Indianapolis. The committee met by direction of the New Orleans convention of last March, which called for a new constitution that would include as members of the association employers other than manufacturers. Under the constitution favored by the committee, the name of the organization will be the National Association of Manufacturers and Employers. Its purposes will be to maintain all the present purposes of the manufacturers' association, and in addition to offer all employers an organization with which they may affiliate. It plans a federation of the employers of the country to resist organized labor through its federated organizations. An emergency fund of $1,500,000 is provided for to be used for active resistance to the advances of organized labor and to sustain the organization. The fund is proposed to be raised largely by membership fees.

It is also a part of the scheme that state associations of employers be organized, to be subsidiary to the national organization, and the state organizations to have affiliated with them organizations in various cities. It is proposed to hold at Chicago a convention of employers from all parts of the country for the completion of the plan. Meantime the new constitution is to come before the executive committee at its September meeting. If then approved, it is said that President Parry will submit it to a vote by mail.

The National Metal Trades association, another organization of employers, has perfected a plan for issuing certificates of recommendation to employes who have been faithful to the association and its members. To become eligible to receive such a certificate the applicant is required to show that he has worked 60 days during labor trouble for a member of the association. Then, upon recommendation of the employer the certificate is issued, but not until the secretary of the association has made the necessary inquiries to verify the correctness of the claims presented on the application blank. While this is a new feature with the association, the arrangement is retroactive and applies to men who have worked through any former strikes. The certificate is contained in a leather bound passbook of pocket size, and bears the signature of the president and secretary of the association. On accepting employment the holder of the certificate deposits it with his employer, receiving it again on the termination of such employment.

OPPOSED TO THE NEW LAW.

Miners' Leaders File Protests Against the Quail Age Limit Bill.

Miners in the bituminous regions of the state are strongly opposed to the Quail bill, passed by the last legislature, raising the age limit of boys in and about the mines from 14 to 16 years. They claim it works a hardship to the people in the region and are flooding the state department of mines with letters and petitions asking that the act be not enforced.

There is a question as to whether the act really applies to the bituminous regions, and until this is settled by the courts James E. Roderick, chief of the department of mines, has instructed the inspectors in both the anthracite and bituminous regions to enforce the law. Among the protests received by the department is one from President Patrick Dolan and other officials of the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburgh district, who are opposed to the law "because of its unfairness in making the age of boys to be employed in the mines at 16 instead of 14 years, as before."

"Knowing as we do," adds the protest, "that if this act is to be enforced it will be injurious to many families in the mining districts, we would ask that officials keep hands off for the present, so that we can take the matter up with the proper authorities, as we believe a grave mistake has been made in amending such law without first consulting the officials of the bituminous districts, who were not aware that such a bill had been introduced."

TO INSURE IRONWORKERS.

Plan of Amalgamated Association to Become Effective October 1.

At the coming meeting of the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers the subject of the establishment of a benefit fund will be considered. It was decided at the Columbus convention last April that the association should form an insurance department. The plan outlined at that time included a per capita taxation of 40 cents annually for each member. In the event of death the relatives or heirs of the member will receive the sum of $100 from the association. Some members are strongly in favor of increasing the assessment rate and thereby enlarging the insurance. The matter will be settled by the board, which is composed of the national officers and the three trustees. It is contemplated to make the insurance plan effective from October 1 next.

Another important subject to be considered by the committee will be the adoption of plans for carrying out a more vigorous campaign among the unorganized mills. It is said that the work of forming new lodges has been going on actively of late, six having been organized within the last few weeks, adding nearly 1,000 new members to the association, and it is the intention of the officers to prosecute this work with still greater vigor in the future.

A REMARKABLE CONTRACT.

Terms Under Which Striking Titusville Boilermakers May Return.

Some of the boilermakers employed by the Titusville Iron Company at Titusville, who have been on strike for over two weeks, have agreed to accept the terms of the company. Before being given employment each man is required to sign an application prepared by the concern which reads as follows:

The Titusville Iron Company, whose capital is constantly at risk in the prosecution of its business, reserves to itself the right to select such persons as its employes who, in its estimation, will be best adapted to assist in the positions for which they are selected. It further reserves the right, at any time, to dispense with the services of such as, for any reason, are not desirable or necessary employes. The company has no desire, and makes no attempt, to control its employes in their connection with religious, political or other organizations, and it is hereby faithfully agreed on the part of the undersigned that, if hired, he will not, while in its employ, in any manner attempt to induce the company, or any of its employes, to be governed or affected by the principles of any religious, political or other association, if such principles would have any effect upon the business of the company.

A Big Tonnage.

Official reports show that during June there passed through Davis Island dam 735,814 tons, or 18,382,850 bushel of coal. To tow this to down river ports required 228 towboats, 413 coal boats, 5,126 barges and 186 flats. In addition to coal the river freight for the month included 13,200 tons of iron and steel, 1,600 tons of sand and 2,777 tons of miscellaneous freight.

MINERS' ORGANIZATION IN FLOURISHING SHAPE

The convention of the coal miners of the Pittsburgh district held during the week was the largest special session in the history of the organization, and was evidence of the prosperous condition of the district. While it was voted to reject the bequest of the late Karl Reuber of property in Boston street on which to erect a labor temple, the project to put up a suitable building for the coal miners was not abandoned. The matter will go back to the local unions and a vote will be taken on a proposition to erect a building in a more central part of the city. At the annual convention in January the report of Secretary William Dodds showed a membership of less than 10,000. The last reports put the estimated membership at about 21,000. The quarterly audit which has just been concluded shows a balance in the treasury of $5,657 51. This does not include $4,708 30 collected and unpaid under the national assessment. The expenditure for the quarter ending June 1 were $5,927 89, and the receipts $10,424 72.

Making Iron in a Penitentiary.

Gen. L. M. Openheimer, chairman of the penitentiary board of the state of Texas, by whose permission experiments in iron making have recently been in progress at the Rusk penitentiary, states that the iron properties at Birmingham, Tex., have been purchased by Pittsburgh capitalists, and that the work of developing will soon be started. The experiments made at the penitentiary are said to have been very satisfactory and encouraged capitalists to invest in the Texas property.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS

The plant of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company at Monessen is closed for repairs and will not be started until August 17.

Pittsburgh members of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union will affiliate with the Iron City council and will march in the Labor day parade as part of that body.

At a meeting of the Master Builders' association a committee was appointed to secure subscriptions for stock of a company organized to build an exchange to cost about $100,000.

With the termination of the boiler makers' strike in Pittsburgh one of the new furnaces for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company will be started and rushed to completion, adding a daily capacity of 500 tons to the Eliza group of this company.

Vice President M. O'Sullivan of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International alliance has gone to Kansas City to attend a meeting of the executive board. The object of the meeting is to consider a proposition to establish a defense fund of $100,000.

The McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, which has been doing a large amount of structural work for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad in McKees Rocks, has completed its contract and begun the removal of the equipment. About 1,000 structural workers were employed on the contract.

James McMahon, president of the Blast Furnace Workers' union, is arranging for the national convention of the organization, to be held in Youngstown, O., some time between September 1 and October 1. It is said that some important matters will come up for discussion at the coming meeting.

It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation will convert the sheet mill which was erected by the Sharon Steel Company at Sharon, Pa., but never operated, into a tin plate mill. This, with the existing tin plate mills at Sharon, would make the largest works of its kind in the world, having an aggregate of 40 hot mills.

The Davis Car Wheel Company has been organized at Moundsville, W. Va., with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are C. L. Sanford, Bellaire; A. J. List, J. M. Birch, M. L. Ott and G. A. Laughlin of Wheeling, W. Va., and others. It is understood that the company will erect a large plant at Moundsville for the manufacture of car wheels.

The Carnegie Steel Company will erect five additional open-hearth furnaces of 50 tons capacity each at the South Sharon works, South Sharon, which will give this plant a complement of 17 50-ton furnaces. The two new blast furnaces under erection at South Sharon are getting along toward completion, and it is the expectation to have them in operation some time this fall.

Directory of Labor Organizations

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE WESTERN PENN'A

Meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. President W. T. Hamilton; vice president, E. A. Maginn; recording and corresponding secretary, John J. Toole; financial secretary, E. W. Hambleton; treasurer, George Miller; trustees, Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Arnfeld hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. J. A. Keeler, president; George Hess, vice president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; H. J. Carey, financial secretary; J. M. Fink, treasurer; R. J. L. Black, reading clerk; Robert Schroder, sergeant-at-arms; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

Meets on the first Friday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, T. H. Dolan; vice president, T. C. Neeson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McAfee, No. 17 Woodland avenue, Allegheny; T. A. Means, T. C. Neeson and R. Lewis, trustees. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

International Typographical Union.

Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at No. 238 Fourth avenue. Headquarters, room 53 Shannon building, No. 326 Fourth avenue. Secretary-treasurer, James B. Culley.

German Typographia No. 16—Meets last Tuesday of each month at Moorhead hall. Secretary, Herman Lattien, No. 130 Merrimac street.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Local Union No. 9—Meets first Wednesday of each month at German Beneficial Union hall. Secretary, Thomas A. Means, No. 7312 Kelly street.

Local Union No. 64—Meets fourth Saturday of each month at Moorhead hall. Secretary-treasurer, F. G. Yentsch, No. 2 Paul street.

Local Union No. 31—(Feeders)—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. President, John Miller; secretary, Thomas C. Neeson.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America.

Local Union No. 56—Meets second Monday of each month at German Beneficial hall, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. Secretary, W. A. McCullough, No. 37 Chestnut street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

HEADQUARTERS—Building Trades Council hall, 225 Fourth avenue. H. W. Legleitner, president; Edward F. Welch, secretary. Meets every Saturday night. The council embraces most of the organizations in the building trades. The hours of labor in all building trades are eight hours a day. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Headquarters, No. 416 Wood street. Meets every Friday evening. Frank E. Smith, business agent; Edward B. Wolf, secretary and assistant business agent; William E. Bryson and T. B. McDonald, assistant business agents. The district is composed of 18 local unions, as follows:

No. 6—Meets every Monday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Edward B. Wolf, secretary, No. 1123 Sheffield street, Allegheny.

No. 72—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Al Firth, secretary, No. 20 Greely street.

No. 84—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Joseph Beck, secretary, No. 1210 Gorman street.

No. 100—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 912 Federal street, Allegheny. Bert Baker, secretary, No. 15 Laurel street, Allegheny.

No. 291—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Dupont building, Homestead. J. H. Bossert, secretary, Hays Park, Pa.

No. 282 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 416 Wood street. William N. Ake, secretary.

No. 417—McKeesport. L. F. Haverstroth, secretary, No. 617 Strawberry avenue, McKeesport.

No. 457—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Third and Main streets, Carnegie. J. C. McKown, secretary, Box 31.

No. 458—Meets every Tuesday evening at Russell hall, Braddock. E. F. Boller, secretary, No. 843 Talbot avenue.

No. 462—Meets every Monday evening at Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Charles Schindl, secretary, No. 1621 Ross street, Wilkinsburg.

No. 923 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday at Smith's hall, No. 6004 Center avenue. J. Ludwig, secretary, No. 6433 Winslow street.

No. 531—Meets every Tuesday evening at Vilsack building, East End. William Bryson, secretary, No. 327 Cedar street.

No. 608—Meets every Wednesday at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. C. M. Dehart, secretary, McKees Rocks.

No. 647—Meets every Thursday at Broadway and Beaver streets, Sewickley. L. R. Bingman, secretary, Sewickley, Pa.

No. 699—Meets every Monday evening at Faultz hotel, Mt. Oliver. M. F. Smith, secretary, No. 2022 Jane street.

No. 765—Meets every Monday evening at McKelvey's hall, Main street, Sharpsburg. W. T. Yerkins, secretary, No. 4 Katherine street, Etna.

No. 860—Meets every Wednesday evening at Turtle Creek. A. B. Lewis, secretary.

No. 910—Meets at Coraopolis every Tuesday. E. S. Dickson, secretary, Coraopolis, Pa.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 27—Office, No. 225 Fourth avenue. Meets every Tuesday evening at Buildings Trades Council hall. Edward Welsh, president; L. Lawler, secretary, and James J. McKee, business agent.

Local Union No. 218—Office No. 112 Fourth avenue. Examining board and board of directors meet every Thursday. Local meets every Monday evening at Old City hall. William Condon, president; George Hayward, secretary; E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Building Marble Polishers and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 1—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. A. J. Seiler, secretary and business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 4—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 302 Grant street. Thomas Williams, president; Howard Brown, corresponding secretary.

Local Union No. 26—(Tile layers' helpers)—Meets every Monday at Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. H. J. McDermott, president; J. M. Donaldson, secretary; G. Schraffrath, business agent.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Local Union No. 12—Meets in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street, every Friday night. John McDermott, president; David Quinlan, secretary; M. O'Sullivan, business agent, No. 225 Fourth avenue.

Marble Cutters and Setters' International Union.

Local Union No. 24—Meets in Moorhead hall every Tuesday evening. C. B. Myler, president; W. B. Wilson, business agent.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 5 (Inside wiremen)—Meets every Friday evening at No. 302 Grant street. Tom Connelley, president; Ed Allman, secretary and business agent.

The following local unions are not affiliated with the council:

Local Union No. 14—Meets every Thursday at No. 302 Grant street. George Schmatzinetz, president; S. D. Young, secretary; H. Kirkpatrick, business agent.

Local Union No. 319—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. W. H. Verner, president; George E. Wheeler, secretary.

Local Union No. 161—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, First National Bank building, Uniontown. W. P. Franks, president; Walter Keys, secretary.

Local union No. 326—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Old Borough building, Connellsville. Alex. Angus, president; Frank Buttermore, secretary.

Local Union No. 33—Meets every Wednesday at Dushane hall, New Castle. James B. Dygert, president; Paul Gaston, secretary.

Local Union No. 342—New Brighton. W. H. Irons, president; George J. Wolf, secretary.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

Local Union No. 66—Meets every Monday night at No. 412 Smithfield street. Thomas A. Hughes, business agent.

Local Union No. 95 (stationary engineers)—Meets every Sunday evening at Moorhead hall. John Anderson, president; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary; Walter Wright, business agent.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Local Union No. 3—Headquarters No. 510 Wylie avenue. Meets every Thursday night. M. Galentine, president; J. P. O'Connor, recording secretary; W. C. Bennett, financial secretary; George Boyd and James Coakley, business agents.

International Association of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths.

Local Union No. 1—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at No. 302 Grant street. Thomas Burgess, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary; Henry W. Legleitner, business agent.

National Elevator Constructors' Union of the United States.

Local Union No. 6—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at No. 535 Smithfield street. George W. Porter, president; James Hilands, secretary; Robert Bell, business agent.

Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers' Assembly No. 1588, K. of L.

Meets second Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Albert Hutchins, secretary and business agent.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Local Union No. 98—Meets every Tuesday at No. 535 Smithfield street. R. S. Briggs, president; C. E. Langlands, secretary and business agent.

Stone Cutters' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. James Laird, secretary, Box 230, Allegheny.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 2—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Electricians' hall, No. 302 Grant street. Bert McCorkie, secretary; P. Mulvehill, business agent.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,476—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 416 Wood street. J. C. Miller, secretary and business agent.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers' Union.

Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Moorhead hall. Thomas Holland, president and business agent.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

HEADQUARTERS—Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. F. H. Wesley, business agent.

Branch No. 969—Meets alternate Wednesdays at St. James hall, Penn avenue and Sixteenth street. F. H. Wesley, secretary.

Branch No. 952—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Christian hall, McKees Rocks. B. M. Williams, secretary.

Tuck Pointers and Front Cleaners' Union.

Local Union No. 10,804—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. at Mannerchor hall, Southern avenue. President, John Parchmann; secretary, C. N. Sundling, No. 14 Kearsarge street.

Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,937—Secretary, M. McKee, No. 5700 Penn avenue.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Office, 313 Chronicle Telegraph building, No. 347 Fifth avenue. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Arnfeld's hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. H. C. Whitfield, president; W. Donaldson, recording secretary; W. F. Willock, financial secretary; J. L. Black, treasurer; A. M. Swartz, H. C. Whitfield, J. A. Ross and O. I. Lewis, business agents. The district embraces 32 local unions, as follows:

No. 142—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 1119 Penn avenue. C. C. Douglass, president; William P. Patton, recording secretary.

No. 164—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Moorhead hall. Nick Peckard, president; H. Gottschak, recording secretary; Peter Geck financial secretary.

No. 165—Meets every Monday evening in Geyer's hall, Frankstown avenue and Station street, East End. M. Cochran, president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; J. F. Steffler, financial secretary.

No. 202—Meets every Saturday night in Hartmann's hall, Frankstown avenue, near Station street, East End. William Ross, president; R. J. L. Black, recording secretary.

No. 211—Meets Wednesday evenings in Sutmeyer's hall, Federal and Erie streets, Allegheny. Samuel Lindsay, president; C. R. Steele, recording secretary; M. M. Willis, financial secretary.

No. 230—Meets every Thursday evening at Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. William Lensner, president; W. F. Willock, recording secretary; W. J. Richey, financial secretary.

No. 237—Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Chestnut and O'Hara streets, Allegheny. Emil Auth, president; George Walter, recording secretary; Edward Kneeble, financial secretary.

No. 254 (stairbuilders)—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Harry Miller, president; Frank Park, recording secretary.

No. 385—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. William Willis, president; E. Mitchel, financial secretary; Oscar Glockler, recording secretary.

No. 402—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Weiterhatler's hall, South Twelfth street. John Karrenbauer, president; Matt Thomas, recording secretary; Louis Panker, financial secretary.

No. 255—Meets every Friday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. R. H. Neyhardt, president; A. W. Hoover, recording secretary; C. McElhatten, financial secretary.

No. 1,186—Meets every Friday evening at Carpenter's hall, Homewood and Hamilton avenues, East End. J. C. Carnahan, president; J. H. Stewart, recording secretary; Otto F. Frey, financial secretary.

No. 246—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at New Brighton. William Dalby, president; Charles McClain, recording secretary; A. Burry, financial secretary.

No. 288—Meets every Monday evening at Seventh and Amity streets, Homestead. J. J. Elwell, president; James Kephart, recording secretary; E. Rowe, financial secretary.

No. 333—Meets every Thursday evening at New Kensington. A. J. Kaufman, president; M. Mainwaring, recording secretary; J. A. Wissinger, financial secretary.

No. 430—Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Wilkinsburg. E. A. Fleming, president; C. H. Stewart, recording secretary; W. F. Miller, financial secretary.

No. 571—Meets Wednesday evenings at Broadway and Main street, Carnegie. O. Sheats, president; C. K. Thomas, recording secretary; John G. Garhart, financial secretary.

No. 869—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Sewickley. William Davies, president; C. G. Swearingen, recording secretary; W. H. Bradt, financial secretary.

No. 773—Meets every Wednesday evening at Eleventh and Washington streets, Braddock. C. F. Coulter, president; W. O. Teets, recording secretary; Charles Kearns, financial secretary.

No. 827, McKeesport—Meets every Tuesday evening at Fifth and Market streets. Thomas Leezer, president; F. P. Boyd, recording secretary.

No. 852, Verona—Meets every Thursday evening in G. A. R. hall. H. Whitehouse, president; G. H. Millison, recording secretary.

No. 958, Wilmerding—Meets every Monday evening. M. S. King, president; W. S. Long, recording secretary; R. D. Walizer, financial secretary.

No. 1050, Tartneum—Meets every Monday evening. Charles King, president; G. G. Atterman, recording secretary; W. W. McCall, financial secretary.

No. 1079, Clairton—Meets every Monday evening. H. R. Norman, recording secretary; R. L. Stitt, financial secretary.

No. 974, Monessen—Meets every Wednesday evening. William S. McCreary, financial secretary.

No. 1252—Meets every Friday evening at Arlington and Southern avenues. W. H. Harvey, president; Joseph P. Spinineweher, recording secretary; C. Kaufman, financial secretary.

No. 1273, Coraopolis—Meets every Saturday evening in McBryer's hall. H. E. Erwin, president; C. F. McGahan, recording secretary; L. B. Morse, financial secretary.

No. 890, Hazelwood—Meets every Saturday evening at Second and Hazelwood avenues. C. A. Barr, president; D. F. Imler, recording secretary; Robert Van Gassen, financial secretary.

No. 1882, Sharpsburg—Meets every Monday evening in Forsyth's hall, Main street. W. P. Lowry, president; Charles Labor, recording secretary.

No. 1441—Meets every Wednesday evening at Raibles hall, Duquesne. Charles Stauffer, president; J. F. Powell, recording secretary.

No. 1504—Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Jeannette. S. C. Hollingeworth, president; George Makie, recording secretary.

No. 1083—Meets alternate Wednesday evenings at City hall, Monaca. Elmer Winch, president; H. J. Taylor, recording secretary.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.

Local Union No. 10737—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, No. 1 Arthur street. John Hancock, president; Robert Spinner, secretary.

American Federation of Musicians.

Meets first and third Fridays of each month at No. 416 Wood street. Executive board meets first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, secretary.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.

Local Union No. 8809—Guarino Colotto, secretary, No. 1224 Penn avenue.

Asbestos Workers' Union.

Local Union No. 10040—Clifford G. Rice, secretary, No. 93 Washington street.

Distributors' Union.

Local Union No. 10323—Edward Richards, secretary, No. 340 Third avenue.

Plumbers, Gas, Steam, Mine and Mill Supply Men.

Local Union No. 9524—Edmond M. Deere, secretary, No. 7 Peach street.

Elevator Conductors' Union.

Local Union No. 11142—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at No. 416 Wood street. F. J. Burkhart, president; James A. McLaughlin, secretary, No. 1901 Center avenue.

RAILROAD ORDERS.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby Lodge No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. W. N. Byers, secretary, No. 2838 Harkum alley.

Iron City Lodge No. 179—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Monday at 10 a. m. at Moorhead hall. J. G. Kennedy, secretary, Versailles, Pa.

S. B. Neff Lodge No. 225—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and third Sunday at 6:30 p. m. at Schohn's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. F. W. Lance, secretary, No. 7028 Idlewild street.

Glenwood Lodge No. 244—Meets second Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. R. James, secretary, No. 8420 Second avenue.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 321—Meets first and second Sundays of each month at 6:30 p. m. and third, fourth and fifth Sundays at 12:30 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. F. C. Roush, secretary, box 1084.

F. R. McFeatters Lodge No. 584—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Russell's hall, Braddock avenue, Braddock. T. M. Rhoads, secretary, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Chartiers Valley Lodge No. 571—Meets second Sunday of each month at 12 m. and fourth Saturday at 7 p. m. at Junior O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. Estep Anderson, secretary.

McKeesport Lodge No. 518—Meets second Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Elks' hall. W. S. Morrison, secretary, Versailles, Pa.

Monongahela Valley Lodge No. 277—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Sunday at 2 p. m. at Red Men's hall, Monongahela City. L. J. Sax, secretary.

Wall Lodge No. 439—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9:30 a. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Hohel's hall, Broadway, Pitcairn. H. McDowell, secretary.

Good Will Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. Henry A. Pressell, secretary, No. 1803 Cliff street, Pittsburgh.

Twin City Lodge No. 463—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. J. C. Regan, secretary, No. 883 Main street.

Energetic Lodge No. 378—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny. W. R. Badger, secretary, No. 109 E. Ohio street.

Freedom Lodge No. 823—Meets every Friday at 7 p. m. at K. O. T. M. hall, Third avenue, Freedom. Ralph Butcher, secretary.

J. H. Douglass Lodge No. 222—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. and second and fourth Sundays at 1 p. m. at K. of P. hall, New Castle. J. L. Douglass, secretary, No. 163 W. Fall street.

Keystone Lodge No. 13 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Frecker's hall, No. 3806 Butler street. Jennie Hatfield, secretary, No. 162 Forty-fourth street.

Pride of 321 McKees Rocks No. 35 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Florence M. Snider, secretary, No. 202 Chartiers avenue.

Economy Lodge No. 48 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Millvale opera house, Millvale, Pa. Tillie McCurdy, secretary, Bennett.

Pride of 471 No. 87 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, New Castle. Fannie E. Baney, secretary, No. 24 W. Wabash avenue.

North Side Lodge No. 92 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. Annie Detman, secretary, No. 12 Hoff street.

Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 126 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first Friday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Reid's hall, Pitcairn. Amanda Lingelbaugh, secretary, Box 154.

Bryson Lodge No. 155 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Tuman's hall, Monongahela City. Mary Tuman, secretary.

Cico Lodge No. 158 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Boyd's hall, Scottdale. Margaret Beare, secretary, Everson, Pa.

Loretta Lodge No. 169 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Grand Army hall, Uniontown. Louisa G. Barger, secretary, No. 24 Lenox street.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

S. S. Brown Division No. 370—Meets second Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and fourth Monday at 7:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. J. F. Willis, F. A. E., No. 5027 Lafayette street.

D. M. Watt Division No. 464—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 10 a. m. at Weber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. H. Harbison, F. A. E., No. 2832 Sarah street.

David McCargo Division No. 472—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Arsenal hall, Forty-third and Butler streets. Thomas Wilson, F. A. E., No. 414 Forty-fourth street.

Andrew Carnegie Division No. 325—Meets alternate Sundays at 2 p. m. at Penn avenue and Wood street, Wilkinsburg. A. W. Routh, F. A. E., No. 833 North Linden avenue, Pittsburgh.

Iron City Division No. 148—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 1 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. C. L. Shriver, F. A. E., No. 522 River avenue, Esplen.

Allegheny City Division No. 108—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Franklin hall, First and East streets, Allegheny. James Gallagher, F. A. E., No. 628 Marbury street.

Keystone Division No. 293—Meets first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays at 9 a. m., and third Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny. C. A. Peterson, F. A. E., No. 1111 Locust street.

Golden Leaf Division No. 590—Meets first Monday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Tuesday at 8:30 p. m., at Maccabees hall, Freedom. H. Culver, F. A. E., Freedom, Pa.

Tin City Division No. 565—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and fourth Tuesday at 7 p. m., at New Castle. J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E., No. 118 Lafayette street.

Chartiers Valley Division No. 416—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Co-Operative hall, No. 109 East Main street, Carnegie. G. P. Waddell, F. A. E., box 178.

Keystone Division No. 20 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Engineers hall, Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. C. A. Peterson, secretary.

Glenwood Division No. 59 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 1 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. Mrs. I. O. Reynolds, secretary, No. 114 Miltenberger street.

Cassell Division No. 97 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. Mrs. J. O. Trullinger, secretary, Sheradenville, Pa.

J. M. Gusky Division No. 122 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at B. L. E. hall, Millvale, Pa. Mrs. W. White, secretary, No. 121 Ohio street, Bennett, Pa.

Olympia Division No. 219 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at First National Bank hall, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. J. C. Sloane, secretary, box 139, Pitcairn, Pa.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Division No. 286 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. Charles Paden, secretary, Irwin, Pa.

Merchant Division No. 70 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Connellsville, Pa. Mrs. R. G. Graham, secretary, No. 417 Highland ave.

Murdoch Division No. 139 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Scottdale, Pa. Mrs. R. Eckley, secretary, box 472.

Order of Railway Conductors.

H. B. Hawking Division No. 114—Meets first Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. and third Sunday at 1 p. m., at Arnfeld's hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. D. F. Lane, chief conductor; George E. Vance, secretary.

McKees Rocks Division No. 291—Meets second Sunday of each month at 12 m. and fourth Sunday at 8 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers street, McKees Rocks. J. S. Thorpe, chief conductor; J. F. Schwenk, secretary.

Anchor Line Division No. 217—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, Federal street, Allegheny. J. S. McCracken, chief conductor; P. J. Kane, secretary.

Allegheny City Division No. 314—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. L. J. Hivley, chief conductor; W. D. Motheral, secretary.

Glenwood Division No. 281—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Spreck's hall, Hazelwood and Second avenues. W. S. Hurley, chief conductor; W. M. Shipley, secretary.

Robert Pitcairn Division No. 9 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Arnfeld hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. Mrs. W. D. Motheral, president; Mrs. John A. Reinhart, secretary.

Hazel Division No. 57—(Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Fear's hall, Glenwood. Mrs. W. S. Hurley, president; Mrs. P. J. McAuliffe, secretary.

Olive Branch Division No. 96 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenues, McKees Rocks. Mrs. J. W. Dallas, president; Mrs. M. E. Collins, secretary.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Smoky City Lodge No. 219—Meets first and third Mondays at 1:30 p. m. and second and fourth Saturday at 7:30 p. m. at Engineers' hall, Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny.

West Penn Lodge No. 382—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Magninis hall, No. 80 Federal street, Allegheny.

Three Brothers Lodge No. 235—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 1:30 p. m. at Welsh hall, Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue.

Iron City Lodge No. 318—Meets first and third Mondays at 7:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2272 Second avenue.

Midnight lodge No. 490—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Schon's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets.

Ormsby Lodge No. 465—Meets first Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. and third Sunday at 1 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side.

Panhandle Lodge No. 541—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie, Pa.

Willow Grove Lodge No. 434—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Millvale.

Coke King Lodge No. 347—Meets every alternate Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Uniontown, Pa.

Hollbrook Lodge No. 375—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 1 p. m. at Christina hall, McKees Rocks.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Pittsburgh Division No. 52—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 8 p. m. at No. 204 Fifth avenue. C. C. McKalip, chief telegrapher; S. J. Konenkamp, secretary.

Switchmen's Union.

Gilt Edge Lodge No. 62—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 1:30 p. m. and second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m. at Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street. H. R. Keller, master; H. L. Henderson, secretary.

Tube City Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9 a. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at National bank building, Fifth avenue and Walnut street. William Sheehan, master; J. W. Smith, secretary.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

GENERAL OFFICE — House building, Smithfield and Water streets, rooms 501 to 506. Officers of the national lodge, T. J. Shaffer, president; John Williams, secretary; M. F. Tighe, assistant secretary; Benjamin I. Davis, manager of the Amalgamated Journal; John E. Taylor, Pittsburgh; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O., and Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, trustees.

First district, composed of lodges in Pittsburgh and vicinity—William M. Gibson, vice president, No. 1110 Main street, Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville, Pa.; Benjamin F. Jones, Esplen, and George A. Hamilton, Canonsburg, deputies to the vice president.

Following are the lodges in the district, together with the names and address of the corresponding representative:

Iron City No. 8—E. C. McClelland, No. 1312 Poplar alley, Pittsburgh.

New Kensington No. 7—William Jeremy, Parnassus, Pa.

Johnson No. 6—Patrick J. Smith, William street and Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh.

South Side No. 11—Edward Murray, No. 706 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Champion No. 14—Michael Moran, Roma street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

Crescent No. 18—Joseph Woods, No. 309 Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Bayardstown No. 20—Charles Monahan, No. 4826 Dearborn street, Pittsburgh.

Colonial No. 25—E. M. Reynolds, Monaca, Beaver county, Pa.

Big Four No. 27—James Matthews, No. 12 Cornet street, Pittsburgh.

Tubal Cain No. 28—William Quinn, No. 3481 Carson street, Pittsburgh.

Aram Bullock No. 30—G. R. Price, New Kensington, Pa.

Lucas No. 31—Harry Roberts, No. 302 Beelen street, Pittsburgh.

Bishop No. 34—James McCarthy, Woods Run avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Nonpareil No. 37—George Wilson, No. 2402 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Glassport No. 41—Thomas Burns, Glassport, Pa.

Pride of McKees Rocks No. 45—William Kaufman, No. 414 River avenue, Esplen.

Republic No. 49—D. W. Morgan, No. 453 Miller street, Knoxville.

Wayne No. 55—Henry Krause, No. 2105 Wrights alley, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Etna No. 57—William E. Dunn, No. 21 Haldain street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

Tin Workers' International Protective Association of America.

This organization is composed of tinners, catchers, assorters, reckoners, boxers, picklers, shearmen, openers and annealers. General office, rooms 20 and 21, Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. President, George Powell; secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Lawyer. Following are the lodges in the Pittsburgh district and the names and addresses of the corresponding representatives:

Americus No. 15—W. S. O'Brien, No. 1631 Cliff street, Pittsburgh.

Keystone No. 4—Ray Rodgers, No. 1101 Bingham street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Progressive No. 6—L. G. Hicks, box 417, New Kensington, Pa.

Scanlon No. 10—W. S. King, box 514, New Kensington, Pa.

Good Hope No. 19—H. E. Barrett, No. 2901 Highland avenue, McKeesport.

Avon No. 29—A. E. Granitz, Avonmore, Pa.

Tin City No. 3—J. E. Elder, No. 160 Croton avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Rombold No. 26—John Somers, No. 6 Milton street, New Castle, Pa.

Tylerdale No. 30—John T. Barney, general delivery, Washington, Pa.

Independent No. 43—James Craig, No. 184 Addison street, Washington, Pa.

Tim Rose No. 37—W. A. Martin, box 548, Waynesburg, Pa.

International Association of Machinists.

Pittsburgh District Lodge No. 4—Headquarters room 308, Arnfeld building, No. 1119 Penn avenue. President, Calvin Sullivan; secretary, Harry J. Niebaum; business agents, Stuart Simpson and Charles F. Diedrich.

Lodges under the jurisdiction of Pittsburgh lodge:

Pittsburgh Lodge No. 52—Meets every Saturday night at No. 318 Fifth avenue. Recording secretary, Harry J. Niebaum, Elliot P. O.

Duquesne Lodge No. 199 (Linotype)—Meets first Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, D. B. Donnelly, No. 5633 Broad street.

Lawrence Lodge No. 457—Meets every Monday night at Dublin hall, Fifty-fifth and Butler streets. Recording secretary, M. J. Connelly, No. 5440 Natrona street.

Fort Pitt Lodge No. 22—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at McKnight's hall, Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. Recording secretary, H. L. Fullerton, No. 710 Dawson street, Allegheny.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 260—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Bell avenue and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. Recording secretary, William Stevenson, box 732, McKees Rocks.

Braddock Lodge No. 52—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Sewald's hall, No. 900 Braddock avenue, Braddock. Recording secretary, William H. Brooks, box 157, East Pittsburgh.

Verona Lodge No. 182—Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Knights of Pythias hall, Verona. Secretary, Alex. B. Sorbie.

McKeesport Lodge No. 151—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at No. 440 Market street, McKeesport. Recording secretary, W. H. Parker, No. 506 Beech street, McKeesport.

Keystone Lodge No. 296—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at I. O. G. T. hall, Third avenue, New Brighton. Recording secretary, F. L. Childs, Fallston, Pa.

Monessen Lodge No. 510 of Monessen, Pa.—Recording secretary, J. E. Conway, box 254, Monessen.

New Kensington Lodge No. 541—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at New Kensington, Pa. Recording secretary, James McCaffrey, box 143, Parnassus.

Junior Machinists' Lodge No. 1—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at No. 1000 Fifth avenue. President—Harry Schring; recording secretary, William Hutson.

Monongahela City Lodge No. 556—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Monongahela City. Recording secretary, George S. Ashton, New Eagle, Pa.

Washington Lodge No. 553—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month at 8 p. m. at Polite's hall, Washington, Pa. Recording secretary, E. F. Maurer, No. 276 Jefferson avenue, Washington, Pa.

Butler Lodge No. 563—Meets every Sunday at First Ward Fire Company's house, Main street. Recording secretary, W. C. McCandless, No. 112 Ziegler avenue, Butler, Pa.

Vowaerts Lodge No. 565—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month at Sewald's hall, No. 900 Braddock avenue, Braddock. Recording secretary, Henry Berg, Wilmerding, Pa.

Fortschritt Lodge No. 570—Meets every Saturday night at No. 302 Grant street. Recording secretary, Peter Lang, No. 7 Otilla street, Mt. Oliver.

Turtle Creek Lodge No. 574—Meets every Saturday night at Hunter's hall, Turtle Creek. Recording secretary, J. Z. Hangauer, Box 537.

Wilkinsburg Lodge No. 576—Meets every Friday at National Bank hall, Penn avenue and Wood street, Wilkinsburg. Recording secretary, John Getting, No. 7341 Maderia street, East End.

Knights of Labor, Incorporated.

District Assembly No. 3—Regular meetings held on the third Wednesday of each quarter. [illegible] man, James Rosen; recording and financial secretary, James S. Stillman; executive board, I. N. Ross, L. A. 1577; E. W. Hambleton, L. A. 4907; A. J. Hurney, L. A. 6266; A. J. Argall, L. A. 1672; T. A. Cooper, L. A. 4907; M. W. Williams, L. A. 1374.

Local Assembly No. 526, Pavers and Rammers—Meets every alternate Sunday evening. M. Muldowney, secretary, No. 2222 Forbes street.

Local Assembly No. 4907, Salespeople—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 228 Fourth avenue. S. L. Coleman, secretary, No. 232 Flowers avenue.

Local Assembly No. 1577, Teamsters—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 535 Smithfield street. William G. Mitchell, secretary, No. 535 Smithfield street.

Local Assembly No. 1374, Cigar and Stogie Makers—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 535 Smithfield street. John L. Frank, secretary, No. 535 Smithfield street.

Local Assembly No. 1672 of Braddock Salespeople—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings. David C. Creelman, secretary, Braddock.

Local Assembly No. 10,604, Theatrical Mechanics—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 535 Smithfield street. Thomas G. Mason, secretary, Box 332.

Local Assembly No. 1588, Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers—Meets second Tuesday of each month. Albert Hutchins, secretary, No. 132 Bausman street, Knoxville.

Local Assembly No. 1685, Salespeople, Jeannette, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. O. Detweiler, secretary, Box 74, Jeannette.

Local Assembly No. 1862, Coopers—Meets every Thursday evening. H. Chrisman, secretary, No. 535 Smithfield street.

Local Assembly No. 1700, Curb and Flagstone Cutters, Setters and Helpers—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 535 Smithfield street. James Gilchrist, secretary, 535 Smithfield street.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

National Headquarters—Bissel block, Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. Thomas W. Rowe, president; John L. Dobbins, secretary; William J. Clare, assistant secretary.

Local Union No. 4—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall, Eighteenth and Sarah streets, South Side. Joseph Smith, secretary, No. 23 Enon alley.

Local Union No. 5—Meets first Saturday in each month at 2 p. m. in Bank hall, Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. August Krell, secretary, No. 1006 Carson street.

Local Union No. 21—Meets first Thursday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in Bank hall, Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. Damon Carlysle, secretary, Brownsville road.

Local Union No. 42—Ellwood City. H. O. Sieverston, secretary, Ellwood City, Pa.

Local Union No. 32—Everson. John Weyman, secretary, Everson, Pa.

Local Union No. 62—Uniontown. Thomas Seick, secretary, Uniontown, Pa.

Local Union No. 71—Indiana. Joseph Moore, secretary, Indiana, Pa.

Local Union No. 86—Jeannette. Philip Kearcher, secretary, Box 543, Jeannette, Pa.

Local Union No. 111—Jeannette. Michael McMahon, secretary, Box 585, Jeannette, Pa.

Local Union No. 107—Grapeville. Fred Lips, secretary, Grapeville.

Local Union No. 52—Swissvale. John Rock, secretary, Swissvale.

Local Union No. 56—Tarentum. James Crumley, secretary, Avenue, Pa.

Local Union No. 48—Tarentum. C. G. Nold, secretary, Brackenridge, Pa.

Local Union No. 41—Charleroi. Paul F. Kavenaugh, secretary, No. 704 Meadow street, Charleroi, Pa.

Local Union No. 80—Coraopolis. R. H. Mansberger, secretary, Coraopolis, Pa.

Local Union No. 25—Rochester. August Byer, secretary, No. 268 Virginia avenue, Rochester, Pa.

Local Union No. 78—Rochester. R. S. Levis, secretary, No. 423 Jackson street, Rochester, Pa.

Local Union No. 136—Rochester. W. J. Graham, secretary, Freedom, Pa.

Local Union No. 135—Rochester. John C. Hamilton, secretary, Freedom, Pa.

Local Union No. 38—Beaver Falls. David Ellis, secretary, No. 1049 Fifth avenue, Beaver Falls.

Local Union No. 36—Monaca. J. M. Cawley, secretary, Box 283, Monaca, Pa.

Local Union No. 55—Washington, Pa. Jacob Neu, secretary, West Fayette street, Washington, Pa.

Local Union No. 82—Washington, Pa. J. W. Kennedy, secretary, No. 191 Duncan avenue, Washington, Pa.

Local Union No. 65—Homestead. Robert Woods, secretary, No. 203 Amity street, Homestead, Pa.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

Branch No. 1—Pittsburgh. Secretary, Thos. McDowell, No. 83 Maple avenue.

Branch No. 76—Sharpsburg. Secretary, W. E. Harris, No. 1855 Middle street.

Branch No. 64—Pittsburgh. Secretary, John H. Shaw, No. 342 Winfield street.

Branch No. 95—Tarentum. Secretary, Edward Gass, Brackenridge, Pa.

Branch No. 99—Hulton. Secretary, Arthur Armstrong, Oakmont, Pa.

Branch No. 93—Charleroi. Secretary, James Reilly, No. 736 McKean avenue.

Branch No. 82—Beaver Falls. Secretary, Robert Beaver, No. 613 Twelfth street.

Branch No. 55—Secretary, Harry L. Bliss, P. O. Box No. 621, McDonald, Pa.

Branch No. 83—Secretary, William F. Sanders, No. 319 Howard street, Butler, Pa.

Independent Window Glass Workers' Association.

Headquarters, No. 1505 Carson street, South Side. President, John Phillips, Jr.

Window Glass Workers' Association, Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, Incorporated.

Headquarters, Fidelity building, No. 341 Fourth avenue. President, Simon Burns; secretary, Paul St. Peter.

United Mine Workers of America.

District No. 5—Headquarters No. 420 Diamond street. President, Patrick Dolan; vice president, Uriah Bellingham; secretary-treasurer, William Dodds; executive board, Frank McKenna, James Watchorn, Matthew Kerrigan, Thomas Brown, Charles E. Wallis and J. W. Fisher.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

Smoky City Lodge No. 154—Meets every Thursday evening at Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. President, George Manchester; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph M. Fink.

Duquesne Lodge No. 31 (helpers)—Meets every Tuesday at No. 302 Penn avenue. President and business agent, Charles Jenkins; secretary-treasurer, James Wilson.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

Local Union No. 131—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at German Beneficial hall, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. President, Edward Geis; recording secretary, Peter E. Graber; corresponding secretary, Eugene Grabert.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 9—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at Fifth avenue and Market street. President, John J. Reilly; recording secretary, Albert N. Weaber.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Pittsburgh Association—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 535 Smithfield street. Business agent and secretary, A. B. Alston.

Icemen's Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. in Moorhead hall. President, Frank Paulson; recording secretary, Martin Rabenstein.

Carpet Layers' Union.

Local Union No. 9,041—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Moorhead hall. E. L. Beason, secretary, No. 6530 Lyric street.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union

Local Union No. 2—Meets every Friday night at No. 510 Wylie avenue. President, Frank Porter; financial secretary, Joseph Melville; corresponding secretary, Henry Harper; recording secretary, George Oliver; business agent, Daniel Gilderson.

Local Union No. 4—Meets every Monday night at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Samuel W. Chapman, president; Charles H. Fullerton, recording secretary; Joseph E. Ries, financial secretary.

Iron Molders' Union of North America.

Local Union No. 14—Meets alternate Fridays at Lorena hall, No. 27 Federal street, Allegheny. Financial secretary, F. W. Craft, No. 1903 Market street.

Local Union No. 46—Meets every Tuesday evening at Moorhead hall. Financial secretary, John Barnett, No. 1632 Penn avenue.

Local Union No. 77—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Schwerd's hall, McClure avenue, Allegheny. Financial secretary, George Speer, California avenue, Avalon.

Local Union No. 243—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. Financial secretary, Edward H. Trautmann, No. 13 Beltzhoover avenue, Pittsburgh.

Local Union No. 276—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. Financial secretary, William Hawkins, No. [illegible] Juniata street.

Local Union No. 135—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Financial secretary, R. F. McCoy, No. 666 South Jefferson street.

Local Union No. 150—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Financial secretary, Thomas C. Humphrey, No. 3 Bertram street.

Local Union No. 217—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton. Financial secretary, Edward A. Fretty, No. 701 Eleventh avenue.

Local Union No. 219—Meets fourth Monday of each month at I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester. Financial secretary, J. D. Anderson, Monaca.

Local Union No. 327—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Crenshore hall, West Newton. Financial secretary, Edward Graef, Box 78.

Local Union No. 365—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Rutsack hall, Main street, Connellsville. Financial secretary, George W. Myers, Box 701.

Hod Carriers' Union.

Local Union No. 7,541—Meets first and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, Allegheny. President, John Artus; secretary, G. W. Stoner.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.

Local Union No. 31—Meets every Wednesday evening at Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. President, W. E. McCartney; recording secretary, Joseph McIlvain; business agent, James M. Culp.

Local Union No. 16—Meets every Tuesday evening in the Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. President, M. M. Peters; recording secretary, L. A. Hovis.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

Local Union No. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at Grand Army hall, Fourth avenue. Joseph Malzone, president; George J. Trishler, financial secretary.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America.

Division No. 85—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights of each month at Arnfeld's hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. John Dooley, president; S. V. Reeves, financial and corresponding secretary; H. C. Williams, business agent. Office, No. 219 Third avenue.

Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union.

Local Union No. 169—Headquarters, No. 1329 Penn avenue. Meets every alternate Saturday. President, Jacob Simon; secretary, [illegible].

Pile Drivers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,708—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 9 Market street. J. F. Dee, secretary, No. 217 Goodrich street, Allegheny.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

HEADQUARTERS — Room 308, Arnfeld building, No. 1119 Penn avenue.

Local Union No. 211—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. David Julius, president; Charles Kemler, secretary.

Local Union No. 262—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at 308 Arnfeld's hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. E. J. Mullen, president; John Northart, secretary, No. 83 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny.

Local Union No. 259—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Morris hall, McClure and Woods Run avenues, Allegheny. John Fitzsimmons, president; Martin Loebig, secretary.

Local Union No. 246—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Schindebutte hall, Bell and Railroad avenues, McKees Rocks. Henry Miller, secretary.

Local Union No. 270—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons of each month at Oregon hall, Brackenridge. Charles Cromer, secretary.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

District Council No. 15—Headquarters, No. 1806 East street, Allegheny. Meets first Thursday of each quarter. R. T. O'Neill, president; Harry Hemberger, secretary and treasurer; George Braddock, general organizer.

Local Union No. 177—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Edward McElroy, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 154—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Moorhead hall. A. B. Stafford, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 202—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Dean block, New Castle. J. C. Kelly, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 208—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades Council hall, Connellsville. John H. Hall, recording secretary.

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers.

Local Union No. 3—Meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at Moorhead hall. George Abernathy, president; Harry Dunkel, secretary; John Varley, business agent.

National Union of United Brewery Workers.

Local Union No. 22 (brewers)—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Moorhead hall. George Renner, president; Gustav Maisch, secretary.

Local Union No. 67 (drivers)—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Moorhead hall. P. Klein, president; Gustav Maisch, secretary.

Local Union No. 104 (bottlers)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Moorhead hall. J. Fulton, president; G. Dees, secretary.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union of North America.

Local Union No. 125—Meets every Friday evening at Painter's hall, No. 416 Wood street. N. J. Gaffney, president; William Kneller, secretary.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Local Union No. 188 (bartenders)—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 302 Penn avenue. John F. Mullen, president.

Local Union No. 176 (bartenders)—Meets third Sunday of each month at hall in Fifth avenue, McKeesport. William Stegman, president; William Gray, secretary.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

Local Union No. 48—Meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. William Hilton, secretary.

Marine Firemen's Protective Association.

Local Union No. 8,690—Meets every Wednesday at No. 9 Market street. Frank Seifert, secretary, No. 120 Fourth avenue.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Pattern Makers.

Branch No. 622—Meets every alternate Saturday at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. Edwin Ogden, secretary.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Branch No. 114—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street.

United Garment Workers.

Local Union No. 51—Meets second Saturday of each month at No. 236 Fourth avenue. President, Mrs. Catherine Lane; financial secretary, Nellie Stinger; recording secretary, Laura Shombo; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Ross.

International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.

Local Union No. 146—Meets first Saturday of each month at Nos. 77 and 79 Chatham street. President, Rose Sodwitz; secretary, Rose Cragger; treasurer, Ella Walker.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Local Union No. 73—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Moorhead hall. President, Edward Meighan; secretary, Alexander Wood.

International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.

Duquesne No. 184 (drill press hands)—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. Secretary, L. E. Carrick.

National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.

Local Union No. 15—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Sixth avenue and Ann street, Homestead. President, James Gregg; secretary, Edgar Fisher.

Local Union No. 58—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at West Elizabeth hall, West Elizabeth. President, W. H. McMurray; secretary, H. C. McKee.

Local Union No. 65—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in McKeesport. President, John H. Sutter; secretary, F. F. Cary.

International Union of Team Drivers.

Local Union No. 413—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at Moorhead hall.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Local Union No. 167—Meets every Monday night at Bartenders' hall, No. 302 Penn avenue. President, Christian Brayn; financial secretary, Nathaniel Payne; recording secretary, Evert Finleum.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Pittsburgh Local Union No. 6—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 204 Fifth avenue. Wm. F. Craig, Jr., chancellor; William J. Davis, secretary-treasurer, No. 40 Overhill street.

Egg Inspectors' Union.

Local Union No. 10,465—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at No. 5800 Parker street. President, Charles Sands; secretary, Walter W. Sandrus.

Coopers' International Union of North America.

Local Union No. 101—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Franklin hall, First and East streets, Allegheny. J. A. Keeler, president; F. A. Slivis, secretary, No. 423 Sample street, Millvale.

Stonemasons' International Union of America.

Local Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Arnfeld's hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue.

Local Union No. 7—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at No. 414 Diamond street.

Local Union No. 8—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moorhead hall.

Local Union No. 9—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Harst hotel, South Side.

Local Union No. 10—Meets every Monday at O'Brien hotel, Braddock avenue.

PATRIOTISM

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia.

The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier, and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"After I received the advice which you gave me in regard to my treatment," writes Geo. Dorner, Esq., of 825 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Maryland, "I used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. After using four bottles I considered myself cured, as I have not felt any symptoms since. Had tried almost all remedies that I heard of that were good for dyspepsia, but without relief. Finally, I became discouraged, and wrote to you for advice, with the above result."

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CUBA RATIFIES POSTAL TREATY

Senate Agrees Upon Arrangement With United States Mail Service.

CONGRESS FINALLY ADJOURNS

New Republic's Legislators Quit Business After Almost Continuous Session for a Year—Several Important Measures Go Over Until the Next Meeting.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

HAVANA, July 18.—Congress this evening adjourned sine die after an almost continuous session since the inauguration of the Cuban republic May 20, 1902. One of the final acts of the senate was the ratification of the postal treaty with the United States, and an act was passed also providing for the adherence of the republic to the universal postal union.

The permanent Platt amendment treaty was not acted on. A report recommending its unreserved ratification had been prepared, but was not completed in time to be considered either in committee or by the senate. The senatorial leaders informed President Palma that it had been agreed that there was no need for crowding the ratification of the treaty into this evening's session, since its provisions, in their present shape as parts of the constitution, are as effective as they would be were it ratified.

In the house of representatives the agreement to adjourn this evening was not reached until this afternoon and no quorum was present at the night sitting. Deducting the two months' brief recesses which had been taken, the sessions of the house lasted a year, though not a great deal of legislation was enacted until the last few weeks. Most of the sittings of the senate were of an hour's duration and were held on alternate days. The house theoretically held brief sittings every afternoon, but a quorum was frequently lacking.

Both the senate and the house latterly met daily for from two to five hours. While considerable legislation has been accomplished, several important bills have gone over to the next session, which will open next November. Among these are the electoral law, under which elections for half the members of the house will be held in December. The Republican majority in the senate shelved the bill because the Nationalists in the house insisted upon the provision for minority reports in certain districts. The bill for the organization of municipal governments was passed by the house too late for the senate to act upon it.

Municipal elections, however, were not contemplated until May 31 next. The bill intended to eliminate the obnoxious provincial taxes by giving the provinces federal support was passed by the senate, but shelved by the house. The government's expense budget was not acted upon by either body, but ample executive authority is provided for all expenditures.

What is considered the most important legislation enacted during the session is that covering the proposed loan of $35,000,000 and the process of auditing and paying the claims of the revolutionary soldiers, all of which has been carefully considered and thoroughly provided for.

Considerable confusion attended adjournment of congress. The senate, it appears, adjourned without notifying the house of its action. The latter, later, sent to the senate a resolution providing for the extension of the president's authority in the matter of the proposed loan by empowering the executive to accept any proposition for securing the loan, whether through advertisement or through the loan commission. The vice president refused to resummon the senators and Senor Portuondo, the speaker of the house, will ask President Palma to call a special session of the senate to act on the resolution.

Happenings of the Day

—Charles Droap of Allegheny fell off a street car at Fifth street and Liberty avenue last night and broke his nose. He was taken to the Homeopathic hospital.

—Rosy Satchell, an Italian woman, was arrested yesterday for keeping a disorderly house at No. 19 Old avenue. Peter Angeles, a visitor at the house, was also locked up.

—While thieves were attempting to break into the home of W. M. Killie, at No. 5747 Parker street, East End, yesterday morning, Killie fired at the burglars, and they fled.

—Joseph Richardson, John Rodgers and John Chrunsky were held for court on a charge of robbing the store of Sabo Poloesisia, at No. 2836 Carson street, South Side, on Thursday night.

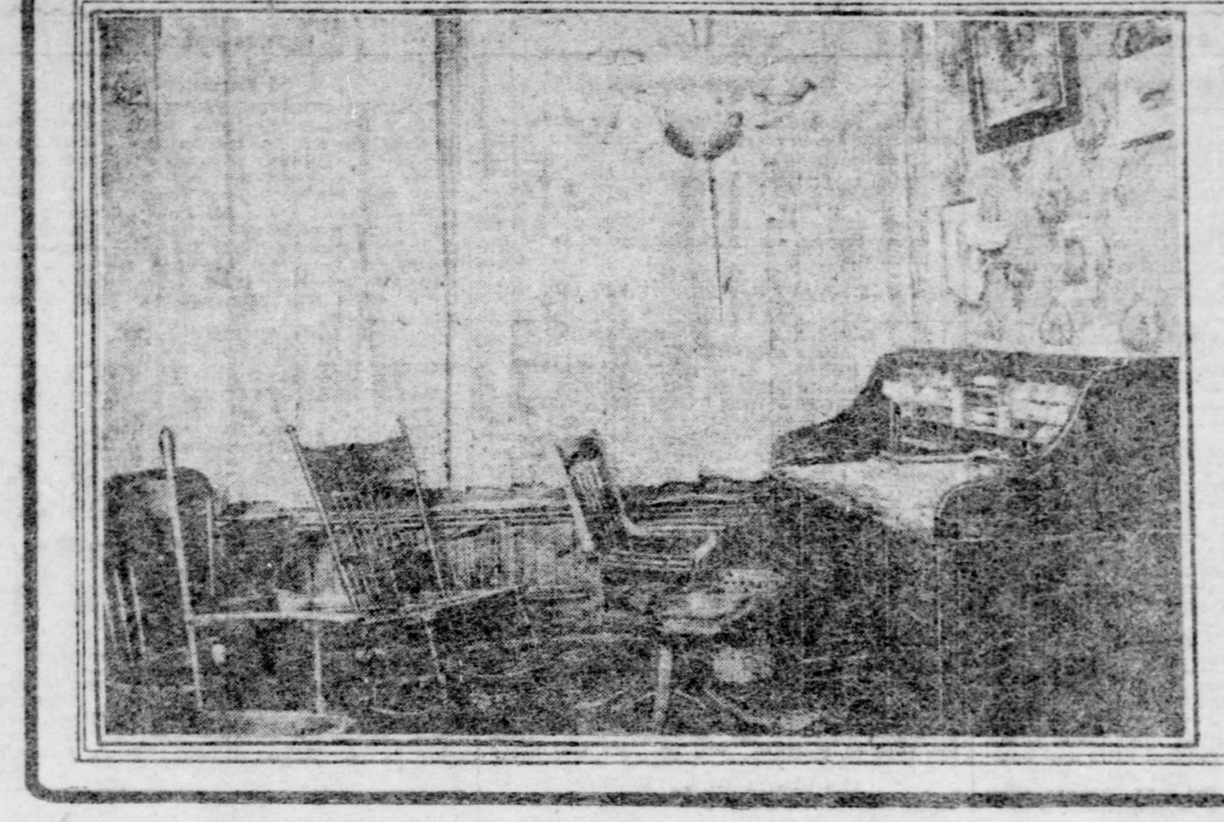
—Arthur Fields, a negro coachman for C. R. Miller of the East End, was committed to jail last night by Alderman E. C. Negley. It is alleged he stole a suit of clothes from his employer.

—A. J. Mink, 23 years old, of No. 2630 Carson street, South Side, who was captured by Mrs. Antonio Gardenas while trying to rob a cash register in the Gordenas store, at Carson and South Twenty-sixth streets, was held for court yesterday.

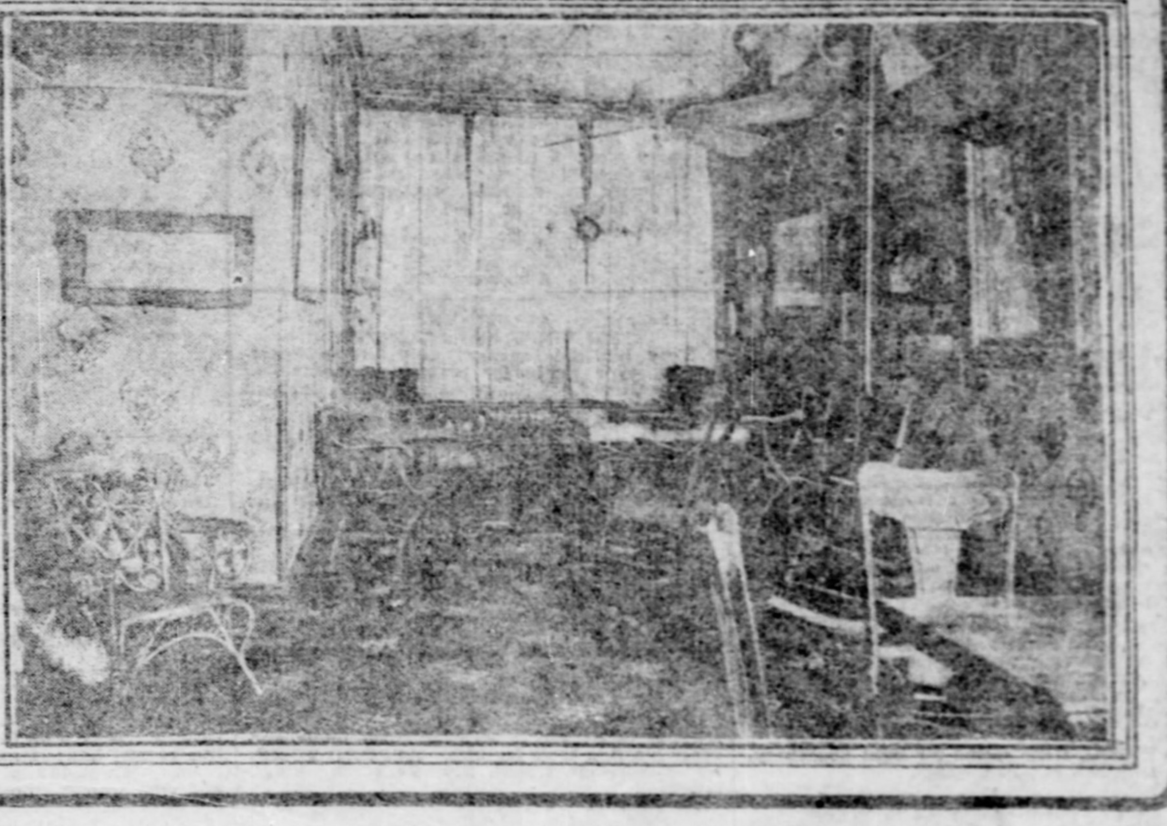
—Jim Sing, a Chinaman, of No. 419 Second avenue, was cut with a penknife yesterday afternoon by an unknown colored man, whom the police say was smoking opium in the house. Sing was cut half a dozen times in the face and arm, but not badly hurt, and was sent to the Homeopathic hospital.

JAMES R. KEENE.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF ALTOONA, PA., AN INFLUENTIAL CLUB



Room of the President and Secretary.



One of the League Parlors.

D. EDWARD BUTLER,
President of the Union League.

ALTOONA, PA., July 18.—(Special.)—These pictures present a scene of the secretary and president's room, also one of the parlors and President D. Edward Butler, of the Union league of Altoona. This organization enjoys the distinction of being the largest and most influential social and political club in Central Pennsylvania. The growth of this popular club has been remarkable. It was first organized in April 1895, by 17 stalwart Republicans, the sole object of which was the promulgation of the principles and advancement of the Republican party. The first name given the club was the Keystone Republican league. It existed under that title for four years, when the name was changed to the Republican League of Altoona. A charter was granted by the court in January, 1894. In order to disseminate the principles and advancement of the Republican party, the club was granted a new charter and name, given the Union league. Under the present president, D. Edward Butler, it has flourished wonderfully and now has an active membership of 1,784 citizens residing in Altoona and vicinity. The members are justly proud of their palatial quarters and attribute its success in a large measure to the unbounded efforts of the board of directors, who have been so careful in its management. The rooms are a source of pride to the members, being home-like in appearance and inviting in all the furnishings. The place is a great rendezvous, particularly for the working classes to spend an hour or so every day in reading the newspapers, magazines and enjoying a diversion of recreation. As this city is unfortunate at not having a Carnegie library, the league in a manner comes up to the requirements and is the pleasing abode for this great concourse of citizens to spend leisure hours. This league, like all other similar institutions, owes its success to the way it is conducted. The Union league deservedly boasts of now being in more prosperous condition than at any time in its history. This is due largely to the present officers, who are diligently conducting its affairs. They are D. Edward Butler, president; J. B. Stouffer, secretary; W. R. Ramsey, treasurer, and directors, J. L. Smith, J. L. Strunk and A. F. Talhelm, all residents of Altoona. The league occupies the entire Wolf block at No. 1313 Eleventh avenue, excepting the ground floor, and located in the very center of the business section of this prosperous municipality. The membership of the league has become so large that for the present no additional applicants are considered for election. The league is always willing and takes part in all public affairs, especially municipal and state. It is a most powerful factor and greatly felt by the influence wielded. No organization of the commonwealth is more favorably and widely known. President Butler, always affable, stands pre-eminent as its leader, and to meet him once his geniality is such as to fully impress a principal reason, which accounts for the immense growth and popularity of this organization. In every way, the Union league is a permanent institution of the Mountain City.

VICTIM OF A SHOOTING SHIELDS FAIR SHOOTER

Mrs. Warren Admits Wounding of Richard Hudson at Lexington Hospital.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 18.—The story published this morning telling of the tragic shooting of Richard Hudson at St. James's hospital here last night created a sensation.

It was stated that Hudson had shot himself because his admiration for a young woman was not returned. This morning the woman, Mrs. Madge Warren, states that she shot Hudson and that it was an accident. Hudson, so his friends say, admits this is true. The relatives of the young people are very reticent regarding the affair and in some way it is stated tonight that Hudson had attempted to kill Mrs. Warren and commit suicide. Mrs. Warren says Hudson had been to her room with her sister and that she had written a note to send to some friend in Orlando, Fla., his home, and that when they left Hudson forgot the note. He left the party at the door and had returned for the note. She was examining a new revolver he had bought for her, and not thinking that it was loaded, she snapped it, the bullet entering his breast.

Mrs. Warren had been ill and was taking the rest cure at the hospital. Hudson was returning south after a trip to Connecticut. He is wealthy.

ELKS OFF FOR BALTIMORE.

Many Went Yesterday, but the Largest Crowds Leave Today for Convention.

The vanguard of the Western Pennsylvania delegations of Elks who will attend the national convention in Baltimore left last night on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the big meeting. The majority, however, will wait for the two special trains which will leave tonight as extra sections of train No. 10, carrying the Pittsburgh and Allegheny lodges. Those who went east last night were on a mission to attend early meetings of special committees.

At the club house of the Pittsburgh lodge in Fifth avenue and Jumonville street an impromptu smoker was held as a leave-taking before the pilgrimage. The local brothers expect to share a generous taste of southern hospitality in Baltimore and big plans are on foot for the enjoyment of the excursion. The McKeesport delegation will have its own special train and will be headed by Mayor J. F. Falkenstein. The Tube City Elks have been awarded a prominent place in the line of parade and the lodge will take a large percentage of its membership.

COAL REGIONS STORM SWEPT

Wind and Rain Worked Havoc in the Eastern Part of the State Yesterday.

PANIC ON THE DELAWARE

Excursionists Badly Scared During a Heavy Gale—Considerable Damage Was Done About Suburbs of Philadelphia.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A storm of unusual severity visited this section of the state today and considerable damage resulted, especially in the suburbs of this city and the farming districts. The wind attained a velocity of 44 miles an hour, and the total precipitation of rain during the 12 hours the storm was in progress was one and one-half inches.

Navigation on the Delaware river below this city was difficult and dangerous, and a panic occurred on the excursion steamer Thomas Clyde. The boat, which carried nearly 1,000 people from this city, Chester Eddystone and other towns, attempted to effect a landing at Woodland Beach, but was prevented by the high wind and rough water. One of the side wheels caught in a floating log. The noise of the log revolving around the paddle box frightened the excursionists. They rushed to one side and the steamer listed so badly that her main deck was awash.

Scores of women fainted and the greatest excitement prevailed. Boats were lowered by the crew and they were quickly filled with the panic-stricken excursionists. Relieved of its burden, the boat righted itself. The passengers were prevailed upon to return to the boat and they were brought safely back to their home towns. The steamer was sent to Camden tonight for repairs.

The steamer Cape May, another excursion vessel, crashed into the dock at Chester. A hole was stove in her side and she was unable to make the trip to Cape May, N. J. The storm was particularly heavy in the coal regions. All of the small streams in the Schuylkill valley are greatly swollen, and at Pottsville rain has fallen continuously for 24 hours. At Mahanoy City the St. Nicholas and Maple Hill collieries were rendered idle by the high water. The tracks of the Schuylkill Traction Company at Gilberton were washed out. The water was nearly knee deep in some of the streets.

M'CLOUD CAPTURED.

Sheriff's Posse Fears Attempt at Rescue by Friends of Their Prisoner.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 18.—(Special.)—Four deputy sheriffs from Wind River and the Jacksons Hole region today captured Jim McCloud, the alleged stage robber, six miles east of Thermopolis.

McCloud is uspected of robbing the Buffalo postoffice two months ago and holding up and robbing the Sheridan-Buffalo stage two weeks ago. He is being taken to Casper, where he will be met by United States officers. His friends have threatened to rescue him, and, fearing a battle, the sheriff has sworn in a large number of mounted deputies who are heavily armed. The attempt at rescue, if made, will occur near Wolton, in the notorious Hole-in-the-Wall country.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Mrs. Decker Thought She Was Getting the Worst of It and Sued.

'Squire Nicholson of Esplen last night settled a case of larceny brought against John Shikellas of McKees Rocks by Mrs. Nora Decker, a widow. The latter last week went into partnership with Shikellas and his wife, and negotiated the purchase of the household furniture of John Noviske, who was about to move. The price set upon the goods was $50, and of this amount $40 was contributed by Mrs. Decker.

When Noviske moved Shikellas secured the furniture and took it to his apartment, refusing to give Mrs. Decker any part of it. After failing to persuade him to settle the matter equitably, Mrs. Decker had Shikellas arrested and he got a hearing last night. He agreed to give most of the furniture to Mrs. Decker when he was told he would go to jail by refusing.

CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A BEAR

Montana Lumberman Suddenly Confronted by Big Cinnamon On a Highway.

HIS ONLY WEAPON WAS AN AX

It Was a Case of Kill or Being Killed, and After Dodging a Blow of Bruin's Paw the Desperate Man Cleft the Beast's Head.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTTE, MONT., July 18.—Bears have been unusually numerous in this vicinity recently, and as a result there are many stories of adventures in thinly settled districts. Probably the most exciting experience was that of Joseph Ferrell of Pony, a few days ago.

Ferrell had been up Potosi gulch to get a load of lumber. He was on his way back, about sundown, leisurly picking his way down the road and indulging in a doze on the top of his load. Suddenly his team lurched and started to run. Ferrell threw on the brakes, for the way was steep and the lumber piled high, just in time to prevent an accident.

A big cinnamon bear stood dead ahead, in the middle of the road. He did not offer to advance, but surveyed the team, the driver and the outfit with apparent interest. Ferrell dared not try to turn in that narrow road, and he knew that no power on earth could induce the horses to go ahead so long as the bear stood in the way. He had no gun, and not a rock of any size could he find, without letting go of the reins.

It was a toss-up that if Ferrell did not get rid of the bear the bear would get rid of him. He grasped his ax and, throwing his reins over the horses' necks, let out a terrific whoop and charged on bruin. The beast rose upon his hind legs and struck at him. One clip from those paws would have meant death. But Ferrell's long years in the wood camps saved him and he sunk his ax deep into the beast's brain. Then he drove on to town, after quieting the team, the horses being as much afraid of bruin dead as of bruin living.

DEAD MAN PROBABLY WAS FROM BRADDOCK

Unidentified Street Car Victim. Two Killed in Mine and Two on Railroads.

The young man who was killed on Friday night by a Second avenue street car, near Browns station, is thought to have lived at Braddock. He got on a car at Third avenue and Grant street about 10:30 o'clock, in company with an old man, and both fell asleep. The young man got off near Browns station, leaving his companion on the car. The latter rode to Corey avenue, Braddock, where he got off. An hour later the young man was struck by a car and the car crew hauled him into the Glenwood barn, where he died without telling his name. He was about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighed about 160 pounds. He was dressed in a dark gray checked suit and red and white striped soft shirt. He had $3 00 in his pocket, together with a pawnticket for a silver watch, pawned last April at a store in Penn avenue.

Andrew Steiner, a coal miner 42 years old and married, was fatally injured by a fall of slate yesterday morning in the Midland mine No. 1. Friends brought him to the city last night intending to take him to a hospital, but he died as the train reached the Union depot.

Charles Oertel, 23 years old, of No. 127 Grace street, Mt. Washington, died last night at the West Penn hospital of a fractured skull. He was employed as an electrician at the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad station and about 7:30 o'clock, while inspecting machinery under the passenger elevators in the station was struck on the head by the elevator weights. It is the duty of the electricians to inspect the machinery and governor under the elevator cages and it was while doing this that Oertel was injured.

John Casberg, 22 years old, a driver employed by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company at the Clarkeville mines, was crushed to death in the mine yesterday morning. He was caught between the wall of the mine and a car, killing him instantly.

T. M. Whittaker, 22 years old, a conductor on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, died at his home in Duquesne yesterday morning from injuries received in the freight yards there by being caught between two freight cars on Friday night.

Michael Baker was crushed between two cars at Colliers station yesterday morning and killed while working with the Panhandle wrecking crew. Baker liven in Broadway, Carnegie, and leaves a widow and three children.

CABLE COMPANY TAKING REVENGE

Bottles Up Colombian Republic for Refusal to Renew Franchise.

NO NEWS FROM CANAL TREATY

State Department at Washington is Annoyed by Shutting Off of Communication With Bogota—Suit for Breach of Contract Is Probable.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

War is on between the Colombian government and the Central and South American Cable Company. Piqued at the refusal of the Bogota authorities to extend its present concession, which expires in August, 1904, giving it exclusive right to erect and operate land lines on the Isthmus of Panama and cables on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Central and South American Cable Company has retaliated by bottling up Colombia so far as telegraphic communication with the outside world goes. The company has issued this statement:

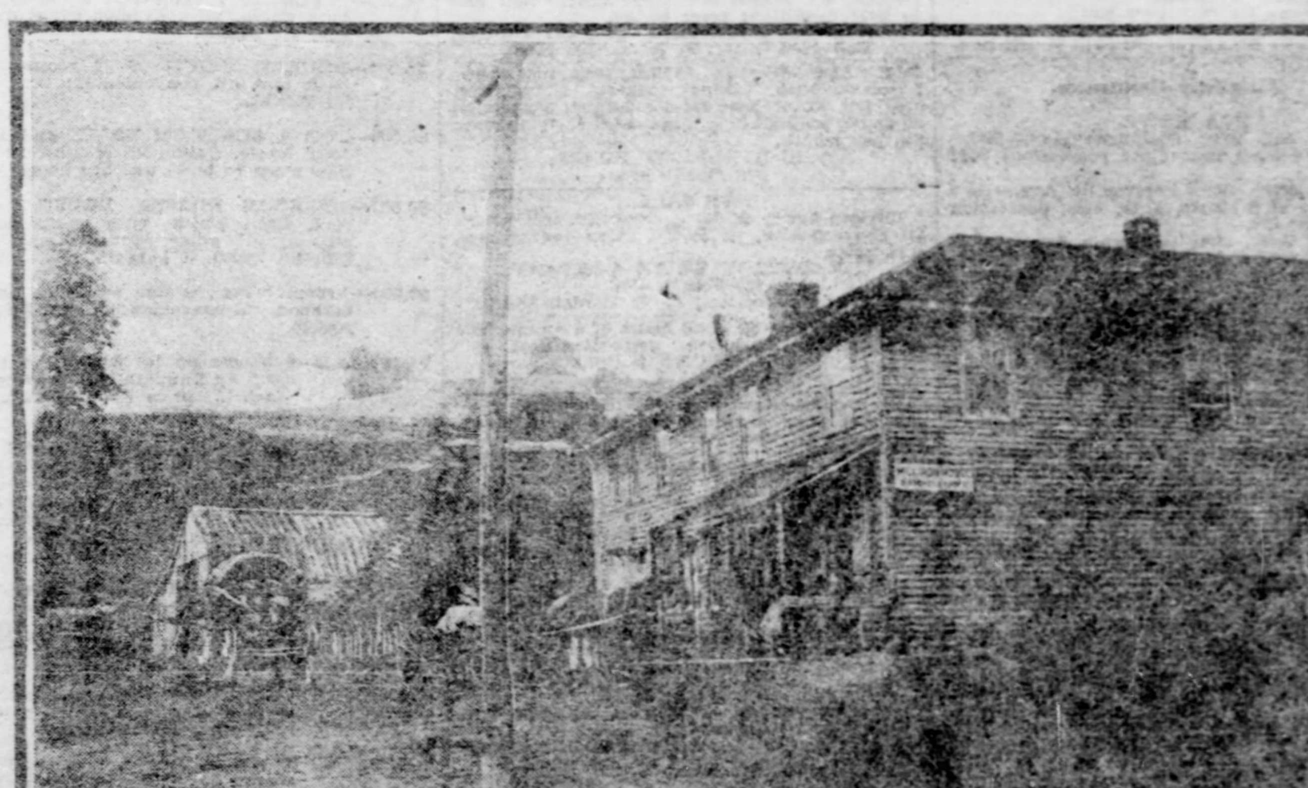
"After July 15 telegraph communication with Buena Ventura and inland Colombia will be closed until further notice. Steamers leave Panama for Buena Ventura fortnightly after July 14."

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, is indignant at the course of the Cable company and the state department is annoyed at the prospect of no further cables from Bogota about the discussion of the canal treaty pending before the congress. Officials confess that this fact may have a serious effect on the treaty's fate. At the Colombian legation hints are heard of a suit against the company for breach of contract, as its concession does not expire until next year.

Gave Bail on Forgery Charge.

WARREN, O., July 18.—(Special.)—D. C. Moore, the insurance agent charged with forging a death claim, using the name of a Warren girl still living, and collecting $120, waived a hearing before Mayor McLeod today and gave $500 bail for common pleas court.

LANDMARK AMONG OLD TAVERNS IN THIS VICINITY



The old country taverns in Western Pennsylvania are rapidly disappearing. In place of the old-time road house where a good, country meal could be had for 25 cents, the quasi-modern hotel is taking its place, offering in many cases inferior accommodations at twice the price of the ancient tavern. At the old house the host was a unique character and a polished gentleman, who presided at the head of the table like the captain of a packet boat, and attended personally to the wants of his guests. In the accompanying illustration is seen one of the very last of these old landmarks. It is the Mill Run house, on the Millerstown road in Armstrong county. It has survived the vicissitudes that leveled its contemporaries and still offers good accommodations for the weary traveler.

BACK TO CHINA AS A MILLIONAIRE

"Big Jim" Disposes of His California Holdings and Sails For the Orient.

HE FEARS THE HIGHBINDERS

Marked For Suspected Complicity in a Murder—Amassed Wealth in Gambling Deals and Shrewd Ventures, and Has Three Wives, One of Them White.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—When the Chinese liner Gaelic sailed from this port for the Orient she carried among her passengers Chin Shin, the Chinese gambling king, who was best known as "Big Jim," and who for years shared honors in the little China of San Francisco with the late lamented "Little Pete" in the manipulation of large gambling deals, shrewd business ventures and daring speculations. Besides his white wife, who accompanied him on his trip to his native land, were the two Chinese wives of the gambling king and his grown son.

Those who know "Big Jim" best say he is bidding farewell to America forever, and that as evidence of the truth of the assertion they point to the fact that in his last thirty days in this city he disposed of all his holdings here, including his vast lottery interests in Chinatown and his extensive realty holdings in Alameda and Fresno counties, and that he bids farewell to the city, carrying with him nearly a milion dollars in American gold and currency.

So quiet did "Big Jim" arrange for the sale of his property here and his ranches at Fresno and Pleasanton, in Alameda county, that only a favored few knew of his deals until after the steamer sailed. Few, in fact, excepting his most intimate friends and Chinese business associates knew that he was in the city at all, for he only returned from the Orient a few months ago, after an absence of many years, and after his return he remained quietly at his home in Sacramento street, near Stockton, only venturing out on matters of business, and then never into the Chinese section of the city after dark. He knew that years ago when "Little Pete" was assassinated, there was a price put on his head. He had fled to China to escape the wrath of the highbinders, and while all this had been many years before, the Chinese assassin never forgets, and "Big Jim" was taking no chances.

A Price on His Head.

It was on the 24th of January, 1897, that "Little Pete" was shot down and killed in a barber shop in Washington street by some unknown Chinese highbinder, and the man who fired the shot has never been captured. His friends did not suspect "Big Jim" of the actual killing, but, as he was interested in a number of rival lottery enterprises and was considered an enemy of the dead man, who would be most interested and benefited by putting him out of the way, a price was put upon his head. News of this came to "Big Jim" of the actual killing, but, as he was interested in a number of rival lottery enterprises and was considered an enemy of the dead man, who would be most interested and benefited by putting him out of the way, a price was put upon his head. News of this came to "Big Jim" through prominent men in the See Yup society, and he lost no time in leaving the city for his ranch in Fresno. He remained there for a short time, thinking that the trouble here would blow over and he might return, but his friends advised him it was not safe, and he decided to return to China.

When "Big Jim" fled to escape the hatchet men he left his affairs in this country in the hands of his friends and business associates, "Buck Eye," Kum You and Chin Chow, and his white wife, who, under his skilled teaching, had become a shrewd business woman, was directed to oversee all his enterprises. These Chinese were associated with him in the ownership of the Tie Loy, the Foo Quoy Chong and the American Lottery Companies, and it is to them that he disposed of his interests in the big gambling games. His Fresno and Alameda county holdings went to white people, and it is said that he closed them out at a sacrifice that his departure from San Francisco would not be delayed any longer than possible.

After "Big Jim's" hurried flight to China word came back that he had invested heavily in Chinese enterprises, was identified with an Oriental line of steamers, was engaged in building railroads, and was rapidly adding to his vast fortune accumulated here. These stories have been partially verified by his return to this country and his disposal of all his property interests here. The prominent Chinese say that all of the money he took away with him is to be invested in extending his business in the Orient.

From Friendship to Love.

Chin Shin, when a boy of about 15 years of age, first met the woman who afterward became his wife in the mountain mining country lying adjacent to Corinne, Utah. She was only a child and lived with her uncle, a rough mountaineer mining man, and his partner, who were said to have been engaged in the manufacture of silver coin that, while it passed muster as a high grade article, did not bear the stamp of approval of the United States government. The uncle was seeking a playmate for his little niece who would be company for her, and who could be dumb when the occasion required, and in his search he came across Chin Shin at Corinne one day and took him home with him.

The Chinese boy and the white girl soon became fast friends. One day, about five years later, the uncle found his Chinese boy in conversation with some secret service agents of the government. Chin Shin had given them no information, but the old man became suspicious and decided to put him out of the way. The girl heard the uncle and mining partner plotting to kill her Chinese lover, and immediately warned him of his danger.

Between the two many methods of escape were discussed, and the girl insisted that while separation would be almost unendurable, his only safety lay in flight. He had no money, but she had a small amount, and all was turned over to him. At night he made his way over the mountains to Corinne on foot, and took the overland train for San Francisco. Fortune smiled upon him soon after his arrival, and in a few years he grew to be a power in Chinatown. He founded the big lottery companies that are still in existence, and was soon the wealthiest man among San Francisco Chinese.

One day word came from Corinne that caused him to take a trip to the territory of Utah. The uncle of the girl he loved and his partner had fallen into the hands of the secret service men who had been on their trail for years, and the girl was alone in the world. When "Big Jim" returned from Utah the white girl accompanied him here, and soon after their arrival an elaborate wedding was celebrated in Chinatown.

Mr. and Mrs. Chin Shin always lived apart from the Chinese during their long residence in this city, and it is a notable fact that he never had many business dealings with the Chinese outside of his lottery and gambling games. He was interested in many other business ventures, but his dealings were always with the whites, and he was rated by white men in the world of finance as one of the shrewdest men who ever operated in this city.

NONE YOUNGER THAN SEVENTY

Remarkable Gathering at Reunion of the Old Folks of the Mormon Church.

AGGREGATE AGE 63,414 YEARS

Their Descendants in Utah and Adjoining States Number Nearly Forty-Nine Thousand—Brief Histories of Some of the Old-Timers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18.—A remarkable gathering attended the reunion of the old folks of the Mormon church at American Fork. In it were 812 persons, whose combined ages aggregated 63,414 years. Of the old folks who were present 41 are more than 90, 153 are between 80 and 90 and 617 are between 70 and 80. These 812 old folks have 48,789 descendants in Utah and the adjoining states.

"Do not drink intoxicants, never go to excess in anything, live in the open air and lead a goodly life," that is the recipe for longevity as it was prepared by these wonderful old people.

"There never was such a gathering as this," declared John S. Smith, of Kaysville, the oldest person in the assemblage. "It is without a parallel in history, and there is not a person here who is not good for 20 years more."

Mr. Smith is 95. He is certainly the youngest old man that ever went out on an old people's excursion. He might easily pass for 75 or even 70. He is tall and erect, and with the exception of a slight deafness in his left ear has possession of all his faculties. He is one of the most successful farmers of Davis county. He still manages his own farm of about 100 acres. Recently he was thrown out of his buggy and seriously injured. He did not make much of that, however, and is now as sound as ever.

"It was my own fault," said Mr. Smith in talking of his accident. "I got into the buggy without picking up the lines before I got in. The horse started off and the lines slipped down around his feet. He was a young, spirited horse, and he ran away and dumped me out."

Mr. Smith started from Nauvoo with the pioneers. He was taken ill at Council Bluffs and consequently did not reach Utah until October 5, 1850, three years after the pioneers settled in the great Salt Lake valley. He has given all his attention to his business of farming, and has never bothered his head with politics. The only public office he ever held was that of school trustee, and that was in the early days of Kaysville. He went to Echo with the Mormon army when General Johnston invaded Utah.

The oldest woman was Mrs. Cordelia Carter of East Bountiful. She was 94 on February 17. She was born in Vermont. Her husband had four wives. Mrs. Carter, who was the first, never had any children. The Carters came to Salt Lake in 1850 and went on at once to Bountiful, where Mr. Carter died 15 years ago. He was a farmer and planted the first orchard in Bountiful.

Mrs. Phoebe Atkinson, one of the women who wore the white badge indicative of having passed her 90th year, was 93 last October. She is a resident of East Bountiful. She came from New Brunswick to Salt Lake in 1853. Her husband, William Atkinson, died August 12, 1878. There are five generations of the Atkinson family living in Bountiful. Mrs. Atkinson has 15 children, 77 grandchildren, 232 great-grandchildren and 23 great-great grandchildren.

Mrs. Samantha Willey of East Bountiful is 92. Her husband, Jeremiah Willey, who died 33 years ago, was one of the old Mormon battalion. He went to California as a member of the battalion and returned to Fort Laramie as one of Gen. Kearney's guards. Here he was discharged from the army and went back to Iowa for his wife. They came to Utah in 1851 and settled in Bountiful. Mr. Willey took up a small farm, which he enlarged from time to time. His five sons live on it now.

Mrs. Susan Green, aged 86, was another notable figure at the gathering. She is the widow of John Green, who died in 1886, and a resident of Layton. She has 15 children and 128 grandchildren. The Greens emigrated to Salt Lake in 1848, the year after the coming of the pioneers, and went right on to Kaysville. Mr. Green owned quite a large farm, which was divided among his 15 children.

Mrs. Ruth Talbot of Layton, aged 83, is the widow of Henry Talbot, a farmer of that district, who died two years ago. The Talbots came to Utah in 1850 from Africa. They were both natives of England and Mrs. Talbot was but two years old when her parents emigrated to South Africa. Mrs. Talbot has 82 grandchildren.

Another very old man is Benjamin James Beers, of Salt Lake. He lacks two months of being 90. He was born in London. He sailed from Liverpool to Boston in 1856 on the sailing vessel Horizon. He has six wives, but only three children. He joined the Mormon church in England six months before Joseph Smith was killed.

When he came to Salt Lake the bishop of the ward sent him to Provo. While driving a wagon with a team of oxen there he slipped and was run over by his wagon. The surgeon did a very poor job on his lacerated shoulder blade and the old man has a very perceptible cleft in that bone today. After he got well he went to work for Edward Martin, a painter, and continued in his employ till Martin died.

Mr. Beers' first wife died a year after he came to Utah. During the Johnston trouble he was put on guard when the women and children were sent out of Salt Lake City with the provisions. He says that they called the city the second Moscow, for Brigham Young had arranged that all the houses in the city would be set afire simultaneously if Johnston commenced an attack. The signal was to be the firing of a small cannon behind the tithing office.

BEST WORK AT LOWEST PRICES

When you have Dental Work done you should, in order to have satisfaction, have the best that Dentistry can give you.

Also you should want to get it as cheaply as you can, while still insuring best work. OUR WORK and PRICES meet both requirements.

Best Set of Teeth	$6.00
Gold Crown 22k, heavy	$3.50
Gold Fillings from	$1.00
Silver Fillings	.50
Platinum Fillings	.75
EXTRACTING (when teeth are ordered) EXAMINATION CONSULTATION	FREE

Best workmanship and Materials. Everything Fully Guaranteed.

PITTSBURGH DENTISTS,
310 FIFTH AVE.
(Over Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store.)

MANY PEOPLE WANT MANY THINGS AND HAVE MANY THINGS YOU WANT.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in the Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS—$35 per week to call on every man and woman who keeps a horse, to introduce and sell Osgood's Patent Shaft Carrier and Safety Attachment; no hold-back straps or breeching required; saves $5 to $10 on a harness; safety and beauty combined; price $2; exclusive territory; sells itself. Write at once to Osgood Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS everywhere to sell elegant picture of the Pope, a choice production, elegantly framed, at a moderate price; the high esteem in which the Pope is held by the masses creates a demand for this picture unprecedented. Write today, particulars free, or call between 9 and 12 mornings. Peoples Supply Co., 226 East Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS to sell our historical picture steel plate style Pope Leo XIII; pronounced by experts a perfect likeness; specimen outfit mailed, 10 cents. Henderson Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS wanted for fine oleograph portrait of Pope Leo; retails 15 cents each; sample postpaid 10 cents; special price to agents. Achert & Henckel, Publs, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Portrait agents; 16x20 frame, glass, back, mat and portrait complete. F. O. B., Chicago, 72C; no extra for groups. Chicago Copy Co., 447 Ogden ave., Chicago.

AGENTS—We start you selling diamonds; don't accept employment until getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS—Have 1,000, want 5,000 more; 25 cents for outfit; if not satisfied, your money returned. Dr. Davis, East St. Louis, Ill., 245 Collinsville ave.

AGENTS are coining money selling Kora Diamonds; write for catalogue and liberal offer. York Jewelry Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Male Help.

BLACKSMITH—Good blacksmith who can shoe mules, repair tools and dump cars for contractors. Apply 517 Empire building, Pittsburgh.

BLAST FURNACE KEEPERS and cast house helpers. Apply to Clairton Steel Company, Clairton, Pa.

BOYS—Good bright boys, not under 18 years old; only those who have references and know the city need apply. Second floor, No. 417 Seventh ave.

BOYS—Good stout boys for delivery purposes. Apply 417 Seventh ave.

BRICKLAYERS—Twenty union bricklayers; call with tools. Foreman, Beaver Valley Brewery, Rochester, Pa.

BUNDLE WRAPPERS—Young men experienced in wrapping men's and boys' clothing, furnishings and hats. The Surprise Store, 531-535 Penn ave.

CARPENTERS—Rough carpenters on trestle; steady job. Apply Dravo Contracting Company, No. 814 Lewis block, Pittsburgh.

CIGAR MAKERS, bunch breakers, rollers, band workers; open shop; no strike. Call or address E. Epstein, 363 West Twelfth st., Chicago.

CUTTERS—Six coal mine punch machine cutters, 20 Poles, Slavs and Hungarians to work in the mines, $2 per day; 200 railroad laborers; fare paid.
KEYSTONE BUREAU,
1122 Penn ave.

DETECTIVES—Every locality; good salary; experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Experienced conveying machinery; first-class only. Apply 135 First ave.

DRIVERS—Experienced drivers for teams for freight depots and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in the morning, Sixteenth st. and Liberty ave., Pittsburgh.

DRIVERS—Must have experience in freight depot and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, 840 West North ave., Allegheny.

EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED broom tyers; steady work; good wages. Apply at Lang Union Broom Company, 409 Preble ave., Allegheny, Pa.

EXPERIENCED clothing salesman; steady position to right party. Charles H. Jacobs, 6019 Penn ave.

FIREMEN—Two first-class firemen; wages $2.50 per day; steady work. American Reduction Co., West Newton, Pa.

MAN to fire a boiler and run an engine at night. Inquire of C. Dietrich & Sons, 366 Spring Garden ave., Allegheny City.

MEN—Good, sober men to solicit on best newspaper proposition in Pittsburgh; salary and commission. Apply circulation Dept., The Gazette. H. Rand, Manager Clock Dept.

MEN from Penna., Ohio and W. Virginia towns to manage office in home territory; $20 per week on yearly contract to work under instructions; experience not necessary; reference and security required. Address Colonial, Room 2, 120 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

MEN—Ten young men to learn telegraphy and accept positions on a new railroad by December 1; must have common school education and be able to furnish good references. Apply to F. J. Scott, Box 491, city.

THE STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
THE KING OF THEM ALL.

UNDER BONDS of $10,000 for the proper conduct and management of its business. THE ONLY BONDED EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN THE STATE. POSITIONS GUARANTEED; 25 to 40 orders received daily. Men seeking employment, call. From 100 to 300 vacancies ready at all times, from office managers to porters, mechanics and men of every trade, profession and calling. Courtesy to all. Privacy if desired. Call and see proof of the thousands of men we have placed with banks, railroad offices and the largest firms.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120—SIXTH ST.—120.

PAINTER—First-class wagon painter; must be able to stripe and letter. Apply at once, 840 West North ave., Allegheny.

SALESMEN—EIGHT HIGH-CLASS real estate salesmen wanted at once to sell lots upon the BEST and NEAREST property ever placed upon the market in Pittsburgh. Tract formerly known as the Old Bailey Farm, located in the Thirty-second ward, only one mile—seven minutes—from the postoffice.
Most remarkable terms of payment ever made on city lots; $2 down, $2 to $5 a week.
Only reliable, energetic men who can furnish high-class references need apply. Call at once—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
Room 4, 301 Smithfield St.

SALESMAN—Have you experience in selling teas and coffees? Do you command trade among good retailers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny? An opportunity is open for big business, with large New York importing house. Address Lock Box 331, New York.

SALESMAN—Traveling salesman for Pennsylvania to sell retail trade; attractive, salable line; established high rated house. Box 17, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMEN—Six experienced shoe salesmen; permanent positions. Apply to W. M. Laird Co.

SEVEN Free Masons in each state given permanent, pleasant, profitable employment near home; whole or part time; good pay. Fraternal, Thames building, New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced young man; state age, experience and salary expected. Address D 42, The Gazette.

TEACHER—at once, male teacher, as assistant principal in 6-roomed graded school; salary $47.50 per month. Address applications to J. J. Mechem, M. D., secretary of board, Roscoe, Pa.

TWO ACTIVE MEN as stock and bond salesmen, $25 week to good men; no experience required; large city firm.
IRON CITY BUREAU,
409 Fourth ave.

WANTED—A young man, 16 to 18, to learn the picture frame trade; steady work and good wages to the right one. Apply top floor, 14 East Lacock st., Allegheny.

WANTED—An experienced young man to sell soda water. Apply to J. P. Urben Drug Co., Forbes and Meyran avenues.

WANTED—Several reliable boys. Apply at once at No. 312 Fourth ave.; boys must be familiar with city.

WANTED—Cylinder press feeder; good wages. Liberty Printing Co., 533 Liberty st.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S. 90, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

Female Help.

CHAMBERMAID—Good wages. 275 Home ave., Bellevue.

CIGAR AND TOBIE PACKERS—Also tobie rollers. 1313 Forbes.

COOK—Good cook; will pay good wages if satisfactory. 275 Home ave., Bellevue.

COOKS—Highest wages. Banner Agency, 17 East Robinson st., Allegheny.

COPY letters home, $12.50, paid weekly; send stamped envelope; sample letter. Eureka Company, 23 Duane st., New York.

FEEDER—Experienced job press feeder. Waverly Printing Co., 434 Second ave.

GIRLS—Two dining room girls for hotel; wages $5; experience unnecessary. Call Monday, 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

GIRL—Girl for general housework for family of two. Apply Bollinger, 745 South Linden ave.

GIRL—White; for general housework. 5521 Black st., ninth house from Negley ave.

GIRL—For general housework. 5636 Margaretta st., E. E.

GIRL—Young girl for light housework. 6217 Fifth ave.

GIRLS—3 dining room girls at 1129 Liberty ave.

GIRL for general housework. 6217 Fifth ave.

LADIES wanted to take up our silverware club offer; nothing to sell, canvass or to write; no capital needed; the newest, best and most honorable, genteel opportunity to secure a handsome 36-piece set of fine table silverware; latest pattern; prepaid for only $1.60; illustrated particulars FREE. The U. S. Silverware Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home, steady work, good pay. Materials sent everywhere free. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Du Pont Dept. S. 90, Lock Box 1382, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUNDRY help; good pay. Domestic Laundry, 2310 Center ave.

MACHINE OPERATORS for the manufacture of pantaloons; also pressers. Lehman & Kingsbaker, 15 and 17 Ninth st.

MILLINERY makers and apprentices, steady employment. Apply eighth floor, J. D. Bernd Company, 941 Penn ave.

MILLINER—Steady position. Call at once, 4516 Liberty ave.

SALESWOMEN—Six experienced shoe saleswomen; permanent positions. Apply to W. M. Laird Co.

STUDENTS wanted; free first month's tuition. 300-304 Federal st., Allegheny.

WAITRESS—For summer resort; fare paid. Banner Agency, 17 East Robinson st., Allegheny.

WANTED—Attractive young lady to take orders of exhibit at Pittsburgh Exposition, opening September 2; none except those with good references and willing and able to demonstrate use of goods need apply; good wages paid. Address Manufacturer, Box 1454, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—Seamstress for overalls and shirts; power machines. 631 Fifth ave.

WOMAN—Young woman to answer telephone and assist in office; state age and salary expected. Address East End, P 69, The Gazette.

YOUNG ladies everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S. 90, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Male and Female Help.

WANTED—At once, heirs to estates which can be recovered upon applying at once.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,
312 Fourth ave.

MEEHAN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
545 Grant st. Wanted at once, 300 girls and women for hotels, restaurants, summer resorts; all kinds of female help furnished to employers free. Meehan's, 545 Grant st. Established 1870. Three 'phones in office.

WANTED—Employment for all kinds of help. Men's office 130, female help office 128 Seventh. Schwartz.

Situations—Male.

SITUATION—A first-class advertising man of 15 years' practical experience wants position managing such department; can write, read, solicit and conduct such a department successfully; best of reference from leading publishers. Address Advertising, box 1414, city.

POSITION wanted as porter, domestic or other work; speaks Polish, German, Russian. Address Mrs. H. Woloski, 13 Adams ave., Rankin, Pa.

COLLECTORSHIP wanted with a reliable firm, have practical experience. Can furnish bond; also reference. Address 329 Academy st., Carnegie, Pa.

WANTED—Steady position by an experienced painter and paperhanger; one who is sober and industrious. Address L 69, The Gazette.

SITUATION by young man as clerk; reliable; best of references; wages reasonable. Write Leurs, 618 Grant st.

Situation—Female.

SITUATION by a Protestant woman as housekeeper; low wages in a good home; city or country. 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

SITUATION by a German couple in a small family. First class references. 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

POSITION by experienced stenographer; can give reference. Address B 42, The Gazete.

Pupils.

RENO SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 430-432 Wood st., prepares students for expert reporting and positions requiring high speed and accuracy; post-graduate course, day and evening sessions all the year; evening speed class for stenographers; call or send for catalogue. Telephones: Bell, 2526 Court; P. & A., 2166 Main.

PUPILS.
THE MARTIN SHORTHAND AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Liberty ave. and Fifth st. Day and evening sessions throughout the year. Instruction the most thorough obtainable. Those interested invited to inspect methods and equipment. Call or send for catalogue.

WOULD you like to become a singer, reader, or orator and accept a position as teacher in one of our branch schools? If so write. Oakwood Inst. of Voice Culture, 139 Oakwood Boul., Chicago, Ill.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Commercial courses in German, Spanish, French, $2.50 a term of 5 weeks. Physicians' special courses. School of mathematics open.

Rooms and Board.

BOARD AND ROOMS in a private family by a gentleman and wife; two connecting second-story rooms, with stationary washstand and convenient to bath and toilet; first-class table and furnishings; good surroundings in East End, are essential; willing to pay good fair price for the right kind of accommodations. Address N 69, The Gazette.

Rooms.

TWO or three furnished rooms, with bath and hot and cold water, for light housekeeping; located on car line, within 10 minutes' walk of Fifth and Craig st. Address V 69, The Gazette.

WANTED—By young married couple, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address M 69, The Gazette.

GENTLEMAN wants clean, furnished room down town; electric light. Address O 42, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WANT SMALL HOUSE—5 to 9 rooms, in hill neighborhood; not out farther than High school; price to be $3,000 to $8,000; give me details and amount cash necessary. Reply to S 30, THE GAZETTE.

Partner.

PARTNER—With $5,000, by machinist having $7,500 machinery and building; gas and gasoline engines for automobiles; have 100 engines nearly completed and that amount of capital necessary to build automobiles; have orders on hand for $40,000 worth of work.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-12 Ferguson block, No. 320 Fourth ave.

PARTNER with $10,000, to take an interest in one of the best patents for a cellar door ever offered on the market; patent papers already secured; sample on show at the office. Jacob Steinberg, Room 8, 435 Fourth ave.

Financial.

STOCK companies organized and incorporated; meritorious industrial enterprises financed. M. J. Dain Co., suite 308 Frick bldg.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—In order to keep busy in dull season and dispose of every yard of material in our store we will make you to order during July a fine pair of trousers for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

HORSES—Shipper from Philadelphia wants to buy 50 head of horses and mules at once at Wm. Best's sales stables, 29 Fourth st., between Penn and Duquesne way, city.

SECOND-HAND pipe cutting machine, to cut and thread up 8-inch; state price and where it can be seen. Address A 42, The Gazette.

A COUPLE without children want to adopt a healthy baby girl; can give a good, kind home to a baby. Address X 69, The Gazette.

WANTED—Copy of James' Western Navigator. J. M. Haynes, 4862 Second ave.

OLD sealskin garments bought. Room 468 Penn Bldg., 708 Penn ave.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

THE MAPLEWOOD,
275 HOME AVE., AVALON.
COOLEST SPOT IN THE TWO CITIES. JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER. ROOMS AND BOARD EXTREMELY LOW RATE.

FOR RENT—431 South ave., Wilkinsburg, front room with large alcove, furnished as bed and sitting room; all conveniences; small family, no other roomers, near car lines and railroad; none but gentlemen of refinement and good habits considered; reference exchanged.

FOR RENT—Comfortably furnished room on Duquesne Heights; 25 minutes from city; delightfully refreshing atmosphere; private family of three adults; large lawn and number of shade trees; bath and all conveniences; front and rear porches; gentlemen only. Address E 72, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—One or two gentlemen wanting an up-to-date furnished front room with a small private family, no other roomers, location finest in city, can be accommodated by calling at 221 Halket st. Bell 'phone 908 Park, ring 4.

TWO FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in Beaver, Pa., near Beaver hotel and L. E. station. Address Box 46, Beaver, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms with use of bath; also kitchen. 1825 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

335 ATWOOD ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

427 ATWOOD ST.—Newly furnished front room, all conveniences.

2 OPHELIA ST., nicely furnished front rooms; all conveniences.

FORBES AVE., 3609—Neatly furnished rooms; private family.

East End.

FOR RENT—Lovely second-story front room and rear room; gas and bath, with home comforts. 330 Oakland ave., East End.

FOR RENT—Second floor furnished room for gentleman; good location. 422 So. Pacific ave.

630 COLLEGE AVE.—Desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences; references.

CENTER AVE., 5995, near Highland—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences.

NICELY furnished rooms and first-class board. 153 North Craig st., East End.

6438 MARCHAND ST.—First or third floor rooms; references exchanged.

432 ATWOOD ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite.

6029 BROAD ST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences.

Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, use of bath and kitchen; all conveniences. Call evening 1620 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

1014 GRANT AVE., large front room, second floor, with board; all conveniences; near park and cars.

FOR RENT—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, gas and bath. 16 Ellsworth st., Allegheny.

1511 MONTEREY STREET, nicely furnished front room in private family; all conveniences; $12.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room; for gentleman only. 1203 Federal st., Allegheny.

702 CEDAR AVE., Allegheny—Furnished rooms, facing parks; rent reasonable.

TO LET—Two nicely furnished rooms at 210 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

WASHINGTON ST., 524—Large front room, bath and all conveniences.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
CONNEAUT LAKE.
Cottage—Rent $300 for the season.

WILLOW ST., EAST END.
Brick of 6 rooms; house newly painted and in first-class repair; rent $18 per mo.

UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse Bldg.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

CLINTON APARTMENTS.
2219 Sarah st., near Twenty-second st., S. S., 2 flats of 4 rooms and bath; all conveniences; $18.00 each.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

7 ANDERSON ST., NR. THIRTY-THIRD ST., flat of 3 rooms on first floor, with use of bath and all conveniences.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

LENNOX APARTMENTS.
Mathilda st., near Penn ave., apartments of 3 rooms, with bath and all conveniences, $28.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
HILLTOP.
Three new frame houses containing 6 rooms, bath and closet, gas, chandeliers; house neatly papered and grained; china closets, open stairway, cemented cellars; will sell on terms first month's rent down, balance $18 a month.
HILLTOP LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
826-827 Park building.

—FOR RENT—
New four-room houses, Bedford ave., near Thirty-third street; possession August 1; Wylie and Bedford cars pass the door; rent $17.00 per month.
GEORGE SNOW, Owner,
Stevenson and Bluff streets.

FOR RENT.
Six-room dwelling,
Plymouth st.,
$20 per month.
Immediate possession.
ROB'T B. TOWNSEND & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

TO LET—At Oakmont, 8-room brick; all conveniences; large grounds, with fruit and shade trees; one block from railroad station in Oakmont; possession at once.
JAMES MARSHALL, 1506 Arrott Bldg.

$25—Avalon—6 rooms, every convenience.
$ 9—Jacks Run—4 rooms.
$13—Sherdaen—5 rooms, new house.
$15—Sheraden—5 rooms, new house.
IRON CITY REALTY CO., 315 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.
Margaret St., near California Ave.—Brick house of 6 rooms; immediate possession; rent $18.
Montrose Ave., near Perrysville Ave.—New frame house of 9 rooms, bath, etc.; possession at once; rent $25.
Woodland Ave., near California Ave.—Brick house of 8 rooms, bath, gases, porches, etc., newly papered throughout; immediate possession; rent $27.50.
CALL OR WRITE A. B. HAY, JR.,
108 W. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT.
914 Washington ave.—Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, both gases, laundry, cemented cellar, gas range in kitchen and laundry; in very best condition; rent $45 per month.
W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
Corner Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny.

FOR RENT.
No. 1323 Sheffield st., brick house, 7 rooms, hall, bath, attic, good condition; possession at once; rent $40 per month.
JAS. P. DONOVAN & CO.,
424 Fourth ave.
Both Fones.

Atlantic City Residences.

FOR RENT—Fine 14 room new cottage, new furniture, all ocean view. J. J. McCormick & Co., 505 Smithfield st.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.
Desirable rooms for business or to furnish. Penn ave., near Fifth st.
ALSO
Entire first floor, 4 rooms; elegant business location.
JAS. P. DONOVAN & CO.,
424 Fourth ave.

Storeroom.

FOR RENT.
No. 2529 Fifth ave., store room with counter and shelving, 18x30 ft.; rent $20 per month.
JAS. P. DONOVAN & CO.,
424 Fourth ave.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT.
Furnished house in Aspinwall, near Western st.; frame dwelling of six rooms, with all modern improvements; reasonable rent; possession at once; will rent until April 1, 1904.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

M'CAUSLIN ST., 5 rooms, water, etc., $22.
Benton ave., 5 rooms, water, etc., $16.
Sarah st., 4 rooms, water, etc., $16.
River ave., 8 rooms, bath, etc., $20.
Ellis ave., 3 rooms, bath, etc., $10.
Chartiers st., 3 rooms, water, etc., $16.
West Robinson st., $40.
Grant ave., $50.
PEARSON & FRIES,
209 Ohio st. W.,
Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT.
ALLEGHENY.
THE BROWN APARTMENTS.
Very desirable modern new 6-room apartments, now ready for occupancy; hot water and janitor for halls furnished free. Jackson st., near Federal st.
JAS. P. DONOVAN & CO.,
424 Fourth ave.
Exclusive Agents.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment in The Oakland, corner Forbes and Halket. Apply No. 20, The Oakland.

Offices.

FOR RENT—Front office in Arrott bldg. Inquire room 1006. Immediate possession.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM—In front office, Arrott bldg., with only one other occupant. Address R 69, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

SMITH CONCRETE MIXER, rock drills and other blasting tools for hire. ALFRED TOMPKINS, CONTRACTOR, 210 Ferguson Bldg., city.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE,

$12,000; Butler St. near 60th St., 5 acres of ground with two brick dwellings of 6 rooms and frame dwelling of 4 rooms. See

Thos. McCaffrey,
3509 Butler St.
Both Phones.

—HILLTOP—
$4,500 00—EXCELSIOR STREET — Frame house; 6 rooms; side hall; wood mantels; bath, etc.
$2,500 00—RACHELLA STREET, KNOXVILLE—Brick of 4 rooms; bath, etc.; lot 25x120 to alley.
$6,000 00—AMANDA STREET—Frame house, 11 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences; lot 25x100 feet.
$3,100 00—MAPLE AVE.—Frame house of 3 rooms and finished attic; hardwood mantels; papered; front and rear porches; lot 25x114 feet to alley.
$3,000 00—FREELAND STREET — Frame house, 6 rooms and finished attic; side hall; lot 20x105 feet.
$2,000 00—EUREKA STREET—Frame of 5 rooms; side hall; hardwood mantels; porch, etc.; lot 25x150 to an alley.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., opposite postoffice.

CITY DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
On Beatty st., 19th ward, lot 21x128; 7-room frame house, with bath; a well finished house; price $4,000; terms easy.
6-room frame house on Hermitage st., Belmar plan; bath and attic, paved street; rents for $25; price $3,100; $500 down; balance easy.
On Long ave., Belmar plan, brick and frame cottage house, 7 rooms, reception hall and bath; cabinet mantels; new and finely finished house; possession at once; price $5,000; terms easy.
6-room brick house on Southard ave., Mt. Washington; car line building on the street; reception hall, cabinet mantels; china closet; possession at once; price $4,500.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

UNION REALTY COMPANY.
FOR SALE.
At Swissvale; on car line, one square from railroad; paved streets; sewer, sidewalks; 6 and 8-room houses; bath, 2 w. c.'s, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, cemented cellar; houses thoroughly well built and papered throughout; $3,500; only $500 cash needed; man there all the time; go out on Swissvale and Rankin car; get off at Florence ave.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Ninth and Penn.

$2,850—Sheraden — Beautiful new house, six rooms, every convenience; cemented cellar, cement walks, paved street; fine locality; special low price for quick sale.
$1,600—Sheraden—Two miles from city; new house, 5 rooms; gas, water, porches; payments like rent; or rent, $16; great bargain.
$525—Sheraden—New cottage, 3 rooms, gas.
$1,200—Walkers Mills—4 rooms, 7 acres.
IRON CITY REALTY CO., 315 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—We have for sale five new 5-roomed brick houses with bath, laundry, and all conveniences. Lots 25x100, situate on Coal st., Wilkinsburg. Price of each $3,250; $750 cash, balance may be paid the same as rent. Possession at once.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
409 Fourth ave.

$13,250—Built for a home; nothing left out that would add to the beauty and convenience of the home; brick, eleven rooms, two bath rooms, hardwood finish, hot water heating system, large porches; corner lot; possession September 1.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Crafton, new frame, 6 rooms, bath and finished attic, cabinet mantels, china closets, sliding doors, gas and water; lot 25x220; possession 60 days; price $3,500; terms $500 cash, balance $25 and up monthly.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$11,000—Three brick houses of 8 rooms each on Bedford ave.; attic, bath; lot 54x80; this is a good investment.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—$5,800—Four brick houses, 5 rooms each; rent for $61; good location; must be sold quick.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.
8-room frame house, Belmar place; gas, hot and cold water, range, etc.; modern in every respect; lot 25x100 ft.; house nearly new and in best condition; price $3,500.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 4th ave.
Bell 1484 Court; P. & A. 3100 Main.

FOR SALE—West st., Wilkinsburg, new brick, 7 rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, chandeliers, gas, hot water heaters; lot 24x120; possession 60 days; price $5,000; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
10-room brick, modern, reception hall house, all conveniences, at $6,000. You cannot beat this price.
THE GORDON SMITH COMPANY,
433 Fourth ave.
Robert M. Reynolds. G. Gordon Smith.

$5,100—Modern red brick house of 8 rooms, hall and vestibule; Park ave.; possession Sept. 1.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., City.

FOR SALE—Near station, Wilkinsburg, modern brick home, 8 rooms; cheap to quick buyer. Address L 39, The Gazette.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE.
$18,000—North Craig st.—A 14-room reception hall brick house; lot 50x150.
$16,000—Near Center and Millvale aves.—A new 12-room reception hall brick house; corner and strictly up to date; lot 50x140.
$14,000—Near Center and Morewood aves.—A 12-room colonial brick house; lot 45x105.
$13,000 — Wellesley ave.—A handsome 12-room reception hall brick house; lot 48x120.
$12,500—Howe st.—A well-built 11-room reception hall brick house; lot 30x120.
$8,000—North St. Clair st.—A new 10-room reception hall brick house; lot 30x110.
$7,000—Walnut st.—A 9-room reception hall brick house; lot 28x100.
Have other properties, large and small, for sale or trade. Call or write for particulars.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL SQUIRREL HILL HOME.
We have for sale a beautiful colonial brick residence, having 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, first floor finished in hardwood, and being one of the most complete residences in the Squirrel Hill district, that we can sell for $5,000 less than it could be built for today. This is an exceptional bargain, and you should look this up at once.
For particulars see—
H. A. SHAFFER & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

ALL children double in weight and they will never need a doctor if you live with them in one of our Hermitage st. houses in Belmar plan. The terms that we sell them on will make you feel so good that you will not need a doctor for years.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

Reduced to $7,700.

A 9-room house in Bellefield district, near Morewood ave.; handy to all the car lines; it has large, airy rooms and a nice front lawn; all modern conveniences; this is a bargain and we invite you to investigate it; price reduced from $9,500 to $7,700; owner is a nonresident and desires to make a quick sale. Immediate possession.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$7,600.
A BEAUTY AND A BARGAIN.
It is fortunate for us and for our customers that we were able to secure this—A beautiful new buff brick, 9 rooms, hall, bath, gas, piped for furnace, laundry, cement cellar, range, front and rear stairs, hardwood mantels and every improvement. Lot 28½x140 feet on the choicest portion of Evaline street, Twentieth ward. Possession September 1, 1903. Owner must leave city.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$3,250—$250 cash, balance $22.50 per month all told; lovely East End location, two squares from city school and electric cars; lot 35x100 feet to an alley; new house, five rooms, hall; large finished attic and bathroom, with inside w. c. and bath, with hot and cold water; front and rear porches; cabinet mantels; strictly nice neighborhood; a lovely home. It will sell.
HOME TRUST CO.,
John F. Sweeney, Secretary,
541 Wood St.

$3,500, COST $4,800.
WINTERBURN AVE., NEAR SCHENLEY PARK.
Frame house of 6 large rooms, finished attic, hall, bath, pantry, front and side porches; lot 31x140, one block to cars; house alone will cost $3,000 to build; a rare bargain.
H. R. SCOTT,
1401 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—New frame house; nine rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, china closet, sliding doors and located within two minutes' walk from Lincoln ave. car line; lot 35x109; price $5,500; terms $500 cash, balance $25 and up per month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

ONLY A FEW DAYS OLD.
Brown stone center hall house in Highland district; 14 rooms and every up-to-date convenience; lot 85x130; one block from car. Possession at once. The price will interest you. Would consider exchange.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse Building.

FOR SALE.
8-room frame house on Dauphin st.; lot 20x100, asphalt street, cement walks; bath, hot and cold water, gas, cabinet mantels, etc.; two porches; two squares from cars; $3,250, easy terms.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 4th ave.
'Phones: Bell 1484 Court; P. & A. 3100 Main.

FOR SALE—Clearview st., near Stanton ave., Nineteenth ward; new house, 12 rooms, hardwood floors, tile bath rooms, slate roof, front and rear porches; lot 35x150; price $8,500; terms $3,000 cash, balance easy payments.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

ONLY $3,800.
A 7-room frame house in a choice district, near Highland Park; front and rear porches, hall, bathroom, both gases and all conveniences; lawn and shade trees. Price $3,500.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$3,800—Penn ave., near Main st.—Old brick and frame house, store and six rooms; lot 20x100 ft.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Coleman st., 6-room house, slate roof; large front porch; lot 30x90; a handsome home for $2,700; cost owner $3,200; look it up.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-12 Ferguson Block, 320 Fourth ave.

STANTON AVE. frontage; 200 by 130 ft.; at a bargain if sold soon.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Residences.

A CHANCE that is not offered every day—A pressed brick house of 12 rooms, with every possible convenience, with a lot 100x150, in best street on Troy Hill, Allegheny; house alone cost $20,000 to build. This is less than one-half of actual value $6,000 cash, balance on mortgage; if sold by July 17, price $13,500.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

Real Estate—Special.

EAST END.
$1,650—4-room frame, lot 40x90, Clarence st.
$2,500—4-room frame, lot 25x100, Lookout st.
$3,500—8-room frame, modern; lot 22x137, Hamilton ave.
$4,350—8-room frame, modern; lot 28x105, Lowell st.
$5,500—7-room frame, modern; lot 25x100, Copeland st.
$8,000—9-room brick, modern; lot 30x100, Maryland ave.
$8,000—8-room brick, modern; lot 40x100, Bates st.
$9,500—9 rooms and reception hall, frame; modern; lot 32x100, Maryland ave.
$11,000—10 rooms and reception hall, brick; modern; lot 32x100, Maryland ave.
$11,500—10-room brick, modern; lot 50x112, Rippey st.
$13,500—10 rooms and reception hall, frame; modern; lot 63x100, S. Negley ave.
$40,000—12-room brick, modern; lot 75x200, Fifth ave.
ALLEGHENY.
$3,000—8-room frame, modern; lot 18x100, Perrysville ave.
$3,000—7-room frame; lot 21x162, Page st.
$3,500—7-room frame, modern; lot 25x100, Perrysville ave.
$8,000—8-room and reception hall, brick, modern; lot 40x120, Perrysville ave.
AVALON.
$5,200—7-room frame, modern; lot 40x85, Florence ave.
SOUTH SIDE.
$2,700—5-room frame; lot 48x110, Oakley st.
$3,150—6-room frame; lot 30x110, Spring st.
WILKINSBURG.
$3,200—9 rooms and reception hall, frame; modern; lot 25x120, Rebecca st.
$3,300—6-room brick, modern; lot 25x160, Hill st.
$5,500—8-room brick, modern; lot 25x120, Trenton ave.
$6,500—11-room brick, modern; lot 25x100, Trenton ave.
CRAFTON.
$4,800—8-room frame, modern, lot 50x110, Warren st.
$6,500—8 rooms and reception hall; modern; lot 50x200, Belvidere st.
CARNEGIE.
$4,000—8-room frame, modern; lot 90x118, Lincoln ave.
GREATER PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building.

LEVY & SPARKS.
$4,200—WYLIE AVE. property, 7 rooms and both gases; all conveniences; rents for $45; lot 25x106.
$6,000—DOUBLE BRICK of 14 rooms; lot, bath and all conveniences; rent $55; lot 124x165.
$6,500—FOR A SIX-ROOM BRICK and a 12-room house, frame; lot 44x90; rent $77; also room to build another house.
$2,800—SIX-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, slate roof, front porch; both gases; inside closets; all other conveniences; rent $20; lot 30x90; a bargain.
$3,500—9-room brick, in fine residence neighborhood; all conveniences; rent $25; lot 20x100.
FOR SALE—4 houses on lot 60x100; rent for $90; on Dauphin st., known as Garfield; price $10,000; cash required, $2,000.
FOR SALE—On Jones ave., 12th ward, 3 houses on lot 40x100; rent for $90; this is on leased ground to run 5 years at $70 per year, and $160 taxes; price $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance in 3 to 4 years, or will exchange for real estate.
FOR SALE—On Butler st., storeroom and 12 rooms in front and 5 room-brick in rear; rent $1,500 per year; price $15,000; cash required, $3,000.
FOR SALE—5 brick houses of 5 rooms each on Leech st.; rent for $85 per month; price $10,000; cash $3,000.
FOR SALE—10 lots in 23d ward, or will exchange for equity in improved or stock of merchandise; don't be bashful; make offer; $1,500.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411 Ferguson block,
320 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—We have five choice properties in the "HUMP" district, yielding good income, prices in this district are steadily advancing, and we are prepared to offer them at a price that will interest anyone desiring property in this district. The removal of the "Hump" seems to be a foregone conclusion.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

STOP PAYING RENT.
We will buy you a home for $7.50 per month on each $1,000 with 3% interest per annum, payable monthly.
C. C. BEELE, Land Agent,
Room 412, Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

WHY PAY RENT?
When you can buy a home of five rooms, six rooms and seven rooms, located at Elliott Park, within fifteen minutes' car ride of the business center of Pittsburgh? Small cash payment down, balance as rent; take Elliott and Sheraden car, corner Fifth st. and Liberty ave., get off at Lorenz ave. and walk north two blocks. See agents on the ground or write for particulars.
H. E. Jones,
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
ARONSON REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE AND REAL BARGAINS.
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Another FORTY PER CENT INVESTMENT.
40 per cent investment, 40 per cent. Near Fifth ave., Fourteenth ward; large lot over 50 feet front; new 3-story apartment house, 16 rooms; rent $624 year. SPECIAL OPTION PRICE $3,000. ONLY $1,000 CASH and pays over 40 per cent on money invested.

FOR SALE—We have seven choice properties situate on Chatham street, Fifth ward; each lot having a frontage of 20 feet by 110 feet in depth, on which lots are erected good brick dwellings. By calling at the office, will give you full particulars and name price and terms.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Good Fifth ave. and Penn ave. frontage, right in the districts where values are sure to increase. See us. We can make you some money in short time.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

O. C. HURST
For bargains in real estate, farm lands, etc. Farmers Bank Bldg. Phone 1332 Grant.
General Insurance.

CORNER of Liberty ave. and Main st.; cheap. S. H. Wright, 6228 Penn ave.

Business Properties.

WAREHOUSES.
Price $17,500.
On Second Ave.
Lot 44x70 feet, with 2 brick houses.
C. C. Hamilton.

On Second Ave.
Price $18,000.
Lot 70x180 ft., with R. R. siding.
C. C. Hamilton.

WAREHOUSE SITE.
$32,000.
38,000 square feet at Brushton station, on P. R. R., with siding.
WORTH INVESTIGATING.
C. C. Hamilton.

LIBERTY AVE.
Only $75,000.
$25,000 cash, balance at 5 per cent.
Lot fronting 22 feet, with 4-story brick building.
GOOD INVESTMENT.
Will be worth twice the price asked as soon as P. R. R. tracks are removed.
C. C. Hamilton.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE.
Price $3,000.
3 lots 25x96 ft. each, with 5-room house; street paved and sewered; all improvements; clear.
$1,350 cash, balance to suit.
C. C. HAMILTON,
314 Fourth ave.
Room 20.
Bell, 155 Court. P. & A., 2331 M.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE., COR. TUNNEL ST.
BOTH 'PHONES.

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES
WORTH INVESTIGATION.
FIFTH AVE. (HUMP DISTRICT).
Brick Building, on lot 21x100 FEET.
FIFTH AVE., within a few blocks from Court House.
—$12,500.—
FOUR THOUSAND CASH. Balance long mortgage.
There is SEVERAL THOUSAND in this for you. Investigate at once.

HAIGHTS AVE. (Near Stanton.)
Modern 11-room reception hall house; bath and all conveniences.
Large Level Lot, 32x104 FEET.
IN FINEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT, near Stanton ave.
—$3,000—
Cash necessary. Balance long mortgage.
A NICE HOME for LITTLE MONEY.
Get particulars without delay, or you lose it.

WYLIE AVE.
BUSINESS BUILDING—Store and 13 large rooms.
Now renting for $1,000 a year.
Nice level lot, 22x70 FEET to alley.
—$8,500.—
THREE THOUSAND CASH. Balance on mortgage.
This property nets now over ELEVEN PER CENT.
Property is CONSIDERED CHEAP at TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAKE THE DIFFERENCE. See the
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE—We have for sale at a decided bargain, property well located on Market st., situate between First and Second aves., with a good 5-story business building. Lot has a frontage of 23x70 feet in depth. Property will be sold at a decided bargain.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
409 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS BLOCK.
10 Per Cent Investment.
For Sale or Exchange—A 3-story solid brick building, containing 6 store rooms and 10 flats; own water and heating plant on ground; near Westinghouse works; annual rent $7,900; nothing better for enhancement; will trade equity for vacant or smaller property. See C. H. Siedle, 414 Park Building.

$6,500—10-room brick and store in good location; rents for $65; lot 24x95; good bargain.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—A great bargain, business property 1309 Carson st.; will double its value in two years; easy terms. Fred Vierick, general delivery, Allegheny.

Farms.

BEAUTIFUL FARM, good soil, water, fruit, buildings, etc., 84 acres, price $30 per acre.
75 acres, grand 12-room house, price $3,200.
75-acre farm, good soil, good buildings, price $3,750.
158-acre farm, good soil, fair buildings, beautiful rolling land, $6,000.
225-acre farm, good soil, common buildings, price $4,700.
175-acre farm, good soil, good buildings, price $5,900.
206-acre farm, by street car line, price $6,500.
128-acre farm, good soil, fair buildings, price $5,500.
45-acre farm, near town, fair buildings, price $1,500.
11-acre farm, near town, common buildings, price $500.
30-acre farm, four miles from town, price $800.
165-acre farm, gently rolling, good buildings, price $5,500.
59-acre farm, new house, price $3,000.
300-acre farm, 75 acres orchard, 75 acres timber, 75 acres plow land, 75 acres pasture, price $6,500.
21-acre farm, fair home, price $700.
A few of the many bargains offered through the Northeastern Ohio Real Estate agency of W. D. CUSHMAN, Garrettsville, O.

50 ACRES.
Price $8,500.
In the Mount Lebanon District.
Ten miles from city, one mile to street cars; six-room frame house, bank barn, 40x50 feet, and all necessary outbuildings; all in good condition; spring and well at house; 4-acre orchard; will exchange for city property.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

AN IDEAL FARM AND COUNTRY HOME—75 acres; 20-minute walk to Exposition park, Conneaut Lake; fine loam soil in high state of cultivation; 30 acres pasture, balance cultivated; well watered, windmill at barn; school on farm; modern 14-room house with all conveniences; baths, hot and cold water, inside w. c., barn 45x60 feet, new slate roof, granary, wagon house, cemented chicken house; all in fine condition; $7,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit.
MURTHA & BROWN,
Room 2, Schmidt Bldg., 339 Fifth Ave.

FARM.
160 acres in Beaver county; less than 1 mile from the Ohio river and R. R.; 100 acres cleared, 60 acres of woodland; 4-ft. vein of drift coal (opened); choice fruits of different kinds; 5-room frame house; good barn, etc., a good bargain at $50 an acre.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth Ave.

FARM.
71 acres, Beaver county, 4 miles from the Ohio river and railroad; underlaid with coal; 30 acres of bottom land, balance rolling and hilltop; 6-room house (frame), good barn, etc. A great bargain at the price, $1,600; easy payments.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

BLAIR COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.
194 acres one mile from Williamsburg, Pa.; in a fine state of cultivation; land nearly level; 180 acres improved, 14 acres woodland; frame house of 14 rooms that cost $8,000 to build; bank barn 60x100 in good repair; all outbuildings; plenty of fruit, 185 acres underlaid with 150-foot vein of limestone that pays a royalty of $1,000 a year; will pay $25 a day soon as the crusher is put in; limestone leased to the Carnegie Company; farm clear; price $32,000; terms easy; will exchange for good income city property.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.—One hundred and thirty-two acres; 1 mile from the railroad; all underlaid with coal; 80 acres tillable, balance in timber; 2 orchards, fences fair, land slightly rolling; in good order; large new bank barn 50x70; 6-roomed house, and all necessary outbuildings, in good condition; price $6,000; will consider part city property in exchange.—No. 60.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Bldg.

FARM—BARGAIN!!
Farm, 100 acres; all underlaid with good veins of coal; 50 acres under cultivation; improvements; a decided bargain at $1,800; only $18 per acre.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Bldg.

SMALL cash payment and future installments buys pretty cottage, 30 lots; pigs, chickens, growing garden, furniture, outbuildings, orchard, timber, everything $395; no overflow; other farms. Robert Boram, "Farm Loans," Monteer, Mo.

FARM.
18 acres, 1½ miles from station, P. & W. R. R.; 23 miles from city; choice level land; good fruit; 5-room house, stable and other outbuildings; good water; $2,200.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO FARMS.
Selected carefully; prices right; list free.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Building.

Lots.

FOR SALE.

Six well-located lots, situate on Osgood st. and Maple ave., Tenth ward, Allegheny, within half square of Perrysville ave., each 25x110. Within 8 minutes' ride from Allegheny market, and 15 minutes' ride from Sixth ave. Streets graded, sewered; gas and water. We have been commissioned to sell these lots, and any reasonable offer will be entertained. Small cash payment down; balance monthly payments at 5 per cent; or owner will exchange lots clear of encumbrance for improved East End property, and assume mortgage.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—$520 each—2 lots, 30x110 feet each, almost level, on main thoroughfare in Brushton.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.
Branch Office cor. Frankstown ave. and Oakwood st.

—CHOICE LOTS—
We still have 30 lots in Espy plan; choicest lots in West Liberty; Hilltop car line on one side; Tunnel line on the other; size 40x120 feet; price $700; terms easy.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., opposite postoffice.

FOR SALE.
North ave. frontage, facing parks, at a rare bargain; corner lot, 60x180 ft. to Ellsworth st. See
A. B. HAY, JR.,
108 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

VACANT LOT FOR SALE.
On Hermitage st., Belmar plan, second lot from Homewood ave.; size of lot, 20x100; price $1,200; terms easy.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

LOTS.
FOR SALE—Level lots 24x100; building going on; take Millvale car and get off at Millvale terrace; price $100; $5 cash, balance $6 month.
H. F. M'GRADY,
309 Fourth ave.

FREE—100 lots to advertise Edgewater park, suburbs New York; send stamp for deed 25 feet; bank reference. Seaside Homes Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAINS—Six lots and two houses on Herron Hill. S. H. Wright, 6228 Penn ave.

Oil Lands.

OIL LANDS.
Sour Lake, Texas, has more big producing wells and is the greatest oil field in the world today, and extending with each new well. Wells pay for land and drilling within one to 10 days. Business methods make big profits certain. Sour Lake and Saratoga lands are the most active and advancing more rapidly than any other in the union. Other new fields are being developed. Call or write if you want ground floor proposition in oil or gas lands.
CASH & LUCKEL,
Houston and Sour Lake, Texas.

Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE.
1,200,000-acre tract on Rio Grande in Mexico containing 400,000 acres coal—copper, gold, silver and lead in mountains; grazing land for 100,000 head of cattle; abundance of water; taxes low. Title perfect.
H. C. BOWMAN,
Topeka, Kansas.

VACANT PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.
On Hazelwood ave., 23d ward; size of lot 113x325; about ¾ of an acre; city water, gas, sewer and paved street; room to build 15 houses; clear; possession at once; price $4,500.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—90 acres, Ross township, near Keating's, 3 minutes' walk from car line; splendid plot for residence purposes. For information, apply to
HASTINGS & HETZEL,
512 Farmers Bank Building.

Coal and Timber Lands.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4,300 acres of timber and mill, in good order; will cut 15,000 ft. per acre; pine, hemlock and oak; a good chance for a practical lumber man.
JOHN RODGER,
404 Keystone Bank.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—Furniture and Undertaking Store in good manufacturing town near the city; owner is under the doctor's care, must leave this climate; will sell at reduction; $1,750.

For Sale—Cigar and Tobacco Store at Homestead; will exchange for improved property; price $1,900.

For Sale—China Store in good town; owner leaving town and will sacrifice for $350.

For Sale—Grocery Store in Allegheny; will invoice $500; a good stand for business.

FOR SALE—THE EARTH. Would you buy it if you knew there was a fortune in it for you. We have a brick yard in which there is thousands of dollars for the buyer; investigate.

WE HAVE GROCERY Stores, Butcher Shops, Clothing Stores, Drygoods Stores and stores of all kinds. See us about them.

For Sale—Half interest in machine shop building automobile engines; $40,000 worth of contracts on hand, on which a profit of $18,000; net price $5,000; owner's stock and machinery cost $7,500.

For Sale—Boarding and Rooming House on South Side; doing good business; only $500.

Clothing and Drygoods Stores and several other businesses.

For Sale—Machine Shop on Market st., selling all kinds of engines, steam or gas; also safes, this is a specially good bargain.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-12 Ferguson Block, 320 Fourth ave.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Enterprise Yielding Large Profits.
14 acres of ground underlaid with coal, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh, with complete brick plant, kilns, patent furnaces, capacity, 50,000 to 60,000 bricks a day; engine, 160-horsepower, 2 flue boilers (100-pound pressure); 2 first-class clay pans, line shafting, pulleys all complete; in good running order. One mammoth Freese No. 2 wire cut machine, Martin mud machine, 105 steel cars, 550 capacity; 10 tunnel driers; siding 700 or 800 feet long; good shipping facilities; 3-foot vein of coal 30 feet down, and 6-foot vein 50 feet down. All orders and stock goes with the contract. Particulars from
HASTINGS & HETZEL,
512 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Half interest in machine shop, building automobile engines; $40,000 worth of contracts on hand, on which a profit of $18,000; net price $5,000. Owner's stock and machinery cost $7,500.

For Sale—Boarding and rooming house on South Side, doing good business, only $500.

For Sale—Machine shop on Market st., selling all kinds of engines, steam or gas, also safes. This is a good bargain.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-12 Ferguson Block, 320 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE ICE CREAM PLANT AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY.
Everything modern and up-to-date. In a first-class business of this sort; good lease and excellent location; this place can show that it is clearing from $400 to $500 a month; price $5,[illegible]. Would give some terms.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—News route, stationery, soda fountain, ice cream, confectionery, tobacco and cigars, books, magazines, etc., in county seat of 8,000; rent $15. Price, including two horses and carts, $2,000.

For Sale—Hardware store in Jeannette, $1,800; will sell cheap in order to settle estate.

For Sale—Furniture store in Homestead; doing good business, owner has business in the city and cannot give necessary attention; will take for half improved real estate; price $12,000.

For Sale—Grocery on Fifth ave.; will invoice $750.

For Sale—Cigar and tobacco store and fixtures, about 8 or 10 shoe-shine chairs, cash register, counter, showcases from the floor; price $1,200.

For Sale—Grocery on Frankstown ave.; price $750.

Brick Yard—Are you interested in manufacturing earth product? Making dollars out of dust? We have the greatest opportunity for people with $6,500.

LEVY & SPARKS,
411-12 Ferguson Block, 320 Fourth ave.

HOTELS
FOR SALE.
HOTELS.
FAYETTE, WESTMORELAND AND WASHINGTON, SOMERSET AND MERCER COUNTIES.
Retail SHOE STORE in a large Manufacturing town of Westmoreland county.
FLOURING MILL—IN A LARGE Manufacturing town of Westmoreland county.
BYRNE REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Scottdale, Pa.

HOTEL—Only hotel in small town, 50 miles from city; license and furnishing of 13 rooms; cheap rent. $[illegible]

THREE Stands in Allegheny Market.

ROOMING AND BOARDING house, facing the park; nothing better for $[illegible]

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR and ice cream stand, 2 dwelling rooms and store. $250

MURTHA & BROWN,
Room 2, Schmidt Bldg., 339 Fifth Ave.

HEWITT & M'COOL, 31, 339 FIFTH AVE.
CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY — Elegant stand in Allegheny; most thickly populated neighborhood; good stock and fixtures; five good living rooms, clears $25 weekly; a big bargain at $500.00

GROCERY—Good corner location; old-established stock; fresh and clean; 7 living rooms; rent low; does $150 weekly cash business; a bargain at .... $[illegible]
HEWITT & M'COOL, 31, 339 FIFTH AVE.

HOTEL.
Leading hotel in Western Pennsylvania town of 12,000 people; house located on best business street of the town; contains 40 guest rooms, all elegantly furnished; rent $100 per mo. Bar receipts average $250 per week; hotel $200 per week. Price for entire furnishment and equipment, together with 5-year lease, $7,000.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INCD.,
428 Fourth Ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fixtures and stock at invoice; one of the best locations in the East End; storeroom, ice cream parlor, fine bake oven; 10 living rooms and bath; cheap rent; doing a large and prosperous business; here is a good chance to start in a prosperous business; price $1,200; will accept one-half cash; balance notes.
S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave. Room 404.

GROCERY STORE—One of the largest and most profitable business place of this kind in Pittsburgh; been established for 17 years; doing a business of $1,000 a week; last year this business cleared $8,000; ask nothing for good will; will sell the business dollar for dollar; stock will invoice about $4,500.
S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave. Room 404.

FLOUR AND SEED STORE.
In a manufacturing town, 25 miles from the city, near freight stations of two railroads; low rent, good trade; invoice $2,000.
GENERAL STORE.
25 miles from city; good room, low rent, clean stock. Sales, $1,200 a month. Invoice $1,900.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE.
One of the best East End stores; established 10 yrs.; receipts average over $20 per day; rent $25 per mo. for nice store and 6 living rooms. Price $3,200. Will invoice more than this amount. For sale on account of death of owner.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INCD.,
428 Fourth Ave.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE.
The leading business of the kind in Lawrenceville district. Receipts average $500 per wk. (all cash). Store nicely equipped. Price $1,500. Stock and fixtures will invoice almost this amount.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INCD.,
428 Fourth Ave.

RESTAURANT.
The leading one in nearby town of 40,000 people. Receipts average $450 per week; rent $35 per mo., includes 5 liv. rooms. This place clears $300 per mo. above all expenses. Price $1,400.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INCD.,
428 Fourth Ave.

BEGIN business yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable small order business at your home; pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin-Howard Co., Denver, Col.

DRUG STORE—Excellent location, on Brushton ave., E. E., doing a business of from $18 to $20 daily; will invoice $2,500. We will give a good man any reasonable terms that he can ask. This is an excellent opening.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

GROCERY, IN ALLEGHENY—One of the best small businesses of this sort of store there; doing a business of $400 a week; 3-year lease and clearing $250 a month; price at invoice, $1,100.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

WOOD - WORKING AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, IN THE E. E.—Owner is dead, and wish to settle up estate; about $300 worth of material on hand; good lease and cheap rent; price $650; would accept one-half cash.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

HOW $20.00 EARNED $3,027.00 IN ONE WEEK.
Get the story from one who accomplished this through our advice, handling his own money. Write us. Star & Crescent Co., Incorporated, 226-228 LaSalle st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—An established cereal food company desires the services of reliable men to fill responsible position; compensation $3,000 per annum; highest references required and given. Address Auditor's department, box 4842, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—Eight-room flat; elevator, telephone; steam heat, etc.; clearing 40 per cent above rent; 11 permanent men roomers; cheap to quick buyer; sickness reason for selling. Address Z 69, The Gazette.

MEAT MARKET—Excellent location; marble top counter, No. 1 ice box, and doing a business of $180 to $200 a week. Rent $16 a month. Price $350.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

WHOLESALE MILK and Ice Cream Business—Doing a business of over $25,000 per year; everything up to date and complete; price $5,000.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

GROCERY STORE—One of the best in this city; everything up to date; doing a business of $35,000 per year; rent $54 per month; price $3,500.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE.
A fine business opportunity, consisting of hardware and lumber, doing $2,500 per month, in a thrifty town. For particulars address Christley Brothers, Butler, Pa.

DRYGOODS STOCK—Worth about $[illegible] wanted in exchange for Wilkinsburg real estate.
EWING & WHITE, 212 Ferguson Bldg.,
320 Fourth ave.

CIGAR STORE—Located on Penn ave., E. E.; rental $30, including 1. and h.; doing a business of $100 to $150 a week; price $900. This is an excellent stand.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

DRUG STORE—One of the best in this city; doing a business of $40 per day; everything up to date; rent $55 per month; price $9,500.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

MANAGER wanted who can invest $500 in manufacturers' agency business, started and open for full investigation; take charge at once. Address O 69, The Gazette.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY STORE—In Allegheny, old-established business, sales average $50 day; rent $30 mo.; price $1,[illegible]
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FURNITURE STORE—In good manufacturing town; doing business $40 day; great bargain if sold this week; price $1,700.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

PLUMBING and Supply Business—In town 10 miles from Pittsburgh, established 7 years, doing business $300 week; rent $25 mo.; price $1,[illegible] CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—In Allegheny, established 3 years, doing cash business $90 day; rent $23 mo.; price $[illegible] CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

HOTELS——HOTELS.
We have several hotels in the city and surrounding towns to offer you.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THEM BY READING GAZETTE'S CLASSIFIED "ADS"

FOR SALE.

Business Oportunities.

SHOE STORE—Oldest and one of the best in valley; location Tarentum, will sell at invoice; rent low; owner in other business. Inquire of Marvin Bros., Tarentum, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cheap water filtering plant, bottles, wagons, machinery and office furniture, all complete, ready to start business. J. B. JONES & CO., 712 Lacock st., Allegheny.

LUNCH, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM STAND—Doing a good business, splendid location, cheap rent. Inquire of Marvin Bros., Tarentum, Pa.

FOR SALE—Rooming house, near park; 12 rooms, all filled; all conveniences; selling on account of sickness. Address H 42, The Gazette.

CIGAR STORE—Fine location doing over $200 business per week; price $1,000; good reasons for selling; investigate at once. Address S 69, The Gazette.

DRYGOODS—A splendid location can be secured in Wilkinsburg; a corner. See EWING & WHITE, Ferguson bldg, 320 4th ave.

TWO elegantly located cleaning and dyeing establishments, doing good business; owner leaving town. Address L 42, The Gazette.

$3 BUYS 100 shares industrial stock, good for dividends, on installments. Address Pantheon Lumber Manufacturing Co., Colville, Wash.

DRYGOODS, shoes and furnishing stock; also fixtures at 70c on the dollar at invoice price. Address T 69, The Gazette.

WHOLESALE liquor business in the city; doing large trade; no opposition. Address W 69, The Gazette.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

$2,000 LIFE insurance policy, good opportunity to double money. Address C 35, The Gazette.

LIVERY STABLE and stock; best part of East End. S. H. Wright, 6228 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Old established livery stable. Inquire Chas. H. Little, Sewickley, Pa.

Machinery.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT

In excellent condition for immediate delivery.

14"x24" Std. Gauge Baldwin Locomotive.
7"x12" 3-ft. Gauge S. T. Porter Locomotive.
4 Standard Gauge, Flat Bottom, Steel Gondola cars.
Standard Gauge Wood Flat Car.
20 3-ft. Gauge 2¾-yd. K. & J. Dump Cars.
1 3-ft. Gauge, 4-yd. K. & J. Dump Cars.
15"x 9" No. 4 Champion Portable Rock Crusher, With Portable Boiler, Engine, Elevator and Screen.
5"x 9" Blake Rock Crusher with Elevator.
2 7"x10" Double Cylinder Double Drum Hoisting engines.
8½"x10" Double Cylinder Double Drum Hoisting Engine.
1½ Yard Webster Orange Peel Bucket.
2 No. 6, 1 No. 4, and 1 No. 2 Horizontal Centrifugal Pumps.
4"x3½"x6" Wilson Snyder Steam Pump.
25, 40, 25 and 20 H. P. Portable Boilers.
12 Double Drum Horse Powers, Lidgerwood Aerial Dumping Cableway.
16,000 ft. good Crucible and Hercules steel wire hoisting rope.

CARLIN MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., Lacock and Sandusky sts., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two 100 horse power tubular boilers, with fronts and fittings all complete, very cheap.

Also one single drum hoisting engine with boiler, one 32"x18" engine lathe, first-class tool, one Blaisdell gear cutter, 3 double-head buffers, one 5-h. p. Globe gas engine, lot laundry machinery, one and two-ton chain blocks, belting, pulleys, small tools, etc.; all very cheap.

M. M. TYGARD, Twenty-sixth and Liberty Sts., formerly The Atlas.

FOR SALE. TO LET.

HOISTING and stationary engines, BOILERS, steam and centrifugal PUMPS, DERRICKS and general contractor's plant; send for list, NEW and SECOND HAND. CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO., PARK BLDG. 'Phone 472 Grant.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. REED, 82 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—RAILS AND MACHINERY; new 16-lb. rails, 60-lb. relayers, girders, rails, grate bars, buck-stays, pipe and machinery; highest prices paid for iron and steel scrap. J. B. JONES & CO., Allegheny. 'Phones 172 North.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.
100 to 200 h. p. horizontal and vertical. Pumping machinery; blacksmith and wheelwright shops fitted complete.
THE FAIRBANKS CO., 236-238 Third ave.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Belted or electric, also exhaust wheels.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., Fourth and Liberty aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAS ENGINES, Acme engines and boilers, fans, shafting, pulleys. WM. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Investments.

YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY by calling on the INVESTORS BROKERAGE CO., 906-908 Keystone Building.

TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT.
$7,500—Six houses, 4 rooms, water, gas, cellar and porches each. Rent $72 per month.
$1,900—New house, 5 rooms, water, gas, chandeliers and porches. Terms $100 cash, balance $17.50 monthly, including interest.
ALBERT H. OYER, 24 Shiloh st., Mt. Washington.

STOCKS.
One Point Margin—"Off the Board."
KEYSTONE TRADERS CO.
314 Fourth ave.

I BUY, sell and exchange all listed and unlisted securities; mining, oil and industrial specialty. Write me and make money. Horace J. Philips, member Pittsburgh Industrial Exchange, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Horses and Vehicles.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.
Harness Department.
All kinds of Horse and Stable Supplies. We have our own Harness Shop And make Harness to order, also repair Harness promptly. Most complete Harness Store in Western Pennsylvania. Prompt attention to mail orders. Lowest prices on Gillian Boots.

Cut Prices on Fly Nets.
Cut Prices on Horse Sheets.
Cut Prices on Cotton Coolers.
Cut Prices on Woolen Coolers.
Cut Prices on Woolen Sweats.
Cut Prices on Dandy Brushes.
Cut Prices on Bristle Brushes.
Cut Prices on Buggy Whips.

Lowest Prices on Soap—Millers,' Baum's and Hollingshead's.
Lowest Prices on Oils—Miller's, Baum's and Hollingshead's.
Lowest Prices on Axle Grease—Miller's Baum's and Hollingshead's.
Lowest Prices on Dressing—Miller's, Baum's and Hollingshead's.
Lowest Prices on all kinds of Metal Polish.
Lowest Prices on Horse Collars, and all Kinds of Straps.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116, 118, 120 Seventh St.
917, 919 Penn Ave.

BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.

We have received a large shipment of high-grade Runabouts, which should have been here two months ago, and to move them quick we are going to give you the benefit by selling them without profit. These comprise all the latest styles of Piano, Cut Under or Stanhope Bodies, and are trimmed and painted to suit the most fastidious, and manufactured by the well-known Cortland Wagon Co., H. H. Hancock Co. and W. S. Frazier.

Do not fail to come and see us if you need a Runabout, as this gives you a high-grade vehicle at the price of a cheap one.

HARNESS.
Remember we have any style of harness made and at bottom prices.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19 to 27 Fifth st.
THIS WEEK
FOR
BARGAINS.
Not Little Bargains, But Big Bargains.

Prices Cut Low On—
Runabouts,
Stanhopes,
Top Buggies,
Phaetons,
Traps,
Surreys,
Carriages.

We Want to Talk to You On Wagons.
Our Hand Made Pittsburgh Wagons.
Also on Harness. See Us Quick.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19 to 27 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—A family broken pacing horse, 1,125 pounds; just the right horse for general use; can pull depot wagon or family barouche with ease and can pace a 2:30 clip hooked to a runabout on the road; is afraid of nothing; nicely marked; white face, two white front feet; a red bay; is a very attractive horse; is not cheap; will give trial to responsible party; price low for this kind of a horse; can be seen at Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Magee st., near Fifth ave., city.

A PNEUMATIC-TIRED speeding cart will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale July 21. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

EXPOSITION HORSE EXCHANGE.
Duquesne Way.
Auction sale of vehicles and wagons
Monday, July 20, at 11 a. m.
Biggest Auction Every Held.
New Rubber Tire Runabouts,
New Steel Tire Buck Wagons,
8,000 lb. Express Wagon, second-hand.
Coach Top Delivery Wagon, second hand,
Leather Top Phaeton, second-hand,
Fine Rubber Tire Trap, second-hand,
Full Leather, Rubber Tire, top Buggy, second hand.
Steel Axle Rubber Tire Runabout, second-hand,
Good Open-top Express Wagon, second-hand, and a whole lot more of good work.
AN ABSOLUTE SALE.
Monday, July 20, at 11 a. m.
EXPOSITION HORSE EXCHANGE.
306 Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—Double set of harness, almost new; price $30. Also—Brown gelding, 16 hands, weighs 1,150 pounds; perfectly sound and gentle; here is a family horse, 5 years old; Giesenkamp park trap; almost new; cost $375; price $125; lady's runabout, cost $300, price $100; also fine runabout, cost $135, price $70; all rubber tired and in fine condition; here are bargains. 5806 Harvard st. Bel tel., 1896-2 East.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sale every Tuesday; next sale, July 21. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

SECOND-HAND VEHICLES.
We are overstocked on second-hand buggies, runabouts, traps and delivery wagons.
All Will Be Sacrificed This Week.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO., 19 to 27 Fifth st.

A CHOICE lot of draught and general-purpose horses, also some well-broken ponies, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale July 21. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—One good young trotting mare; also several good broken driving horses; also several heavy draught and general purpose horses, at James Kerr's, 410 Duquesne way.

FOR SALE—Two pair fine carriage and driving horses; several single driving and saddle horses, at Thubron's, Federal st. and Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Bay horse, weighing 1,000 pounds, 8 years old, sound and gentle; suitable for delivery wagon. Inquire 1009 Locust st., Allegheny.

200 HEAD of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, July 21. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

TWO very fast green pacers will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, July 21. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—Several second-hand runabouts at your own price at Thubron's, Federal and Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

100 HEAD of choice draught mules and pit mules constantly on hand. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—150 horses for Monday's auction sale, Exposition Horse Exchange, 306 Duquesne way.

Automobiles.

FOR SALE—Two steam automobiles; one 1902 model Stanhope (White), in fine condition and is practically good as new; one Foster steam surrey, will carry four; only used a few times; both these machines are sure goers and are great bargains. For prices and particulars address
M. M. TYGARD, Twenty-sixth and Liberty Sts.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop., No. 432 Diamond st.

PRACTICALLY new Remington, Smith Premier and Hammond, cheap.
PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
323-4 Lewis Building.

Birds and Dogs.

ARRIVED—
Cuban parrots, guaranteed to talk; only $4 each; also a grand lot of Mexican yellow head parrots, Hartz mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; French poodles, puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums; cages and seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE, 907 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Prop.

JUST ARRIVED—First lot of young Cuban parrots of the season; $4 each; guaranteed to talk; canaries $2 each; guaranteed to sing. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Large St. Bernard, nine months old; price $20. Bell 'phone 1896, ring 2, East.

Safes.

SAFES—I have on hand fire and burglar proof safes which I will dispose of at 25 per cent on the dollar; also second-hand fireproof safes ranging from $20 upward.
C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth ave.

FIREPROOF SAFES—Twenty dollars up. Call at
C. W. FRANKLIN'S, 126 Fourth ave.

CHEAPEST place to buy safes. WM. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty streets.

Sewing Machines.

CLEARANCE SALE—In all makes of sewing machines. CARTER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 131 Sixth st., next to Bijou theater.

Pianos.

VOSE PIANO, cost $450.00; mahogany; used only four months $325.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Hazelton Piano cost $600.00; hand carved, burl walnut case $285.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Vose Piano, cost $400; ebonized case $175.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Schulhoff Piano, cost $300; mahogany, used six months $150.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Apollo Upright Piano, cost $300; mahogany case $100.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Starr Piano, cost $350; in elegant condition $100.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Ten good Square Pianos, famous makes, your choice for $60.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Five Square Pianos, your choice for $40.00
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

Used Organs, from $10.00 up.
Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield St.

AN extra fine upright piano for $150. This is a large size, magnificent hand carved case, and being used a short while, would pass for new; tone and action perfect. Easy terms arranged if desired. Among our big lot of new and used pianos the following are special bargains:
$400 Kranich & Bach piano .... $ 90
$500 Weber piano $125
$600 Steinway, rosewood case $150
$500 Chickering piano $100
$600 Decker (beautiful mahogany case, almost new) $335
Square pianos $25 up. Organs $10 up.
Special midsummer terms will be arranged on any of the above by the old reliable Henricks Piano Co., Ltd., 611-613 Smithfield st., Lewis Block. (Established 30 years.)

PIANO—Fine $450 upright; scarf, stool, $150, delivered, private sale. Drawer 145, Station A, Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for anybody wanting a diamond. We are pawnbrokers, and when goods are not redeemed, they cost us comparatively little. We offer two in particular, left some time ago, as an idea of our prices.
Pledge No. 57890—A karat Tiffany ring, fine white diamond at just even $60
Pledge No. 47865—A ring with solitaire 2½ kt. perfect diamond at 195

DeROY'S
Lowest Rate Loan Office,
643 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
Established 1852.

FOR SALE—This big offer is for July only: We will make you a fine pair of trousers for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair. This sale includes a number of patterns at $1.30 a leg, or $2.60 a pair. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Can't afford to have a dull season. During July we will make you to order a fine pair of trousers for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

DESKS—Roll top, flat top and bookkeepers: new and second hand; refrigerators, bookcases, office chairs and partitions, cheap. 418 Diamond st.

UPRIGHT and square piano, druggets, dressers, hall rack, brass bed, dining room suit. Storage House, 5314 Center ave., E. E.

WANTED—To trade mantels and tile work for any other building material. Address A 70, Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR SALE—Bargains in new and second-hand office furniture. Entrance, Alexander, Baker & Co., Ltd., 808 Wood st.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

FILTER stones for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. 'Phone 719 Court. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Electro-plating dynamo and outfit. E. Coll, Norton st. 'Phone 224-3 Hill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Two modern 10-room reception hall houses for improved or vacant.
Clear lots, $500 value each, for improved; 30x120 ft.
Good investment property for clear farm.
Apartment house, $14,000 equity, for vacant.
Business property in Wilkinsburg for improved or vacant.
Several modern brick houses, rent $45.00, for farm.
Downtown frontage to exchange for improved vacant.
If you have property you are not getting proper returns from let us show you how to improve your proposition.
Call or send description; rather have you call. 'Phone 1509 Court.
THE GORDON SMITH COMPANY, 433 Fourth ave.
Robert M. Reynolds. G. Gordon Smith.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Colonial House, Stanton Ave.
Twelve-room, center hall buff brick, hardwood floors, finished in hardwood, has all modern improvements; has large lot; owner will consider good lot or improved property.
C. C. HAMILTON, 314 Fourth ave.
Bell 'phone 155 Court—P. & A., 2331 Main.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
One-half interest in a first-class general store doing a business of $40,000 and carrying a stock of $30,000; also one-half interest in a three-story brick, double roomed building, and first-class dwelling in a good live town in Western Pennsylvania, on the railroad; will exchange for income property in city or nearby towns.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—We have for exchange (clear of encumbrance), a handsome, buff brick, center hall residence of 13 rooms, with all latest improvements; situation first-class in the East End district, and is a corner property. Owner will exchange for good unimproved frontage either in Nineteenth, Twentieth or Twenty-second ward, to equal the price of his property; particulars given upon application to anyone meaning business.
L. A. CLARK & CO., 409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lots in booming town of Butler, Pa.; these lots are perfectly level and located about two minutes' walk from the court house; gas, water and sewers on all the property; no hills to climb or street car fare to pay; purchase a lot at once and you will make money.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO., 236 Fourth ave.

TWO 9-room modern brick slate-roofed dwellings, hot water heater, furnace, bath, cemented cellar, reception hall and all modern conveniences; dwellings two years old; located in one of the best residence sections; will exchange for vacant lots.
J. C. DIGHT & CO., 420 Farmers Bank Bldg.

EXCHANGE.
You can trade that vacant lot for two good modern solid brick houses. Some and let us show you the houses.
THE GORDON SMITH COMPANY, 433 Fourth ave.
Robert M. Reynolds. G. Gordon Smith.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—10 lots on Kilbuck st., Twenty-third ward, for stock of merchandise or equity in improved property; or will pay difference on clear.
LEVY & SPARKS, 411-12 Ferguson Block, 320 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Wilkinsburg—About 450 ft. of lot frontage, averaging $800 each, on paved streets and car line; will sell very easy terms or consider good improved business or residence in exchange. EWING & WHITE, Ferguson bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Vacant and improved properties; have some bargains for you if you will write or call. C. H. Siedle, 414 Park Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
HAIR ABOVE BEARD LINE,
MOLES, RED NOSE,
BIRTHMARKS, BLACKHEADS
AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES
OUR SPECIALTY.
TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
CONSULTATION FREE AT OFFICE, OR BY LETTER.
Electrolysis when properly applied is the only remedy for facial defects.
WE ARE EXPERTS.
NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
608 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH.

LOOK LOOK LOOK LOOK LOOK
Have your windows cleaned by a reliable company; estimates given for janitor service; your business is cordially solicited; windows from 8 cents up in PRIVATE DWELLINGS; prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. NATIONAL WINDOW CLEANING CO., 307 Third ave., city. Phone 2341 M.

PERSONAL—
Superfluous Hair.
On face, neck, arms, etc., moles and warts removed forever by Dr. J. VanDyke's perfected Electric Needle Method, without pain, scarring or a possibility of return; established 1876; indorsed by leading physicians; interesting booklet free.
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC NEEDLE CO.
Room 411 Bijou Bldg., 611 Penn ave.

PERSONAL—Fine pair of trousers to order for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair. That's our offer for July only. We do this because we always get an entirely new stock of material every season, and we wish to keep our men employed during a dull month. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—The old Bailey farm, one mile, only seven minutes from the postoffice, is now sub-divided into building lots. For maps and printed matter, write Cameron & Clendenon, Room 4, 301 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Prof. Hatry, phrenologist, 543 Smithfield st., gives advice on choice of occupation, choice of husband or wife, health without medicine.

PERSONAL—For blindness, diseases of the eyes, defective vision, cataracts, neurasthenia, take the Dr. H. F. Geary's Ophthalmo Oscillator treatment. 1502 and 1503 Arrott building.

SANITARIUM NEWLY OPENED—Osteopathy, massage, baths all kinds. Dr. Miney Davidson, Sanitarium, Seneca st. Take Forbes or Fifth ave. cars.

PERSONAL—Change your diet by chop suey and yokoma; it will do you good; best in the city. Ben Man Lou, 447 Third ave., corner of Grant st.

PERSONAL—Arbuckles' and Lion coffee, 9½c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; fine butter, 15c, 17c, 20c; fine creamery butter, 22c. Houston, Allegheny market.

LADIES—If in need, write me for remedy which I have used and found safe, sure and reliable. Mrs. B. Green, 130 Dearborn st., Chicago.

PROFESSOR FRANK CHARLES, phrenologist, can be consulted in all kinds of business. Office 510 West Lacock st., near circus and ball grounds, Allegheny, Pa.

PERSONAL—Dr. Phillips' electric treatment for rheumatism, neuralgia and spinal diseases. 111 East Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

LADIES' TAILORING, cutting, fitting, sewing taught (McCormac System). 117 Ohio st., West, Allegheny.

A WONDERFUL French Clairvoyant; what he tells comes true; send 10c and birthday. Prof. E. Garnot, Box 2179, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—See The Tygard Printing Co., when placing your next order. No. 1 St. Thomas st., Hill Top.

PERSONAL—Miss E. Young, hair parlor, scalp treatment; $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 126 Sixth st.

PERSONAL—Consult Lynch, the famous clairvoyant; ladies only, 50 cents. 118 Anderson street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Madam Clark, the famous clairvoyant, readings truthful. 210 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

BATHS, birch, oven, massage and all other forms of treatment. NEW SANITARIUM, 43 Marion st.

PERSONAL—Miss Nunez, teacher and translator foreign languages. 15 West Park way, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Lady assistant wanted for massage. Apply 401 Federal st., Allegheny, room 12.

PERSONAL—Levi's book store buys, sells and exchanges books. 820 Liberty street.

VAPOR, alcohol, baths. 202 Federal st., Allegheny. Miss Gray, assistant.

JAE & DOYLE'S receptions every Monday evening at Oakwood Park.

PERSONAL—Baths, manicuring. Elsie Mills, 809 Penn ave., second floor.

PERSONAL—Baths. Miss Wilson, 133 Moultrie, north off Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—Massage baths. Anna Day, 640 Penn ave., ground floor.

SPIRITUAL mediums can be consulted at 522 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

MISS LAURA CLIFTON, manicure, 510 Fourth ave., near Grant st.

PATENTS.

H. C. Evert & Co., Patents

It Will Pay You to See Us About Your Invention.

A Practical Idea If Properly Protected by a Patent Will May You Independent.

Our Free Booklet Tells You How to Invest and the Necessary Steps to Take In Order to Protect Your Rights.

All Investors Should Have Our Investors' Guide. A Postal Will Bring You One.

Free
Free
Free
Consultation and Advice.

We Furnish a Complete Copy of Any U. S. Patent for Ten Cents.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Our Library Contains Patent Records from 1790 to Date.

Our Work Speaks for Itself.

We Show Actual Results.

Bring Us a Sketch or Model of Your Invention.

We Will Compare Your Idea With Other Patents to Ascertain Whether Your Invention Is Patentable.

Seventeen Years' Practice Enables Us to Judge Whether You Have A Money Maker.

Invent
Invent
A quick-fire hose coupler.
A quick shoe fastener.
A quick-acting monkey wrench.
Typewriter attachment to automatically return the Carriage.
A trolley that will not come off the wire.
A soap-saving device.
A cheap telegraph pole.
A curtain pole without rings or pins.
A rail joint without nuts and bolts.
New steel cars.
A cheap cash register.
A convenient combination tool.

Patents Allowed to Our Clients Within the Past Few Days:
N. J. Anderson—Switch $20,000
L. Lovas—Rivet Forming Machine—$20,000
B. H. Scott—Signal $10,000
M. J. Iribacher—Oil Can $5,000
P. F. McCormick—Car Wheel Grinder—$10,000
W. W. Gibson—Hose Coupler $8,000
W. C. Blair—Wrench $10,000
Boswell & Davis—Bottle $10,000
G. E. Al...—Phonograph $6,000
H. R. Ashby—Coupling $6,000
J. G. Campbell—Monkey Wrench $7,000
L. J. Klamm—Glaziers' Tool $8,000

H. C. EVERT & CO., Leading Patent Lawyers, 305 Smithfield St., Opp. Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

HEIRS to unclaimed estates wanted at once to report to the office of The International Claim Agency; we have thousands of dollars waiting to be turned over upon proper proof that you are the lost person.
THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 312 Fourth ave.

LOST—Sunday, July 12, on Fifth avenue, Forbes or Washington streets, on Monongahela line cars, lady's gold watch, case number 13,498. Finder will receive reward if returned to room 308, Frick building. E. C. Dain.

LOST—Irish setter dog; scar on left front shoulder; license and name of owner on collar. Person will be rewarded by returning the dog to 204 Sixth ave. or 6620 Dalzell Place, Squirrel Hill.

IN AVALON Friday, water spaniel dog; white paws and breast and brown body; answers to name of Sport. Reward of $5 if returned to J. I. Jones, 514 California ave., Avalon.

LOST—Large St. Bernard dog, answers to name of Major; return to Henry Stockman, 608 E. Ohio st., Allegheny, and get reward.

FOUND.

FOUND—One hundred thousand dollars; owner can have upon applying to the
INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY
That you are the lost heir,
312 Fourth ave.

FOUND—I can ride free on the street cars by asking my merchant for street car trading stamps.

REWARD.

FIFTY THOUSAND dollars reward paid over to you at once upon proper proof that you are the person to the estate which lies unclaimed; advertised in Sunday's Gazette of July 12.
THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 312 Fourth ave.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11, 1903.
DIVIDEND—The board of directors of this company have this day declared a stock dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT to stockholders of record July 15, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from July 15, 3 p. m., to July 20, 10 a. m.
W. J. LANGFITT, Secy.

UNION STORAGE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 22—The directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.00 per share, payable August 1. Books will be closed July 26 to August 1, inclusive. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
C. L. CRISS, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

MISFIT CARPETS, FURNITURE & STOVES.
Less Than Half Price.
$55 new carpets for $22.
$40 new carpets for $18.
$35 new carpets for $15.
$22 new carpets for $ 9.
Consisting of Body Brussels, Axminster, Velvets and Ingrain carpets. A big lot of shopworn furniture at one-fourth of regular price.
GOLDSMITH'S,
954 PENN AVE. Next to Pickering's.

BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS
Don't build until you see our large assortment of building plans of 4 to 12 roomed dwelling houses. We also design apartment houses, hotels and business blocks.
A. E. LINKENHEIMER, 438 Fourth ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALVIN THEATER DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
G. Stuart Brodock, Director, Alvin theater. Professional training for the stage, platform and parlor; public appearances at Alvin; special attention to voice-building and elocution; mid-summer course of 6 weeks begins Aug. 3. Call or write for illustrated prospective containing highest indorsements of press and public.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

M'SWEENEY Interstate Detective Agency, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.
FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, OAK FOLDING BED, BRASS BEDS, ROLL TOP DESK, OFFICE SAFE, FILING CABINET, CURTAINS AND PORTIERES, FURNISHMENT OF A RESIDENCE MOVED TO THE STORE FOR SALE TUESDAY, JULY 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION & STORAGE CO., 124 AND 126 NINTH ST.
Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets for rooms and halls, Rugs, Matting and Linoleums. Roll Top Desk, Burglar Proof Safe, Filing Cabinet, two Oak Folding Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chamber Suites in Oak and Mahogany, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Chairs and Rockers. Lot of artificial parlor Palms, Leather Library Suite, Leather Couch, Handsome Parlor Suites in Silk and Velour; Sideboards, China Closets, Extension Tables, Leather Dining Chairs, Dishes and Glassware; Gas Stoves, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture. Goods now on exhibition. Sale positive.
HENRY AUCTION & STORAGE CO., Auctioneers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.
Notice is hereby given that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for itself separately and for each of the companies associated in operation and affiliated in interest with it, and together forming what is popularly known as the Pennsylvania Railroad system, including therein the following

LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH.
Northern Central Railway Co.,
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Co.,
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co.,
Cumberland Valley Railroad Co.,
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad Co.,
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Co.

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
Pennsylvania Co.,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Co.,
Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Co.,
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Co.,
Cleveland and Marietta Railway Co.,
Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Co.,

And each of the other companies included within the "Northwest" and "Southwest" systems, which are operated respectively by the Pennsylvania Co. and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for additional time within which to comply with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1903, requiring that "in all trains operated with power or train brakes, on and after September 1st, 1903, not less than fifty per centum of the cars therein shall have their brakes used and operated by the engineer of the locomotive drawing such train," as provided by an Act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1893, as amended by said Act approved March 2nd, 1903, relating to the equipment of cars and locomotives with safety appliances, and that a hearing upon said application will be had at the office of the Commission in the City of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All persons interested, whether for or against the granting of such application, will have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel at the time and place above named, and may file with the Commission at or before the hearing any affidavits, statements or arguments bearing upon the question.
By order of the Commission,
EDW. A. MOSELEY, Secretary.

H. H. NEGLEY, Attorney-at-Law, 413 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in re incorporation of the borough of Whitaker, Allegheny county, Pa., No. 34, June sessions, A. D. 1903. Notice is hereby given that the petition of George Delbridge, Gustave Kayser, Jacob Pfirrmann, Henry Vogt, E. J. Williams, and one hundred and thirteen other petitioners, constituting a majority of the resident freeholders in the town of Whitaker, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, state of Pennsylvania, was presented in the court of quarter sessions on July 3, A. D. 1903, for the incorporation of said village into a borough, by the title of the borough of Whitaker, according to the following boundaries: Beginning at the low water mark or line on the southern side of the Monongahela river at the northeasterly corner of the property of W. S. Hays and the said Monongahela river, in the township of Mifflin, county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania; thence extending south 36 degrees 30 minutes west, 250 feet to the center of the new township road; thence along the center of the line of said road south 28 degrees, east 60 feet; thence along the center line of same road south 46 degrees, 30 minutes east, 980 feet; thence continuing along the center line of said road 53 degrees, 20 minutes east, 170 feet; thence south 4 degrees, 40 minutes east, 400 feet to a point in the center line of said road; thence south 67 degrees 30 minutes west, 1,259.17 feet along Schwab avenue to center of old township road, now known as Whitaker street; thence south 70 degrees, 45 minutes west, 648.45 feet to a post; thence south 35 degrees, 15 minutes east, 89.10 feet to a post; thence south 63 degrees, 15 minutes west, 1,922.25 feet; thence south 31 degrees, 45 minutes east, 1,306.8 feet to a point; thence north 63 degrees, 15 minutes east, 5,050 feet to low water mark or line in the Monongahela river; thence down the southerly side of said Monongahela river along low water line, 3,300 feet, more or less, to place of beginning. A plan or draft whereof, conforming to the lines herein set forth, accompanies and is made a part of the petition. And the court ordered said petition to be filed in the office of the clerk of courts of said county, and this public notice is given of the filing of the said petition at said number and term, so that exceptions may be filed thereto by any persons or persons, corporations, etc., interested, on or before the first Monday of August, 1903. Harry H. Negley, attorney for petitioners.

MONEY TO LOAN.

You can't do better than at the OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE. The most responsible firm, the oldest, the best. Besides we assure you that no matter what others charge, our rate is always
Lower Than the Lowest.
We have been loaning money on Diamonds, Watches, etc. for nearly half a century at 307 Smithfield st., a jewelry store, where no pawnbroker signs are displayed.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
Directly Opposite Postoffice.

Our Rate Is Only Six Per Cent
If you are going to borrow money we can save you money in the rate of interest. We charge only 6 per cent. That is the lowest rate in this county. Diamonds, watches, silverware, clothing, etc., accepted as security.
Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.
CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY to loan on mortgage security; prompt service, low expenses.
H. A. SHAFFER & COMPANY, 430 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Mortgages; money ready; 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Pittsburgh Mortgage and Investment Co., 431 Fourth ave.

$250,000 TO LOAN—Heirs to estates, 2d mtgs., notes, etc. Private, P. O. Box 821.

MONEY to loan on mortgages. W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

$500,000 to loan; 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral, private party. P. O. box 821.

UNION REALTY COMPANY.
Paying rent is an unnecessary expense—You might just as well be putting the money into a home of your own—The cost is about the same.
We've 100 houses at Swissvale—nearly half of them occupied—Right on Electric line—6 and 8 rooms—every convenience — bath, instantaneous water heater, cemented cellar, furnace; good lot; paved streets—
And only a little money needed to buy them—
Send for illustrated folder.
PENN AVENUE AND 9TH STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Put a circle around amount wanted
$ 10
15 IT IS A WISE MAN
20
25 WHO KNOWS
30
35 WHEN HE HAS ACTED FOOLISHLY.
40
45 So it is a fact that people
50
55 WHO ARE WISE
60
65 Come to the
70
75 NEW YORK LEASE & TRUST CO.
80 FOR LOANS.
85
90 THE FOOLISH MAN PAYS HIGH IN-
95 TEREST rates because he refuses to see
100 THE LIGHT OF TRUTH
105 and borrows of concerns charging rates
110 MUCH HIGHER THAN HE CAN AF-
115 FORD TO PAY.
120
125 We are organized under the laws of
130 Pennsylvania, and our interest,
135
140 SIX (6) PER CENT A YEAR,
145
150 Is the same as a
160
170 NATIONAL BANK.
180
190 We have PRIVATE Offices, PRIVATE
200 Reception Rooms for ladies and gentle-
210 men, and give our clients an absolute
220
230 SECRET SERVICE,
240
250 without delay or embarrassment.
300 IF YOU ARE MAKING
350 $10.00, $11.00, $12.00, $13.00, $14.00,
400 $16.00 A WEEK, or
450 Have a stated income at a stated time,
500 such as PENSION or COMMISSIONS,
550 We will loan on time
600 TO SUIT
650 YOUR INCOME.
700 Please don't delay in consulting us, but
750 TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK
800 and get posted.
850 YOU DO NOT NEED TO
900 OWN REAL ESTATE OR GIVE
950 SECURITY.
1,000

If you have been living in the same house for six months we know you pay your rent.

If you are working we know you can pay us back.

THIS IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY. If you are dealing with a loan company we will
LEND YOU MONEY,
PAY THEM OFF,
START YOU ANEW.

If not convenient to call, write or telephone P. & A. 2409 Main, Bell 976 Grant, and our confidential man will call on you.
NEW YORK LEASE & TRUST CO., 606 Park Bldg.

ALLEGHENY LOAN TRUST CO., 715 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.
LOWER RATES. EASIER PAYMENTS.
QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL. LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE IN USE, SALARY ASSIGNMENTS, STORAGE RECEIPTS.

We have several lines of business to divide our office and other expenses, and consequently can offer you rates impossible to others.

This is the company that was organized for the purpose of supplying the people of this vicinity with money at the lowest possible cost. Loans are made in amounts from $10 upward to suit you.

The payments are made either weekly or monthly in such amounts as you can easily meet.

THE LOANS ARE DRAWN FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PAYING IN FULL AT ANY TIME, IN WHICH CASE YOU ARE ALLOWED A FULL REBATE FOR THE TIME SAVED. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING DEDUCTED FROM THIS. YOU GET THE FULL AMOUNT IN CASH.

We wish you to note particularly that in addition to our very special rates we give you all advantages offered by all other companies.

We especially invite inquiry from those who have or have had loans with other companies and are familiar with their rates.

THE LOANS ARE ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL, AND OUR OFFICES ARE ESPECIALLY ARRANGED TO AFFORD YOU PRIVACY.

We make it a point to attend to all business at once. We keep a large force of employes that we may assure immediate service.

Courteous attendants will call at your home if desired and answer clearly all questions.

ALLEGHENY LOAN TRUST CO., 715 TIMES BUILDING, 336 FOURTH AVE.

SALARY LOANS MADE TO HONEST EMPLOYES.
$10 $15 $20 $30 $40 $50 $60 $70 $80 $90 $100
BORROWED
Upon Your Plain Note
Without mortgage, indorser or publicity.
Every $1 paid off loan reduces cost.
If in need of money, call and see us before going elsewhere.
PENN TRUST CO.,
Room 17—304 Smithfield st.—Room 17,
Marine National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. R. SMITH, 417 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have from $3,000 to $10,000 on city property. Bring your deed.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 307 Fifth ave., Room 411 Gazette Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN.

EASTERN SECURITY COMPANY

EASTERN SECURITY CO.
OUR MONEY is EASY TO GET and EASY TO PAY

MONEY
MONEY
MONEY

Money for ANY and All Purposes.
We Lend on Any Good Collateral Security.
Left Undisturbed in Your Possession.
We HAVE A Special Furniture Arrangement
WHICH MEETS WITH EVERYONE'S APPROVAL,
AND Is in Everyone's Reach, Which Is—
As Follows:
ONE-HALF PER CENT A MONTH.
THAT MEANS
$1.00 ON $200.00.
50 CENTS ON $100.00.
25 CENTS ON $ 50.00.
13 CENTS ON $ 25.00.
5 CENTS ON $ 10.00.

We Arrange Terms for Paying Back to Suit the Amount You Can Afford to Pay.
AND the Date Most Convenient to Your Pay Day.
And Allow
Two and a Half Per Cent.
Interest on Payments.
This Reduces the Cost Below Six Per Cent. a Year.
This Makes a New Era in the Loan Business Of This City.

IF YOU ARE OWING SMALL LOAN CONCERNS, YOU HAD BETTER MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS TO PLACE YOUR APPLICATION WITH US TO PAY THEM UP.

And Save $10.00 and Up on Every Loan.
If You Cannot Call Write or 'Phone, P. & A. 175 Main.
And Our Private Loan Department Will Give You Immediate Attention.
With Our Enormous Capital,
Being an Outlet for Bank Funds,
We Can Therefore Offer You These Very Low Rates, Which None Of the Small Loan Companies Can Do.
EASTERN SECURITY CO.
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST. ROOM 307.
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK BLDG.
P. & A. TELEPHONE 175 MAIN.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
WE HAVE THE
MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.

EASTERN SECURITY COMPANY

AMERICAN LOAN CO.
WILL WIN
EVERY TIME IT COMES TO GIVING LOW RATES ON
FURNITURE LOANS.
We Make a Specialty of Loans From $10 to $500
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL TO PARTIES LIVING ANYWHERE IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

We are the largest and best equipped company in the country, and we are located in the most convenient part of the city. Our patrons can be waited upon quickly and with the utmost privacy. We can refer you to thousands of the best citizens in the city who have dealt with us and who come back when in need of money.

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WITH US ON
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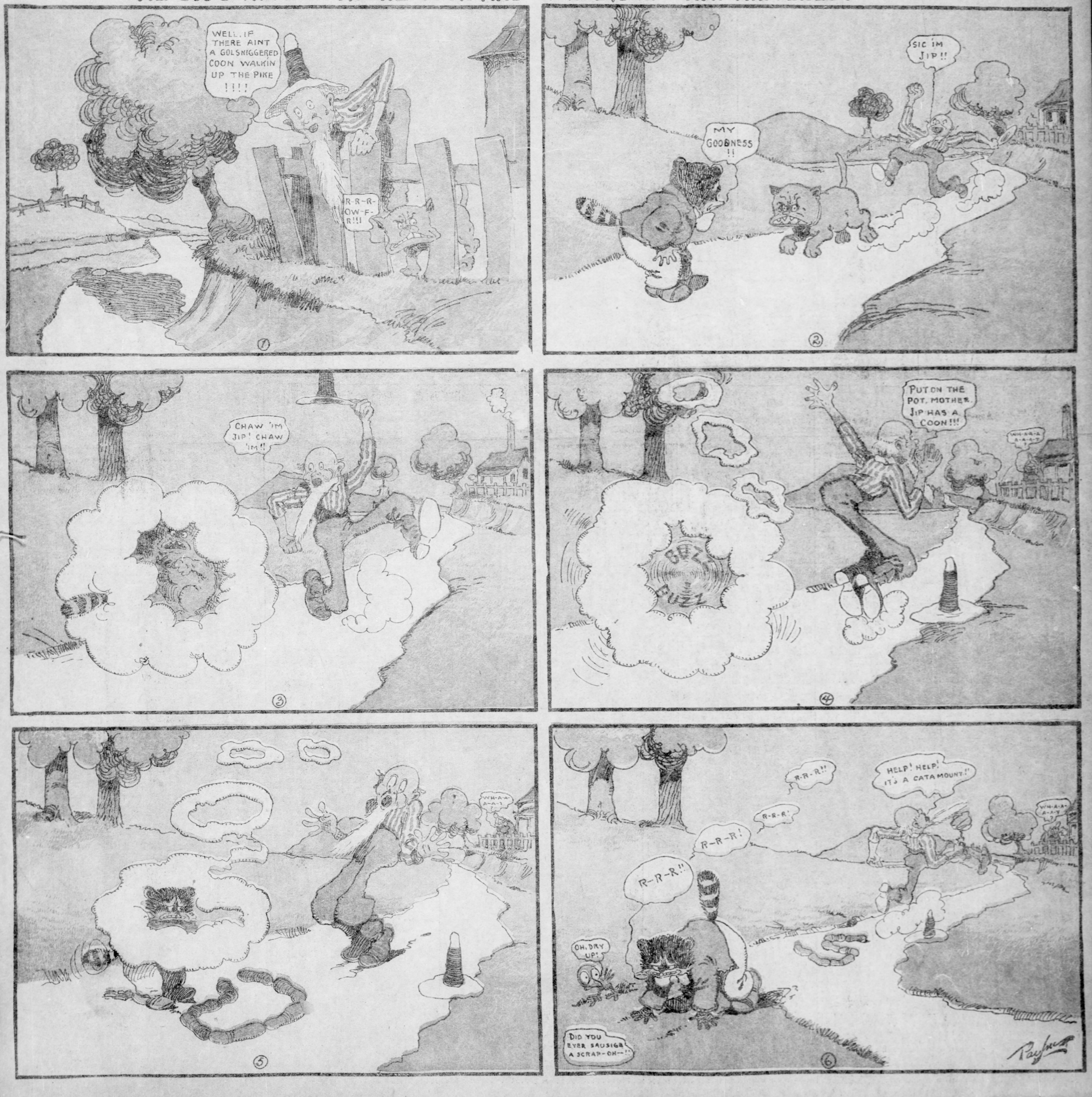
HE SIC'D THE DOG ON THE COON AND - WELL, SEE WHAT HAPPENED.



Good Stories for Lads and Lassies on Vacation Bent

When Marion Fought

IN 1780 the condition of the American patriots was so desperate that any hearts less resolved than theirs must have yielded at once to the deepest despair. Congress had no funds with which to clothe, arm or feed the soldiers.

All of the wealthier colonists were royalists, and, of course, they would give no aid to the new, struggling nation. The aspect of affairs was so intensely gloomy at this time that many of the American leaders abandoned all hope of success.

In the early part of the year Cornwallis with 7,000 trained soldiers marched into the Carolinas, determined to make short work of the "rebels" there.

The southern army, under Gen. Gates, dared not meet the British army at that time, for the southern army then numbered less than 3,000 men, almost all of whom were raw recruits, and who, as Gen. Gates himself said, "were literally naked and starved."

Despite all this, however, Cornwallis did not have quite as easy a time subjugating the Carolinas as he had imagined that he would have. Francis Marion, with forces ranging from 50 to 1,000 gave the doughty British commander no end of trouble. The little bands of patriots were fighting for home and for freedom, and they exhibited a shrewdness and wisdom that baffled all of their enemies.

When Cornwallis pursued them hotly they took refuge in the swamps of the Pedee, or else, like a flash, became transformed into quiet, industrious husbandmen against whom no charge could be brought.

Yet, even when working most energetically in the fields, they were ever on the alert for th shrill, peculiar whistle which meant that their dashing leader wanted them once more at the familiar trysting place.

Among the neighbors and warmest friends of Francis Marion was the family of Abraham Cowdrey, and the gallant soldier had no more sincere admirer than the oldest of the children, a boy of 15.

More than once Marion had sent Jacob on some mission of importance, and the lad had shown his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by performing the errand with celerity and faithfulness.

One morning, before the sun was fairly risen above the horizon, Jacob was attending to his work around the farm, when Marion dashed up to the house. Jacob knew at once that some expedition of moment was on hand, for Marion's horse was reeking with foam and the general himself showed signs of excitement.

"Jacob, my lad," was his greeting, "I have work for thee this day. A small detachment of the British has just been sent off to forage for supplies, and I propose that they shall not return to Lord Cornwallis. Thou knowest our signal right well, dost thou note?"

"Yes, truly," the boy responded eagerly, his heart beating high with excitement. Could it be that the general would trust him to summon a portion of the men?

"Then go at once to all of the farms on the old Essex road. Take thy swiftest horse and ride at full speed. Thy father and I will summon the rest. Can I trust thee, Jacob?" bending a penetrating glance on the frank young face before him.

"Thou canst, indeed," the lad answered, firmly "Yes, I think that I may, and now," with a warm smile of approval at the young patriot by his side, "start thee at once; a delay on thy part may cost thy country dear."

The words were barely uttered before Jacob was running toward the old-fashioned shed in which the animals were kept.

Three minutes later he was mounted on his own pony and was galloping toward the old Essex road. He realized with a thrill of pride that Marion had placed an extraordinary amount of confidence in him, and he resolved to just try the general's faith.

Some 20 farms stood on the old Essex road, some of them containing as many as five or six patriots. Jacob hastily calculated that he had been sent to summon some 80 men. Clearly the coming encounter was to be no child's play, for Marion was drawing upon all of his resources.

The farms were a long distance apart. Jacob had already passed three of them, and had given his shrill call before each, catching in reply the usual response, the discordant cry of the whip-poor-will.

Just as he reached the crossroad leading to the fourth farm he caught a glimpse of British uniforms. The foraging party had halted at the junction of the roads, evidently uncertain as to which direction to take.

Jacob was too familiar with such sights to be alarmed at the spectacle before him. Many of the colonists in that region were royalists and the British were well aware of that fact. More than once the Cowdreys had been visited by British emissaries, and each time the spies had departed believing that King George had faithful subjects in that particular family, at least.

"All is fair in war," and Jacob believed that he could baffle any number of British soldiers and leave them under the impression that his sympathies were all with their side—and that, too, without telling any lie.

He was hardly prepared, however, for the experience which awaited him. As he endeavored to pass the soldiers with a low salute of respect, a young British soldier darted into the road, seizing the pony's bits, and ordering Jacob to halt. As the order was emphasized by a formidable-looking rifle, Jacob saw fit to comply with the demand. What was coming he could not guess, but he chafed at a moment's delay.

He was not left long in doubt.

"See here, boy, we wish to go to the Wheaton farm, and we are told that it is near the black swamp. Doubtless thou art well acquainted with this infernal country, so thou mayst conduct us hither."

Jacob was too stunned to make any reply for a moment, and one of the soldiers noting his hesitation drew the natural inference that Jacob was no lover of royalty.

"Forsooth," he observed, sneeringly, "the boy needs a touch of cold lead, he doth act like a traitor."

"I am no traitor," the boy said, hotly, his wits suddenly returning to him, while he attached a very different meaning to the word "traitor" than was given it by his interlocutor; "I can lead thee to the Wheaton farm, sir," he added, turning to the officer who had first accosted him, "but you will find it a long march."

"Then it behooves us to waste no more time; lead ahead, there," and lead ahead Jacob did, albeit with a pale face and compressed lips, for he was trying a hazardous experiment, and if he were detected his life would pay the penalty.

The soldiers were seeking to plunder the Wheaton homestead, the finest farm in the state. Jacob had given the British to understand that it was a long distance away. In reality it was only three-quarters of a mile distant down the crossroad.

Had Jacob waited to lead the officer there, however, before summoning the rest of the men it would have occasioned considerable delay, and Marion had told him that even a little delay might be fatal. He must fulfill his mission at all risks, and so, with a throbbing heart he led the British down the Essex road.

His thoughts grew clearer and his courage increased as he rode on. A desperate plan had outlined itself in his mind, and he was resolved to carry it out. There was not very strict discipline maintained on such expeditions. The men were chatting and talking quite volubly. Not one seemed to notice that Jacob was whistling quite loudly and gaily, and that, whenever he passed a farmhouse a few peculiar notes rang out sharply on the air. No one seemed to notice, either, the frequent notes of the whip-poor-will. The last farmhouse had been safely passed and Jacob had caught the usual response that told that his call had been heard and understood.

Now he must bend all of his energies to the execution of the rest of his plan. The trysting place of Marion's men was in the black swamp, and the Wheaton farm lay near it. Jacob knew how helpless the British would be if he could once inveigle them into the swamp.

Only Marion's "rats," as the British sneeringly dubbed the general's followers, could manage to find their way through the tangled underbrush covering the marshy lands.

The foraging party was growing very impatient. The men had been marching for a long time and as yet could catch no glimpse of the rich wheat fields so justly noted. The lieutenant turned sternly upon Jacob at last.

"If thou art leading us a fool's march, my boy, this will be a sorry day's work for thee. How much farther is it to the farm?"

"Just on the further side of those woods, yonder, sir," pointing to the trees which marked the entrance to the black swamp and at which he had managed to arrive by a circuitous route.

"It is to be hoped thou art telling us the truth, youngster, else will it go hard with thee. Thou hast led us a long tramp."

"I did tell thee, sir, at first, that thou wouldst find the way long," Jacob interposed, respectfully; "pray, thee, do not blame me for what is not my fault. If thou shouldst wish to shorten the way, however, I can lead thee through the woods. The farm is a bare quarter of a mile from us if we take that out."

Jacob listened in terrible suspense for the reply. Would they suspect his trap, or would they fall into it? As a rule the British had a wholesome dread of the woods. Marion had taught them that every tree and bush might be transformed into a formidable foe.

The lieutenant hesitated before replying. He and his men knew nothing of the region thereabouts; had they been more familiar with it Jacob's scheme would have been only too apparent. He glanced at his impatient men, at the dark woods and then at the young face before him. His impatience finally conquered his scruples.

"Take us there by the shortest path," he ordered gruffly; "ride ahead as fast as ye may and we will follow."

Jacob could not have received a command which he would have been more eager to obey. By this time Marion and his men must be prepared for the fight, and Jacob well knew how swift that leader was to avail himself of any chance advantage.

On he dashed through the woods, his pony, accustomed to such excursions, treading her way nobly, while the other horses floundered along helplessly, stumbled and fell.

The commander in an angry rage poured forth a volley of oaths, calling harshly to Jacob to stop and to lead them to their destination by the road.

Needless to say, the boy paid no heed to the profane invitation, only pressing his pony on still faster. A bullet sent after him by the infuriated lieutenant whizzed past his head. His courage commenced to fail. Had he calculated wrongly? Was not Marion ready yet?

Thank God! From all sides a volley of fire was poured down on the red-coats, who, dispersed, dismounted and surprised, could offer no real resistance. The fight was brief and decisive.

More than half of the British were killed or wounded. The rest were taken prisoners. One hundred and fifty men had completely routed more than twice their number.

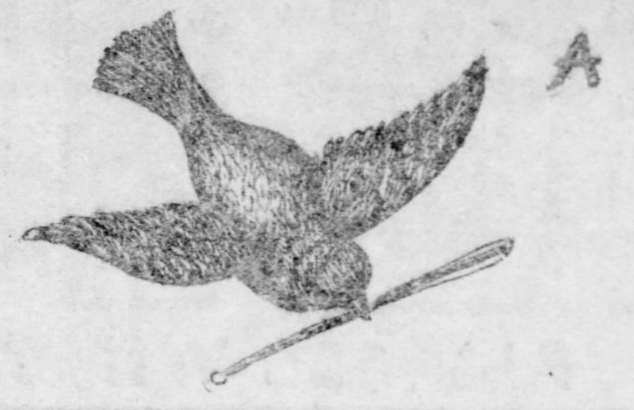
Jacob lingered in the swamp until he was assured of the final outcome. He had had no opportunity to exchange a word with either Marion or his father.

He had done his best that morning, but he could afford to wait for his word of commendation.

Some four hours later, Marion at the head of his little band marched to the Cowdrey farm. Jacob was standing in the doorway and they greeted him with a rousing cheer.

Every man knew what the brave boy had done, and they were ready enough with their words of praise for his quick wit.

Marion said but little, but as long as he lived Jacob never forgot how the general took his hand and how noble he looked as he said simply: "I knew right well, Jacob, my lad, that thou wouldst do thy best for me this morning, but, in truth, I little knew then what thy best was." A. BERG.



A WALKING-STICK'S ADVENTURE.

By Margaret Wentworth Leighton.

A little brown twig
That was not very big
Lay asleep in the sun one day.
A robin hopped out
And looked all about
For something to carry away.
"For my nest," quoth she
To her friend in the tree,
"This will be just the thing."
And she picked up the twig
That was not very big
And joyously rose on the wing.
The twig gave a squirm,—
"This must be a worm."
The robin cried out in surprise,
"Oh, bless my soul!
I'm blind as a mole
Not to see that this stick has eyes.
I'll now drop it down,
This stick so brown,
But instead of a twig
For my nest so trig
'Twill make me a supper complete;
I have seldom such dainties to eat."
"Nay, nay, Mrs. Rob, cried the stick with a squeak,
"You'll have to look elsewhere to fill up your beak."
And spreading his legs he hustled away
To relate his adventures the rest of the day.

MIDSUMMER EVE.

Midsummer brings the fairest out
Green as the leaves, a merry rout,
And any may their mirth perceive
At midnight on Midsummer Eve
Who pins a clover to her sleeve.

Midsummer Eve, the veriest clown
May see for watching half an hour
The oak tree blossom with blue flower,
The fernseed ripen and fall down.
Who gets the blossom of the oak
Knows tongues of all unhuman folk,
Birds in the air, fish in the sea,
And leaves that whisper on a tree.

Who catches fernseed as it falls
For him no treasures shall have walls,
No doors have bolts, for surely he
Invisible as wind shall be
Of wall and roof and door, set free.

Be prompt and ready, hand and eye
Before the mystic Eve pass by,
Gather the luck-flower that is clear
This only moment in the year
To sight and touch. Awake and watch
The fern's enchanted seed to catch,
Let men and spirits once more weave
Their friendly spells that none deceive
But make more gay Midsummer Eve.

Pall Mall Gazette.

THE EQUALITY OF MATERIAL BLESSINGS.

ONCE upon a Time two aged Bears, both of whom were hitting the last stretch of the path to the boneyard, met by chance on a Sunny Bench in the Park. One of the Bears was a Hot Card who was togged out all right all right with Glad Rags to Burn, and Gig Lamps in his Front, while the other Bear looked like a Clipped Canadian Dime with a hole in it.

"Ha," said the other Animals, perceiving this, "doesn't it Jolt you, doesn't it make you Sore to see how Fate tears off things, and how some Creatures always Catch it in the Pocket, while other Creatures always get it in the Neck? Now here are these two dotty old stiffs, both of whom are doubtless equally deserving, and one of them has so much Dough it makes him Tired to Tote it, a Swell Hut on Fifth Avenue to live in, a Wife who is a Good Looker and a High Stepper, while the other is on the Bum with nobody doing the Waiting-for-me stunt for his return, and no Backsheesh coming his way. We do not wish to Knock Providence, nor hurl any Bouquets at ourselves, but it does seem to us that if we had been Dealing the Game of Life we could have evened up Luck a Little Better.

"My Friend," continued the Animals, addressing the Rich Bear, "you appear to be one of those fortunate ones who couldn't lose out, and while we do not desire to pry into your Private Affairs, would be pleased if you would hand us out a few Rosy Reminiscences, for we apprehend that you have Hit Things Up in your Day, and have always feasted on Terrapin and Champagne."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the Rich Bear in Melancholy accents, "I am not so Many, for while it is true that I have always had the Price, I have never had any Appetite, and, besides, my Stomach will not stand for anything but Stale Crackers and Milk."

"Uh-huh," put in the Poor Bear, "most of the Time I have had to Keep my Hunger Belt reefed in to the last notch, and my Stomach thought my Throat was cut, but I have an Appetite with such a Razor Edge that the Hand-me-out at the Back Door tastes like a Banquet at Del's."

"We understand," said the other Animals to the Rich Bear, "that you have fitted up a Joint among the Swells that is a Pipe Dream of Beauty and Magnificence and Luxury."

"All Beds look alike to one who is Troubled with Insomnia," replied the Rich Bear, "and if you have to walk the Floor with Nervousness you can find Tacks in any Carpet."

"Say," exclaimed the Poor Bear, "I have not had the coin for the sure thing Dos, but when you have been counting Cross-ties the soft side of a Board at night is like getting money from Home, and makes you sleep like you had been doped on knock-out Drops."

"Your Wife," said the other Animals to the Rich Bear, "is a Lalapaloosa for fair, and when it comes to possessing a refined and cultivated family life, you can deliver the Goods."

"All that you say is true," replied the Rich Bear, "but while it is without doubt a great Blessing to have a Devoted Wife, it has a string to it, for it calls for a Continuous Good-Conduct Badge, and you have to keep the Same Regular Hours as a Convict in the Penitentiary."

"I am all by my lonesome," remarked the Poor Bear, "for I have never been one of those who made a Killing with the Females, but I have never had to pull off my shoes and execute a Sneak up the Back Stairs when I rolled in with the Rolls, nor have I ever had to stand for a Continuous Lecture Performance, nor explain to Little Birdie how I had to sit up with a Sick Friend.

"We do not wonder," said the other Animals to the Rich Bear, "that you are so Chesty that your Shirt Studs do not Hold for your Industry, Frugality and Morality have caused you to be touted to all the Infants in the Forest as a Model of all the Virtues."

"Cut it out," cried the Rich Bear, "for I have been so Busy setting an example that I have never had any Time to Enjoy myself. Besides, I have been afraid to do any Hornpiping lest I should get out of my Stained Glass Pose, and jostle my Halo out of position; but if any of you think there is anything Hilarious in spending your life on a Pedestal you have another guess coming."

"Alas," wailed the Poor Bear, "I have never had any Reputation to Lose, so I could do as I pleased. I fear I have been pointed out to as an Awful warning, but the Fun I have had would make your Hair Curl."

"Ha," again said the Animals to one another "it appears that the Creature who has Everything enjoys Nothing, while the one who has Nothing enjoys Everything, so we apprehend that we framed the thing up Wrong, for between the Individual with a Feast and no Appetite and the Creature with an Appetite and nothing to Eat there is not much to choose."

Moral: This Fable teaches that the Good Things of Life are not so unevenly Divided as we imagine. DOROTHY DIX.

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OLD ABE, THE FAMOUS WAR EAGLE, HOVERED O'ER BATTLEFIELDS

As Chief Sky, of the band of Wisconsin Chippewas, was on a hunting tour one day in the spring of 1861, he climbed a ledge of rocks from the top of which he saw a large nest containing two young eagles. As the mother bird was not in sight he took the eagles home as playthings for his papoose. One died soon after, but the other thrived.

In the fall of 1861 a band of soldiers stopped at the home of Chief Sky and before they departed purchased the bird for a bushel of corn. Later they presented the lively young eagle to their regiment. The men were very fond of him, and named him "Ole Abe," after President Lincoln, whom they all loved.

Ole Abe was placed in the charge of one of the soldiers and during the long marches this soldier often carried him on a shield fastened to a standard. The big bird would not touch food unless his soldier gave it to him nor would he ride on the standard unless his soldier carried it. Sometimes when he was tired of riding or when he felt that his master was tired from carrying his heavy load, or when he needed exercise, he left his perch and flew away. The cheers of the men as he soared aloft must have warmed his heart.

Old Abe received his rations as regularly as did the soldiers. He was particular about his food; if fresh meat became scarce he flew away and was gone for several days, returning with a lamb in his talons. The men never feared but that he would return. He could distinguish between the blue and the gray, and was never known to alight in a confederate camp, though he sometimes went to the wrong union regiment before finding his own.

During the battle at Jackson, Miss., Old Abe flew into the air and there remained from dawn till dusk. What a picture we should have could he have but given us a "bird's-eye view!"

At Missionary Ridge, in which the Eighth Wisconsin, his regiment, participated, Old Abe was struck several times by bullets, but he was so high in the air and his feathers were so thick he suffered little harm. Sometimes when the din of battle was the loudest, Old Abe would dance on his perch and let his screams be heard above the cannon. His savage, eagle nature seemed to delight in scenes of carnage. Once while he was dancing a feather fell from his wing and a soldier in the battle line wished to get and keep it as a souvenir. The feather floated toward the front of battle, but the soldier rushed after it, captured it and stuck it inside his blouse. This feather, encased in glass, now hangs in the house at Washington where President Lincoln breathed his last. When the war ended and the Wisconsin Eighth, like other regiments, disbanded, the soldiers once more to become merchants, artisans and farmers, Old Abe became the property of the state of Wisconsin, being given a home in the capitol at Madison. In the winter he roomed within the building, and in the summer he occupied a cage on the grounds.

A live animal was always given him for his breakfast. A white chicken was offered to him one morning, but, whether it was from compassion or from a longing to have a feathered friend share his loneliness, he fed the chicken some of his corn, allowed her to share his perch at night, and sheltered her with his big wing.

In 1876 Old Abe was taken to the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. Visitors from all parts of the country came to see him and he seemed to feel that he was highly honored. He was old and dignified and appeared to watch the sale of his pictures and the story of his life with interest. Some of his quills sold for $5 apiece, the money going to charitable objects.

In the spring of 1881 Old Abe fell ill. The doctors pronounced it a case of lung trouble. Everything was done for him, but he soon died. His body is preserved in the museum of the state historical library at Madison, Wisconsin.—The American Boy.

HOW BR'ER RABBIT DONE LOSE HIS TAIL

BR'ER Rabbit we'n't al'a's de prank-playin,' feller he is now. Not him. He was sober-minded onct and rankin' wid de biggity onct.

He didn't wear no short tail round-about den like he do now.

Not him. He was buttoned up and swingin' round same as any long-coat-broad-cloth-nigger preacher is now. Folks is mighty like de fashun dey fallers atter. Dar's a many a broad-cloth man wid spectacles on, too, what'd steal ef you'd put de stripe-cloze on him.

Dem days Br'er Rabbit he was a good one to 'vise wid fellers. He special lay down the law to his fambly and his folks. One early night time Mrs. Rabbit she done step 'crost quarters fer ter beg Mis' Goat fer ter give her a pitcher er fresh milk.

Mister Rabbit he lef' home wid de chillen. He done set all de li'l' rabbits in a row in front him tellin' dem how dey can live long, and be wise besize.

Mister Rabbit he standin' wid his back to de fire, his hands behine him, and his long coat swingin' out behine some like a nigger preacher in de pulpit do now.

He done des hall de li'l' rabbits put on a fresh back log and some fat light'ood chunks fer him.

He no worker dem days, he a shirker den like he is now. He stand frontin' de row er li'l' rabbits tellin' 'em how dey do to live and thrive.

Ever' time he say two words he clear his throat: "A-hem. Think twict 'fo' you speak onct."

Ole Br'er Rabbit say:

"Ef Mis' Mole had a tought
Just like she ought,
She'd a-been still on de ground'
Stidder under, way down!"

Den he say, "A-hem. Think twict 'fo' you speak onct."

All dem li'l' rabbits set dar, des as solemn, dey eyes popped out des as big thinkin' twict 'bout what dey pa say.

Ever' time ole rabbit tell 'em a tale he clar' his throat, he say: "A-hem. Think twict 'fo' you speak onct."

D'rectly heah come ole Mis' Rabbit runnin' 'crost quarters. She bust in de do,' she holler:

"As I come nigher!
I smell smoke! I see fire!"

Dar, Ole Mister Rabbit's long coat-tails done catch fire, and done burnt clean off.

Ole Mis' Rabbit she say:

"Chillen, why'n' you spoke?
Didn't you smell smoke?"

Ole Br'er Rabbit been swearin' a round-about ever sence. He also got prank-playin' manners fer ter suit his short coat ever sence.

Chillen, hit's might bad when yo' own advice turn ag'in you.

MARTHA YOUNG.

A Fish Sory.

Sir Herbert Maxwell contributes to the "Monthly Review" an attractive article on the debatable subject of "Animal Intelligence."

Some remarkable experiments were made about 30 years ago by M. Amtsberg of Stralsund. A large pike in an aquarium was so destructive to other fish in the tank that it is was separated from them by a sheet of plate glass.

The sight of its accustomed prey tempted the pike to make the usual dash, only to receive a smart blow on the nose. After about three months of this experience it found this to be such a losing business that it gave up trying, and so firmly convinced was it that these fishes were pastmasters in the art of self-defence that when the glass was removed at the end of half a year it let them severely alone.

Yet when other fish were introduced they were not spared.

A sneeze may break a rib.

The Tame Fish of Logan.

There is at Port Logan, in the south of Scotland, a fish pond holding tame salt water fish that come half out of the water to be fed. An interesting account of a visit paid to the pond appears in the June "Windsor." At the pond side the guide of Mr. Lewison, the writer of the article, "waved his basket and whistled," and——

"Never came trout to Mayfly so readily as a score of unmistakable sea fish came from all parts of the pool, scrambling and jostling against one another as though they had been playing football under Association rules. They came to the edge of the step, and there they rested until their guardian took some of the nasty delicacies and offered them. Straightway certain of the codfish put their heads out of the water to within half an inch or less of their gills, and took the food with a joyful, but ill-bred gulp. They were codfish, haddock, and other rovers of the sea, all thriving, fat and happy."

If some ichthyologist would do for these fish what Professor Garner has done for apes, our knowledge would, Mr. Lewison thinks, be greatly increased.

THE TAMING.

On one side of the pond in which the fish are kept there is access for the rising tide, and as the outlet is cross-barred the fish cannot escape:

"The taming of the fish (we are told) is not an easy matter. For more than a year the captives are wild and sullen; some do not thrive at all. However, time works wonders, and as visitors must be few and far between, it is hardly surprising to learn that the example of the tame fish is slowly followed, and wild ones learn to respond to the whistle of the fisherman when he comes down the stone steps carrying provisions."

That the fish should come to the edge of the pool is not surprising, but until one has seen them, says Mr. Lewison, it is hard to believe that "they raise themselves right out of the water and snap at the food like half-trained dogs."

A 15-YEAR OLD HARPIST.

SIGNORINA SASSOLI AND MADAME MELBA.

Madame Melba has been much impressed with the talent of a young harpist, Signorina Sassoli, who will make her only concert appearance this season at St. James's Hall on June 8, when the young artiste will make her debut. Signorina Sassoli, who is now only 15 years of age, displayed great musical gifts at an early age. Her ambition was first awakened by hearing a little girl play on the harp. She was then about 7 years and begged to learn, trying to play even without teaching and showing remarkable natural aptitude. Entering the conservatoire at Bologna (her native town) she soon went through the course and proceeded to Paris, where she has gained all the prizes and distinctions. She played in London last season.—London Tatler.

Willing to Compromise.

Mamma—Oh, you bad boy! Where have you been all this time? Don't you think you should be ashamed to worry your mother so?

The Boy—Well, ma, I'm willin' to be ashamed that I worried you if you'll promise not to tell pa anything that'll worry me.

His Grade.

"Where does your brother go to school?" asked the teacher of the little fourth-grade grammar school girl.

"Oh, my brother goes to the high school!" answered the little maid, proudly. "He's a saltmore now, for he was a freshman last year."

A Young Financier.

Aunty—A penny for your thoughts.

Little Nephew—I was thinking that if I kept quiet and pretended to be thinking you'd wonder what I was thinking about and say jus' what you did. Gimme the penny.

LITTLE BABY BALL.

I know a little baby
Who's so round and fat and small
That he rolls almost as easy
As a cunning rubber ball.
And it really doesn't hurt him
When he has a little fall.

And yet this little baby—
I think it's very queer—
Just cries and scolds and whimpers
Every time I wander near.
And all because I dropped him
One wretched day—oh dear!

I wasn't going to do it,
But he'd got all fixed to squall,
So I tossed him toward the ceiling,
And—he had a little fall.
But I think he's mean to grumble,
For I wasn't cross at all.

—Jimmie Ball.

There's a time to eat, to sing and to play,
To work and to study, 'tis said.
But the time that a little boy hates the most
Is the time he must go to bed.

THE QUEST FOR A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

MANY skins are subject to unpleasant sensations after using soap, resulting in a shiny, polished complexion. In this class of cases a valuable substitute is indicated, called creams. They are made from the oil expressed from the almond or cocoanut, etc. These are subjected to a special process, then perfumed, and can be employed with considerable relief.

The most common of creams is the United States dispensary cold cream. It should be made according to the official formula. Some have doubted whether it can be applied for a long time without injury, but the question does not deserve comment. No greasy substance should be applied to the skin after it has become in the least rancid, as the acrid substances, then present, are certain to mar the softness of the skin. This rule knows no exception.

After employing a cream to cleanse the skin, a shiny appearance is present. A saturated solution of borax, to which a little alcohol is added, will speedily remove the annoyance.

The following prescription will usually suffice:

Powdered borax	2 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Alcohol	2 oz.

Water distilled sufficient to make 8 ounces, mix, shake well and apply with a cotton sponge.

I hardly know whether I can be justified in calling powder a legitimate aid to the toilet in health or not. Many women unconciously make a great mistake in the use of powder. They say with great satisfaction, "Oh, I use nothing but talcum, or baby powder," which is, in reality, the worst they could put on their faces.

Sixty per cent of these powders contain boracic acid, oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth and many other irritating and poisonuos chemicals. They make the skin dry and produce those little tired lines, so objectionable.

Powders that are slippery are to be avoided—they usually contain the above ingredients. A powder that is gritty is preferred.

Rice powder, finely powdered starch, when prepared by a reputable manufacturer, can be scented to the taste and employed with absolute freedom.

For chafed surfaces, in the flexures of the joints and elsewhere, a small per cent of lycopodium can be added to the powder with great benefit.

Powders to whiten the skin are prepared from Venetian chalk, or talc. It is made by subjecting it to an intense heat. Another substance said to be employed in many portions of the United States is finely powdered carbonate of magnesia. This is quite harmless, but is somewhat inferior to the products made from chalk. All these powders have the objection that the hue they produce is not a very decided and brilliant one. Therefore, the products usually invaded in the domain of the drug stores have been prepared not with the skill of science, but were made to sell to she who asketh.

This is decidedly unwise, and many a charming pink and white complexion has been turned into a dry parchment-like condition, and many a woman has poisoned her system by ignorantly using these perilous stuffs.

TINTED POWDERS.

Many ladies desire to partially obliterate that striking whiteness of the skin found in some individuals. A more decided color is demanded, a more brilliant tint than nature herself ever grants. To obtain this resource is had to those unwholesome and poisonous metals, lead and mercury. These in the form of carbonate of lead and the well-known mercurial white precipitate, have been and are still vended for that purpose. They are certain to destroy both health and beauty, and the lady who uses them may think herself lucky if her life, too, is not imperiled. In many instances when used they produce a hue so brilliant that any observer can see that it is unnatural. Therefore, from a hygienic standpoint, they must be condemned, for the perfection of art is to achieve an absolute resemblance to nature, not to surpass her. If one's complexion demands a little color, and the occasional use of artificial coloring is common, and such being the case, however we may disapprove of it, persons given to this custom should know something about the ingredients entering into their composition, and, therefore, be placed on their guard against dangerous combinations.

Flesh-colored powders are prepared from any of the white powders I have mentioned by adding to them a little carmine and ochre until the desired tint is obtained.

Finely powdered rice thus tinted with the purest carmine yields one of the best hues and is perfectly harmless. A. SPAN.

An Opinion.

Tourist—I'm afraid you're prejudiced against the bulls and bears.

Farmer—Mebbe so. Anyhow, I think there's more useful animals than they are.

He Didn't Care.

"I care not who makes the autos of the nation," said the man who had just received a check, "provided I make the repairs."

SWINNERTON AND PALMER COX COMICS

Keller Komics

REWARD OF SELF-DENIAL.

"I have refrained this year to prate
About the sweet girl graduate;
Likewise I chained my throbbing muse
When baseball days began to ooze;
I haven't said a word to strike
The pickerel upon his bike;
No stanzas mine have had their flirt
Concerning the side-winded skirt;
I've not created chunks of verse
About the man and hoe—or worse;
And e'en no fervent lines I've hatched
When hens within my garden scratched;
I've murmured not at the machine
That's run by spring or gasoline;
No shirt waist fancy has moved me
To realms of rarest ecstacy;
The hat's that Panama I've not
Checked off—last season's fetching tot;
To all these crimes I've said adieu,
The watermelon is in view—"

They took him out upon a door,
And dumped him there along the shore.

It's a Toss Up.

"I have noticed that most of the fashion writers for the press are poorly gowned; most of the advice on how to bring up children comes from casual observers instead of personal investigators; critics who are accounted the best judges of new novels couldn't write one if they were offered the wealth of a Vanderbilt to do it; men who tell us all about the fine points of poetry can't make two words rhyme to save their lives; fellows who write thrilling things about facing grizzly bears and bloodthirsty tigers never fired off a popgun. It's a fact, and I can prove it. Great painters never handle a brush; great writers never write; great and brave hunters never hunted; great hosemen never hitched up a mule; great prize fighters never punched a man's nose; great—"

"By the way, what do you know about what you are talking about?"

"Humph! As much as the rest of folks who know less about what they are doing than they know about what they are not doing—"

"So I supposed—"

"Supposed what?"

"I—I don't know what I supposed—"

"So I thought—"

"Thought what?"

"Oh, ah! Good heavens, and Great Scott! I never think."

The Danger Disease Microbe.

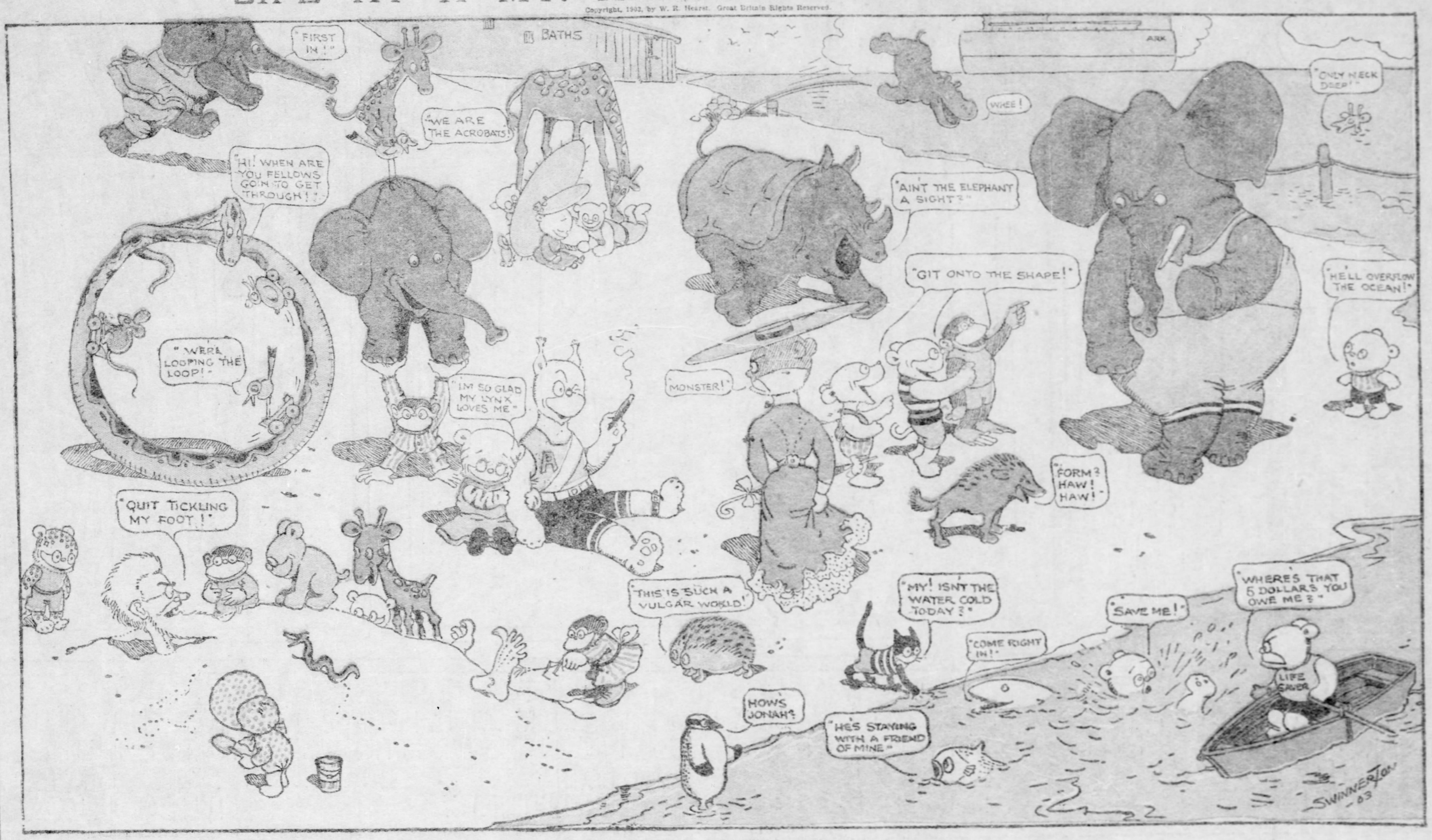
"I see by me Paree pap' dat de fo'ks on'y rides in der auty mobs fur de fun o' de danger. Jamsey, dey have gotter do it; it's de on'y prop' caper ter brace up der pore run down nerves, see? Its de big t'ing, de danger cure is: it beats patty de fried grass or de Gold Seal, de danger cure duz. De on'y reason why yers truly duzn't use de auty mob in travlin' is 'cause o' de speed an' de danger, see? Speed an' danger yers truly hain't sleepin' wid now. Der wuz a time in me c'reer when yers truly couldn't git ter de place quick 'nuff. De danger microbes wuz jinglin' an' humpin' trow me system ter beat de band den. Now, yers truly has got cured o' de disease, see? Yers truly perfers de microbes o' innoculus deussytude, which is Scandenavy fur de tired feelin', see? It means de quiet an' ca'm life whot don't run no danger. De innoculus deussytude hain't de sorter o' microbe dat makes yer wanter run down de pop'lace, knock de daylights outer de small kids, nor toss yer onter de crewl road wid a t'ump dat spiles yer beaut' an' pushes yer smeller trow ter de back o' yer nut, see? Nit! De innoculus deussytude microbe just chains yer ter de haystack till noon, fas'ens yer ter de park seat, keeps yer from de rush o' de mad'nin' crowd an' hol's yer frum wearin' an' hard toil, see? Dat's yers truly. No danger disease an' rushin' microbes in dis lambie's growler, see?"

Beyond the Boy—Not Yet the Man.

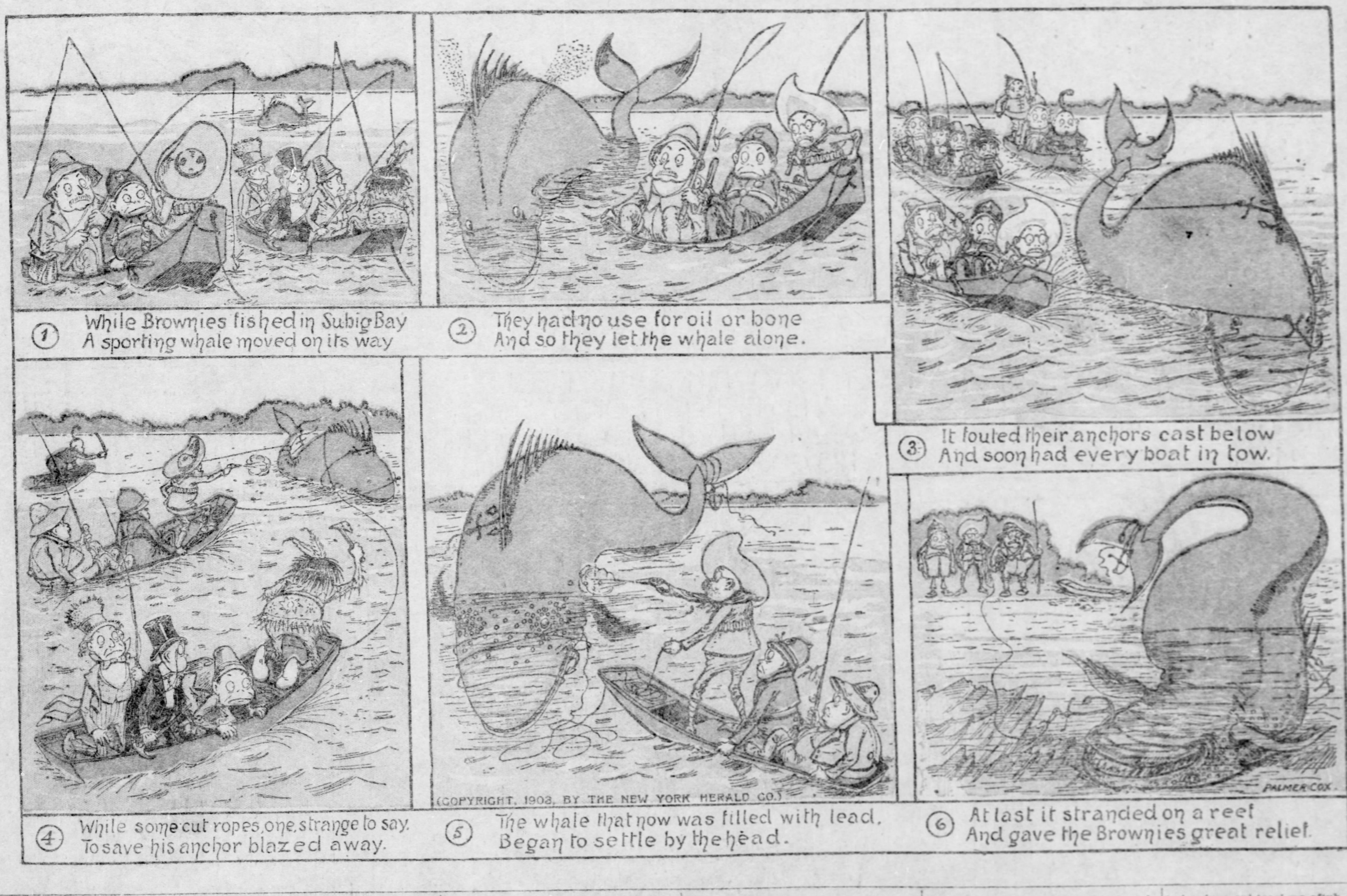
When It reaches 17 it begins to ape Its brother older—if It has one, if not It monkeys Its father's style. This is the most trying time of the sprout's life. It has not yet reached the sapling period, but has passed the sucker epoch; It looks forward with a deep-seated yearning to the former, and tries to forget that It ever was the latter—but cannot. It isn't yet capable of standing quite alone, and cannot bend to the blasts of adversity with the pliancy of the sapling; It has lost the mucilaginous sucker-like pith, but is still soft about the bark, wobbly and a little vacillating when It is hit a strong blow. It longs to be a man, go out and do things—and sometimes does. If It begins by hanging upon one particular garden gate, devoting Its undivided soft impeachment of the divine passion there is hope for It. (As yet, you will perceive that It is only It. It has no standing in life thus far. It means not much of anything and a little of everything. It is no more a kid, and by no means a goat—but longs to be and will be.) Ah! but when It divides Its soulful of bowl full of blandishments upon divers of the opposite six as well as sex there is danger ahead; It should then be attended to and reeled in, especially when the signal is lighted under the nose and carried with a decided slant under a disreputable fake Panama. That is the period when It needs most attention from the home circle; if allowed too much slack line It will jerk the hook from Its tender mouth and soon receive full attention from outside of the circle that will not be so apt to heed Its cries. In fact, It will be brought up with a jerk that will shake Its soft gills. A healthy love passion that is carried along the lines of undivision, and clings to one garden gate, never harmed It and never will. Some of the finest marriages this world ever saw began the courtship days during the soft period of Its sprout days. And it is the same of other affairs of life. Do not utterly obscure the sproutling who is—sorry his lot!—beyond the boy and not quite the man. He has great troubles of his own, and is busy enough without you or I adding to his burdens.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

LIFE AT A MT. ARARAT BATHING RESORT.



THE BROWNIES IN THE PHILIPPINES by PALMER COX.



TOASTS

GRAVE AND GAY.

TO WOMAN:

"A pepper-corn is very small, but seasons every dinner
More than all other condiments, although 'tis sprinkled thinner;
Just so a little Woman is, if Love will let you win her—
There's not a joy in all the world you will not find within her.
And as within the little rose you find the richest dyes,
And in the little grain of gold much price and value lies,
As from a little balsam much odor doth arise,
So in a little Woman there's a taste of paradise."

—From the Spanish of De Hita.

A word is spoken; it is but a breath, a little movement of the air, and in a moment, to our dull senses, it is gone; but it still is living, the vibrant atmosphere still records it feebly and more feebly as time passes, but on the ear of the Omniscient it is forever sounding. To that ear the quivering atoms still echo the words of innocence spoken in the garden before the Fall, and shudder at the sounds of "Crucify Him, Crucify Him," which were uttered in the city of David more than eighteen hundred years ago.—General A. H. Terry.

With the bulldogs of war
Standing guard on our coasts
All fear of attack quickly vanish;
Manned with hearts that are true
To the Red, White and Blue
They'll make all our foemen "walk Spanish."

I give you the citizens of Chicago. Their enterprise is proverbial, and their liberality no less so.—Major General George H. Thomas.

Home—The place where you are treated best and grumble most.

Here's health to the Future;
A sigh for the Past;
We can love and remember,
And hope to the last.

When going up the Hill of Prosperity may you never meet a friend coming down.

"If I the reasons well divine,
There are just five for dinking wine—
Good wine, a friend, or being dry,
Or lest you should be by and by,
Or—any other reason why."

—H. Aldrich.

May the juice of the grape enliven each soul,
And good humor preside at the head of each bowl.

May the chickens never be hatched that will scratch on your grave.

I remember what was related by that old German poet, once upon a time, and this is it:

"When God conceived the majestic idea of making man, He called the three ministers, who constantly wait upon His throne about Him—Truth, Justice and Mercy. He said, 'Let us make man.' Truth said, 'Oh, God make not man; he will pollute Thy sanctuary.' Justice said, 'Oh, God, make not man; he will trample Thy laws under foot.' But Mercy, upon her bended knee, with streaming eyes, said, 'Oh, God make man, cast him from Thy plastic hand on earth, and I will guide him through his life down the path of time; I will care for him in all his trials, in all his troubles, in all his vicissitudes; and when the final day shall come of rendering accounts, I will return him to Thee, borne beneath the hollow of my hand, the child of Mercy as Thou didst give him to me.'—Major General John A. Logan.

Mark Twain's Roast Chickens.

Recently Maj. John B. Downing of Middleport, O., was discussing army chicken stealing and the various ways the boys had of preparing them to be served. The major was a Mississippi river pilot in his young days and stood at the wheel as a cub under the watchful eye of "Sam" Clemens, the Mark Twain of the present day.

"Speaking of chicken stealing," said the major, who is now gray and reminiscent, "we had great times on the Mississippi when Mark Twain, Jake Estep and myself were together. Jake would have made a typical soldier. He could locate a fat pullet in a whole coop of half-breeds.

"In those days we carried a great deal of poultry from points along the Mississippi river to New Orleans, particularly during the holiday season. At many places the coops were four and five deep on the levee when we landed. Estep always had an eye out for a particularly promising coop, and usually kept in mind the place where it had been stored away.

"Shortly before midnight he would go on deck and extract several plump fowls from the coops he had 'preempted.' The chickens were dispatched without a protesting squawk, the entrails removed, but the feathers left intact. Seasonings were then inserted, and the fowls inclosed in a heavy casing of soft clay to the thickness of two inches. They were then cast among the hot embers in the ash-pan and permitted to roast to the queen's taste. When thoroughly cooked, they were removed, and the clay casing broken from about them. The feathers came away with the clay, leaving clean, smoking hot fowls ready for the dish of hot butter awaiting them upstairs. Estep with a fork stripped the flesh from the bones into the melted butter, while the rest of us stood about and smacked our lips in anticipation. Dear, dear, but they were good! In cooking them in that way all the rich flavors were retained—I can almost taste them now, and I wish I could as a matter of fact."

"Is there any real advantage in being a millionaire?" asked the philosopher.

"There is," answered Dustin Stax. "You can wear your old clothes without exciting comment, which is a great economy."

He Circumvented Satan.

Yo' cain't 'spec to sahcumvent ol' Satan, suh, jes' kase yo' chip a nickel on de plate ev' time dat ol' plate comes roun'," said Uncle Pinetop. "No, suh. Yo' des' natch'ly have to git de powuh, suh, dat's wat yo' do. An' it's a heap cheapuh—a heap cheapuh.

"Free, fo', five yeahs ago I bean de very wus chap yo' ev' do see. I dance, an' I fiddle, an' I play pokuh—oh, I desp'ut bad! Bimeby I say, 'Heah, yo' nigguh! Yo' des' natch'ly have to stop dese hyuh capuhs. Dat's w'at yo' have to do. Fus' t'ing yo' know, 'long gwine to come ol' Satan, k'swippitty! an' done snatch yo' down yon whah he keep he fiahs hot, an' den yo' swinge, an' fry, an' toas', worl wivout end, wiv not even one li'l yalluh go'rd o' 'simmon beah squinch yo' pahchin' tongue. Jicketty! I say, 'Yo' des' have to stop dese hyuh capuhs, yo' fool nigguh!'

"So I done took to gwine to meetin', suh, right along regluh, an' singin' all de hymn tunes, an' chippin' in a nickel ev'ry time de ol' c'lection plate come 'roun', an' I sot dah chucklin' 'kaze I kin laugh at Satan's rage, suh. But, jicketty! it bean pow'ful 'spensive. I holdin' my thumb to my nose an' wigglin' my finguhs at ol' Satan, an' chucklin' an' chucklin', but, bress yo' haht, dat comin' mighty high! Costin' me a heap o' money, suh. Sometimes free, fo', five nickels ev'y week! 'Sho',' I say, 'dis hyuh comin' high, sahtin!'

"Den bimeby Brudduh Wiggles, de pastuh ob de flock, he done come to me an' say:

"'Mistah Pinetop,' he say, 'waffo' yo' doan' come in de fol'? Ol' Satan chasin' yo', sho'ly,' he say. 'Come in de fol' an' give him de slip, Mistuh Pinetop!' he say.

"'Brudduh Wiggles,' I say; 'kase dat bean mighty 's'prisin' w'at he done sayin' 'wah—wah—wah yo' mean? Ain' I in de fol'? Doan' I chip in ev'y time de c'lection plate comes 'roun'? An' it come 'roun' pow'ful peart an' chippuh, an' pow'ful often, Brudder Wiggles!' I say. 'An' doan' I chip in fo' de heevens in Greenlan's icy mountains an' Afric's sunny fountains an' Injy's coral stran'? 'Wah—wah—wah yo' mean, Bruddah Wiggles?' I say. 'Ain' I in de fol'? Wah's de use o' my chippin' in all dat money ef ol' Satan done gwine to rattle my bones an' fry an' swinge an' toas' me aftuh all, sur?' I say.

"'No use at all, Mistuh Pinetop,' Bruddah Wiggles he say. 'Yo' cain't 'spec' to sahcumvent ol' Satan, suh, des' 'kaze yo' chip a nickel on de c'lection plate ev'ry time it comes 'round, nohow yo' kin fix it. Yo' des' nathch'ly have to git de powuh befo' yo' kin skeer ol' Satan away, Mistuh Pinetop. Dat a fac', suh.' Bruddah Wiggles he say.

"So I des jine de mo'nuhs, suh, an' done git de powuh, an' now I in de fol', an' I des natch'ly hin watch dat ol' c'lection plate come 'roun ev'ry time, suh, wivout chippin' in a nickel. An' it's a heap cheapuh, suh—a heap cheapuh."

ED MOTT.

A Pleasant Reminder, Too.

Some men remember events by what they had to eat on that day.

Most Remarkable River on Our Continent

BY ARTHUR J. BURDICK

IT IS probable that nowhere in the world may be found so remarkable, so wonderful a river as the Colorado. From its source in the eternal snows to its blending with the waters of the Gulf of California, in the land of perpetual summer, its course is laid through regions of beauty, grandeur wonder and mystery.

While the river lies almost wholly in the confines of this populous republic, it, nevertheless, winds it 3,000-mile course through a region nearly uninhabited, save by savages and barbarians. Even its tributaries, the San Juan, Little Colorado, Gila, Escalante and other feeders traverse for the most part great wildernesses uninhabited save by the Indian.

More than three-quarters of the sinuous length of this river is at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, with mountains rising on either side many thousands of feet higher. Then it begins its descent, and in a distance of 200 miles it drops 5,000 feet.

The Colorado is the greatest river on the western half of the continent, and, with the exception of the Columbia, the only one whose volume is not lessened during the dry summer months. With the Colorado the reverse is the case. Its source and principal feeders are among the snow-capped mountains, and by reason of the melting of the snows its volume is swelled so that it is higher in summer than in the wet season.

A TURBID TORRENT.

Running as it does through a country for the most part barren of timber and devoid of grass lands and tilled fields, its waters do not run clear, as is the case with most rivers of the east, for the reason that every rain and wind and storm loosens the soil of the mountains and plains and sweeps it into the great river which bears it onward toward the sea. Repeated analysis of the waters of the river have shown that it carries in suspension one-quarter of one per cent of solid matter. The mean flow of the river is 40,000 cubic feet of water a second, so that every day it carries to the Arizona, California and Mexican plains and to the Gulf more than 8,500,000 cubic feet of soil.

After the river has passed its turbulent stage and begins to travel the final level 400 miles of its mouth, the silt which it has brought from the highlands begins to fall to the bottom or gathers along its banks. The result of all this is rapid and constant transformation in this section of the river. Twenty-four hours is sufficient time for it to build a barrier against itself, making it necessary for it to cut a new channel through the deep alluvial soil.

This is productive of some queer complications. The river is the boundary line between California and Arizona. A man may enter a homestead or mineral claim in one state today and tomorrow may find his property in the other state.

There was at least one instance where a settler twice lost his vote through the caprice of the river. He located in California, and having come from an eastern state, the law required him to live a year in the state before having a vote in its affairs. Just before the 12 months expired the river moved into Arizona by cutting a channel west of his premises. He was then required to gain a residence in the territory before he could exercise his right of franchise. It lacked but a few weeks of his becoming a citizen of Arizona when the river saw fit again to set him back in California and he was still an alien with a year to serve.

ADDING TO OUR LAND.

The Colorado has been a continent builder on a grand scale. In southern California and northern Mexico is an area more than 200 miles long by 100 miles broad which owes its existence as dry land to this same river.

Away back in the forgotten ages the "Mar de California," as the discoverers of the Gulf of California designated it, extended over that desolate region now known as the Colorado desert. This mighty river was then more than 200 miles shorter than at the present time, and, it is believed by scientists, was a much mightier stream than now. Then, as at the present day, it bore in its turbid tide the soil contributions of the northern mountains and plains. When its strong current met the tides of the gulf it began laying down its burden of soil, and it piled it up in lateral banks along its ocean-subdued current till it had raised a bank some 200 miles long, which completely shut off the upper portion of the gulf, forming a vast inland sea without inlet or outlet.

Successive centuries of sun from the cloudless skies of "Sunshine Land" drank up the waters of this sea and left the desert. And now—behold the fitness of it—the river-formed desert is being transformed by this same river into a fertile and productive region. Great canals are being built which carry and distribute over the thirsty lands the waters of the Colorado, making the desert to literally blossom as the rose.

As a sculptor the Colorado has no equal. It has carved out the Grand Canon, which has no duplicate in the world. To attempt to depict its splendors would be to write a volume, and yet no words can convey to the mind more than a hint of its glory. Who travels the length of the river will witness scenes which will fill him with awe and admiration and furnish him with material for wonder the remainder of his days. Winding among the most picturesque mountains of the United States in Colorado and Utah, it passes on into the labyrinth of gigantic architectural forms of every conceivable design and color, and for more than 200 miles rushes and roars and plunges and foams, with now and then a rest in a deep pool or along a level stretch, passing amid grandeur that paralyzes the understanding.

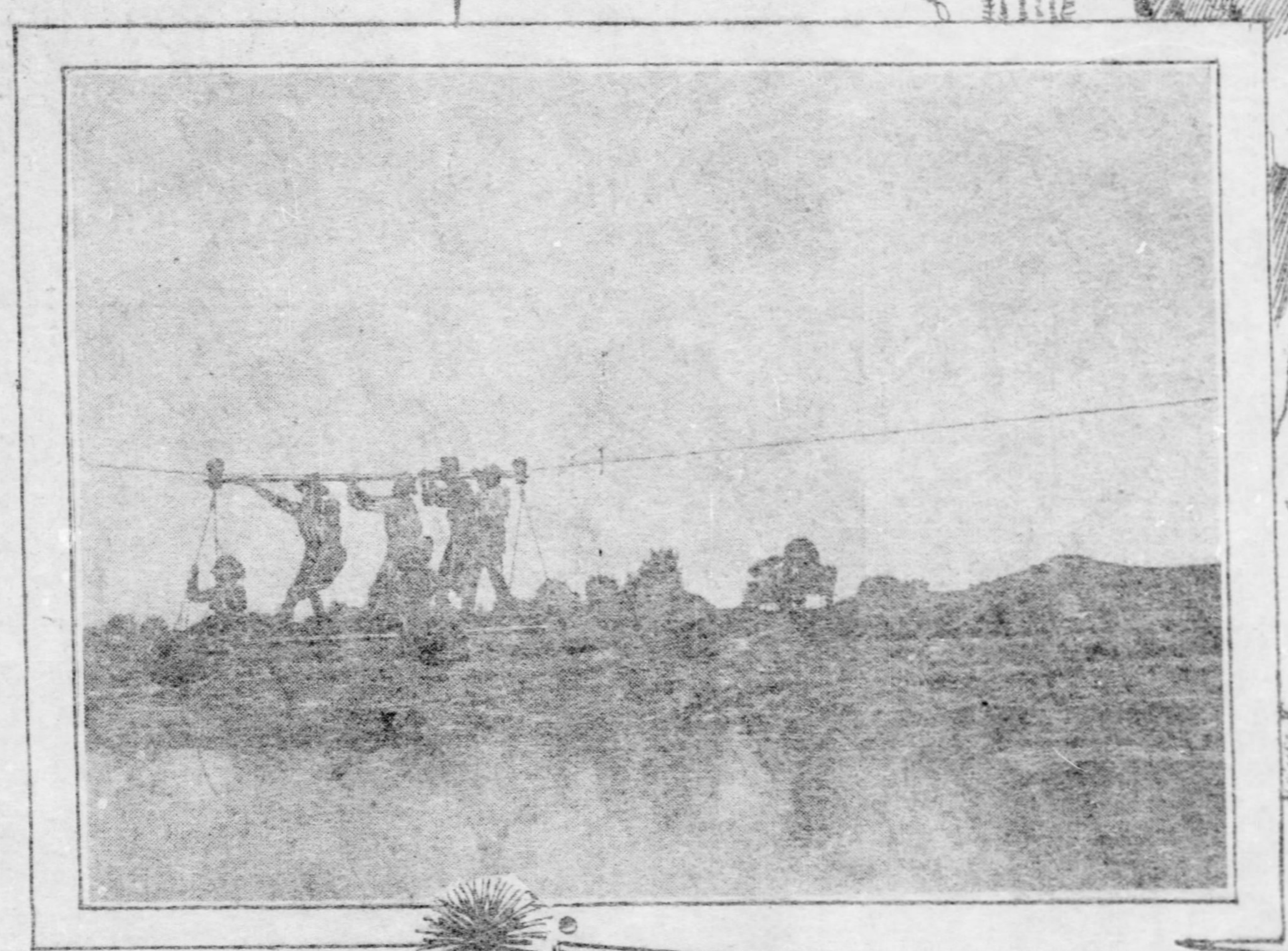
CURIOUS VEGETATION ON BANKS.

Along the banks of the river grow vegetation as weird and wonderful as is the desolate region. The Mojave yucca, a strange freak of vegetation found nowhere else in the world, lines its banks where it skirts the Great Mojave desert. The palo-verde stands grim and sentinel-like, an ever-green but leafless tree with curious branches which cross and recross each other till they form a perfect network of green limbs. Cacti in innumerable variety abound, from tiny prickly balls covered with long gray hairs to the giant sagura, which attains a height of 50 feet or more.

The representatives of the animal kingdom to be found along the banks of the Colorado and its tributaries are not less strange. In the way of humanity there are the mysterious Havasupai Indians, who live in a deep almost inaccessible canon isolated from the rest of the world, knowing little of it and by it little known. There are the Mojave and Yuma tribes which, with the possible exception of the Digger Indians, are the lowest forms of humanity found on this continent.

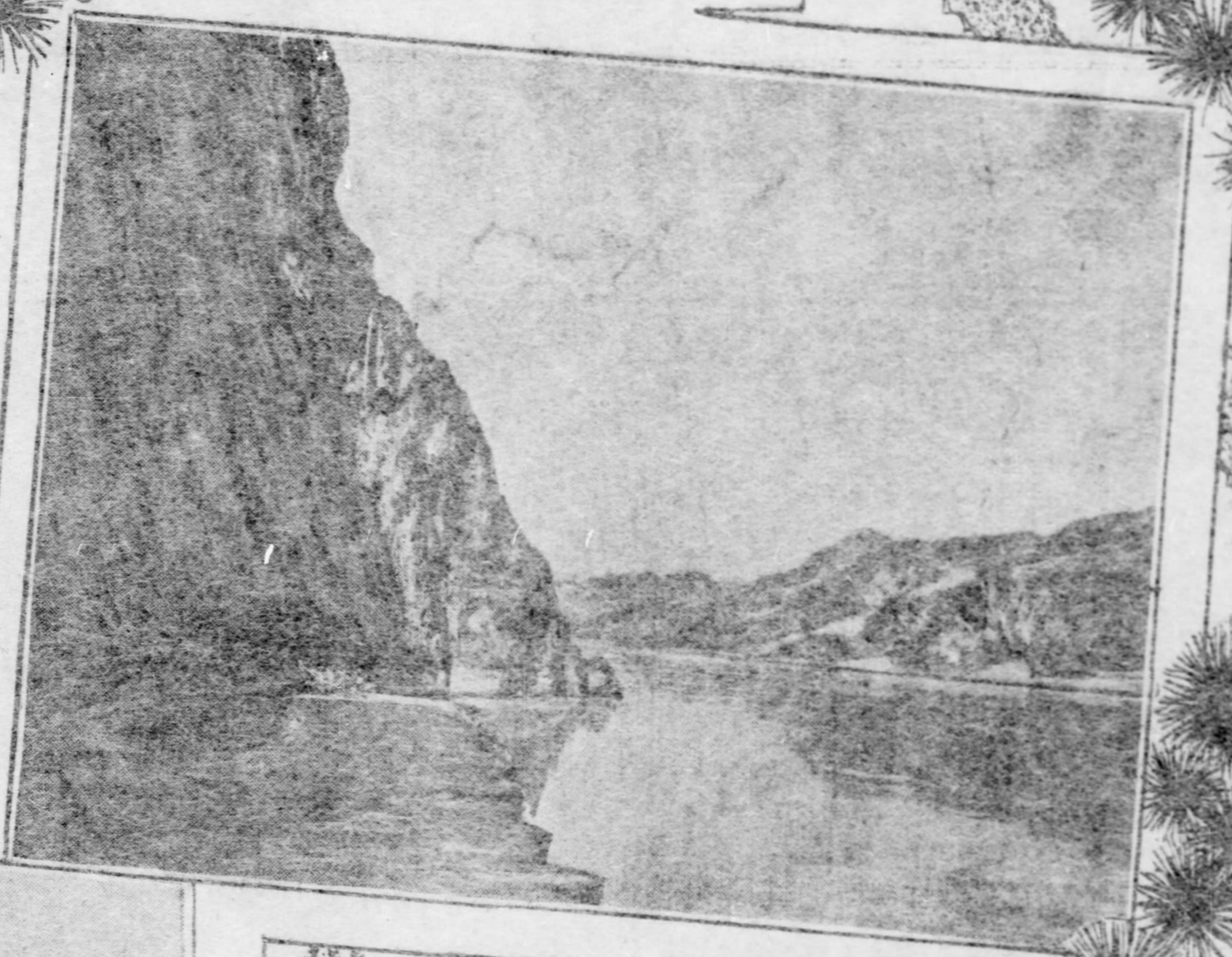
Deer, bear, antelope, big-horn, mountain lions, gray wolves and coyotes are among the animals worthy of the sportsman's rifle. The rattler, gila monster, tarantula, centipede, scorpion and deadly side-winder mingle with the less harmful but equally interesting horned-toad, chameleon, trap-door spider and other insects and reptiles.

A strange thing is told of the river. It is said that it never yields up its dead. This may not apply to the upper waters, but through the lowlands what goes down does not come up. Here and there upon the smooth surface of the sluggish waters there appear at times huge bubbles which rise and swell till they burst with a report like the firing of a pistol. Then the water eddies and whirls like a miniature maelstrom, and any object coming within its influence is drawn down into the depths never to reappear.

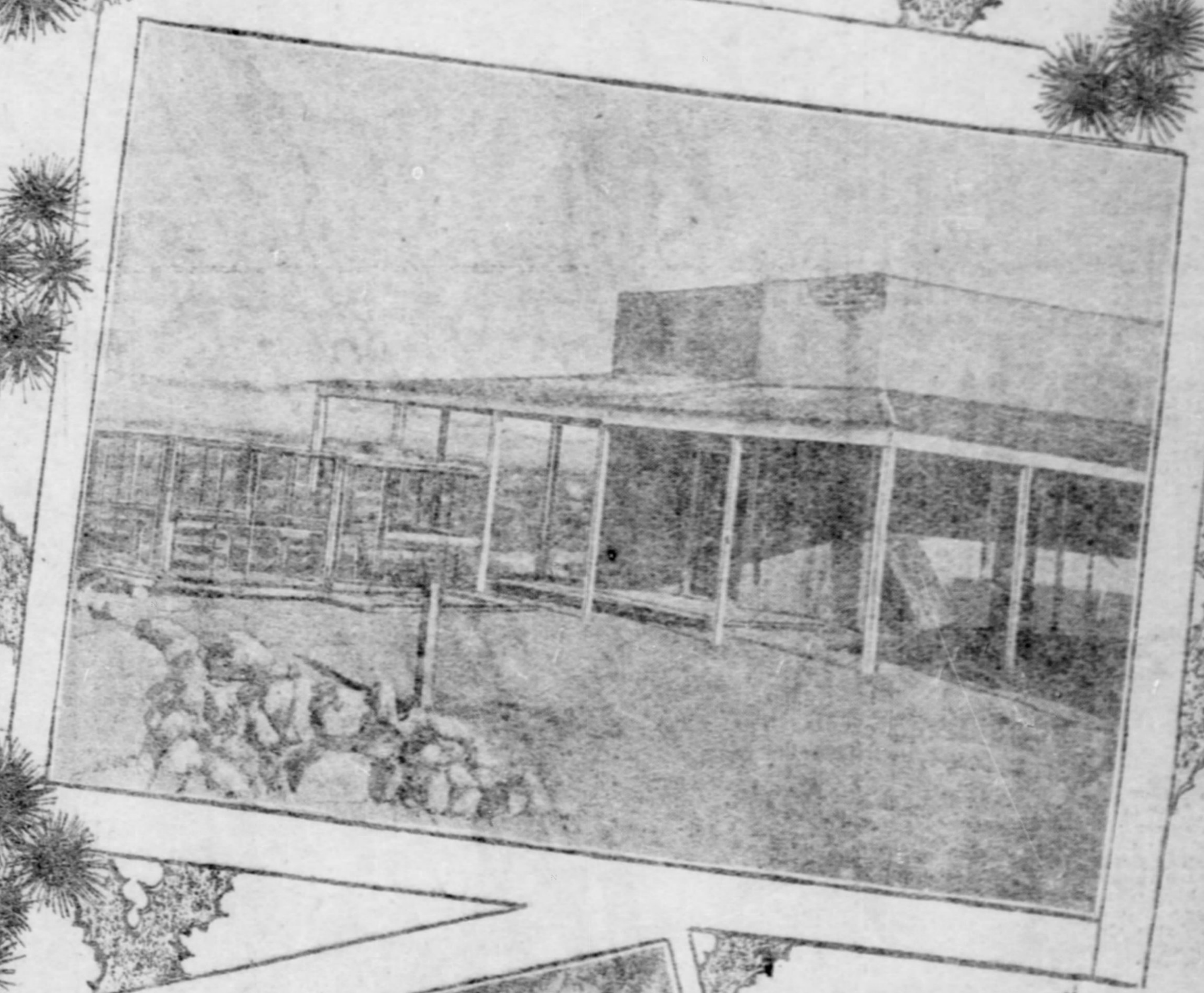


AN AERIAL FERRY

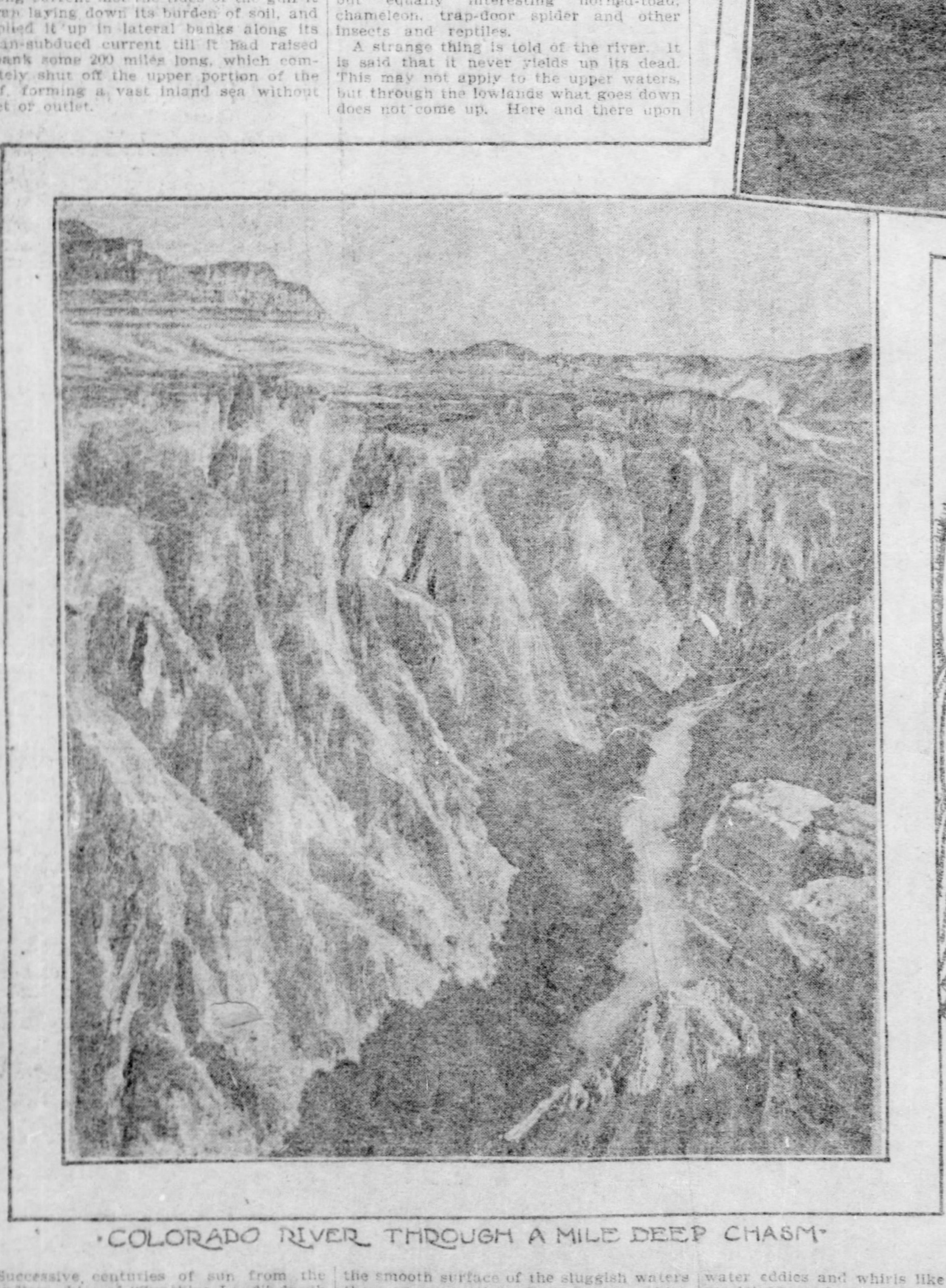
DESERT DWELLING ON THE COLORADO.



THE COLORADO NEAR THE NEEDLES



ADOBE DWELLING WITH OUT-DOOR BEDROOM, WIRE INCLOSED.



COLORADO RIVER THROUGH A MILE DEEP CHASM

MOJAVE YUCCA, STRANGE FREAK OF THE DESERT

BETWEEN 20 AND 20 MORE

"YES," said the woman of 40, "the things we find out between 20 and 20 more are considerable. But don't you let any one make you believe that we destroy our ideals. Bless you, my dear, we only swap them, and we never give up the practice until the day we die.

"This trading ideals is to a woman what swapping horses is to a man. There is the same quality of excitement in it, and about the same amount of risk. For instance, we may take a liking to a sleek,high-stepping ideal and never rest until we get the noose of possession on it, only to find out that it was doped to deceive us and can never keep up with our pace. So it is passed on and we write on our tablets:

"'Mem. Appearances often deceitful. Look in future for general soundness, particularly in regard to heart and brain.'

"That is the way the science is acquired and that is why the excitement of the ideal market keeps up when the windows of every other gambling establishment are darkened and the south of the tickers is low.

The knowledge of the sunny side of life does not affect a woman as it does a man. In his primeval directness he thinks that both sides and the ends are seamy when he catches the first glimpse of the raw edge underneath. If there is anything wrong it must be all wrong.

"'There is no use looking further,' he says. 'I know how it all it. It's a tough job, and although I am obliged to accept it, I am not in the least deceived.'

"So he goes his way, smiling the smile of the unco wise and keeping in mind the flaws in the work of the divine weaver, until gradually the carpet of Fate turns under his feet and he walks on the seamy side altogether. And all that is on the principle that we find what we seek and things are not as we believe them to be—a theory demonstrated about the time housekeeping began in the capital of the World for Two, Paradise-on-the-Euphrates.

"Among the things that a woman finds out in time are:

"That life is not rosy from end to end, but there is a fair proportion of fine weather in it.

"That we do not always get what we deserve, and we have reason to be thankful for it.

"That friendship imposes no obligations, exacts no tributes.

"That love is the most perishable flower that grows and requires common sense for a gardener.

"That to see no evil, speak no evil, think no evil is a good enough creed to live by.

"That simplicity is the world's antidote for the poison of pride, the fever of strife, and the delirium of money grabbing.

"But if the masculine mind leaps to a conclusion that the world is all wrong and society tottering to its fall when he finds some trifling fault in it, it is because of the admirable directness of nature. His mind works as the crow flies, while a glittering troop of feminine thinks fly and flutter under and over every subject and attain a conclusion with all the subtleties of shade and shine under their butterfly wings. There appear a thousand distinctions and shades of meaning in every question.

"But a thing must be either one way or another to him. Except in the case where the feminine enters largely into his temperament he is bound to say:

"'There are only two ways—good and bad.'

"There are no half-way doings within his understanding. And that makes it clear why no man has ever been able to comprehend the workings of the feminine mind, and never will be. For if she has a thousand shades of meaning in her speech when she opens her mouth she sounds them all. That is why it seems so hard to argue with her, and so difficult to corner her when she has seemed guilty of a flagrant bit of fibbing. No man knows the vocal labyrinth she travels until she points out the scarlet threads. Then he follows like a lamb through every devious way.

"This faculty is not so much admired as it should be," added the woman of 40, but it is one of the trouble-saving accomplishments that is acquired between 20 and 20 more years, in spite of the horrid names that are tacked on to it by suspicious folk.

"It is simply the outgrowth of a woman's desire to make the best of things. She does not want her own or other people's little frailties to ruffle the mundane calm. So she conceals them as best she can, thus forming an active opposition to the work of the gossip. While she has never half the popularity accorded to that individual, because her work for the good of her kind is 'on the quiet,' she feels that she has contributed much to the peace and welfare of society when she has saved it from becoming too well informed."

GRACE DAFFIE BOYLAN.

Writer's Thought Cramp.

If the fiction writer has his delicious moments, when he tastes the joys which come with the excitement of creative composition—and these he undoubtedly has—also he knows distressing periods of mental apathy.

He has been working away at top speed, full of gladness in that subtle fabric which his pen weaves in the warp and woof of paper and ink. His head is packed with inspired ideas, like a gift box from the gods. His hopes ride high. His ambitions scrape the clouds.

Then something happens. It is not a snap, a break, a crash—nothing so tangible. It is just a ceasing. Abruptly, unexpectedly, all his fine thoughts vanish. No longer is life a country of majestic, white-robed heights and alluring purple-toned valleys. All is flat and gray and bleak.

Just about now, if the writer only knew it, is a most excellent time to go fishing.

At last, baffled, discouraged, heartsick, he sits with his head in his hands, contemplating with foolish self-pity the melancholy spectacle of himself.

But, like drought and flood, war and pestilence and all other ills great and small, it passes. And he knows not how or when it goes. Days after he wakes up to find himself, pen in hand, hard at work again. Of its own accord, apparently, the machine has set itself in motion.—The Reader.

BUSTER BROWN COMIC PAGE

Nicholas Nemo's foolish fables

An Easy Road to Fame.

SOME men are born great, some commit murder, and some just butt in. Augustus Caesar Jenks belonged to the last class. It is in the pious hope that his career may serve as an example to the young manhood of our fair land that the recital of the struggles into which his vaulting ambition pushed him is here set down and left. There can be no question that A. Caesar's ambition was vaulting. Even in his youth he had burned to be a champion long-distance aeronaut and skin the cat from the trapeze of a hot air balloon 4,756 feet above the gaping multitude at the Putnam county fair. There is no necessary connection between ambition and hot air; it just happened that way in Augustus Caesar's case. When he grew older he yearned with a triple power yearn to be the best baseball pitcher in America and have his name on the front page of the sporting section of every Sunday paper in the land from Machias to Seattle. But that was not to be. Good pitchers are scarce, and only a few of us can rise to that proud eminence, so Augustus Caesar was forced to put an overhead check and a curb bit on his aforesaid vaulting ambition and send it at a lower fence.

About this time his parent on his father's side conceived the idea that if he could inject a little higher education into his promising offspring it would be a good thing for the said offspring and for the community at large, as well as for himself, since he could get the young man out of the house for a few years. So Augustus Caesar hied him away at the uniform rate of three cents per hie, to an institution of higher(ed) learning. There he elected a difficult course, consisting of the literature of the ancient Afghans, drawing—to a pair—and laboratory work in the most approved methods of coloring a meerschaum pipe. For four long weary years he battled in the noble cause of higher education; at times his old man thought that if it had been any higher he couldn't have stood for it very long.

During this time Augustus Caesar's ambitions underwent a subtle change. During his freshman year he was of the opinion that no career was half so glorious as that of the plunging fullback of the 'varsity eleven; the only trouble with that idea was that he had never heard of anyone making his living that way for more than three months out of the year, although a few had accomplished the less difficult task of dying without any perceptible loss to the community. This was an inseparable obstacle to his entering into the fullback business as a life calling since his esteemed parent had forcibly intimated to him more than once that the manner in which he wasted his time after he left college must be sufficiently remunerative to pay his laundry bills, at least. His father was old-fashioned and without any idea of the real end and aim of education, which is not to teach a man how to make money, but how to spend it. Augustus Caesar's proud young heart rebelled after the style of proud young hearts on such occasions at the thought that he should have to spend his waking hours in the vain pursuit of a livelihood, but, inasmuch as the old man was sitting on the treasury, he submitted.

In his junior year A. Caesar hit upon a scheme that seemed to him to promise a happy solution of all his problems. He would marry a bank account. To be sure, there would probably be a wife attached, but that was a mere matter of detail. Many bank accounts have wives attached to them; in fact, it is not a difficult thing for anyone to become attached to a coy, retiring bank account and the more it retires the more attached we are to it. The only fly in the liniment is the fact that the affection is seldom reciprocated. Augustus Caesar proposed to get over this difficulty by entering into the holy bonds—and stocks—of matrimony. Then would all be plain sailing; his wife might hold the bonds, but he would clip the coupons.

But to hit upon the right amount of full-paid, non-assessable capital stock with the proper feminine annex was not such a simple thing as it had appeared to the callow youth. The difficulty was not with the incomes; there are plenty of those waiting around for some desirable male chaperon to come along and exercise the divine right of benevolent assimilation over them. It was the feminine annex that was constantly queering the game. No sooner would Augustus Caesar cast his amorous glance upon a fair and blushing bank account that seemed but to tarry for his coming than he would discover to his righteous indignation that it had plighted its sacred troth to a similar account of the male persuasion. Full oft, if not oftener, did he exclaim with the poet:

I never loved a first preferred
That some fair damsel held in fee,
But that I found some millionaire
Had butted in and outbid me.

At last he was forced to admit to himself that marriage as a door of opportunity to ambitious and struggling youth was closed. Birds of a feather flock together and Augustus Caesar didn't have enough feathers. Then he turned his attention to other fields of activity that lay green and smiling before him. He tried the law, but after he had studied Blackstone's tuneful lays for 15 or 20 minutes he wearied of the pursuit of things litigious and decided to take a fall out of something that was less of a strain on his alleged brain. Medicine beckoned, but Augustus had been cut up—and out—so many times that he didn't have the heart to practice the gentle art on any one else. Business was profitable, but inasmuch as he had not been born on a New England farm or brought over from the old country in the steerage with only 15 cents in his pocket that door was also closed to him. He thought of the ministry, that last refuge of the soul oppressed—by hard work—but the thought of the novels that he would have to write if he amounted to anything in that sacred calling gave him pause. Besides, no man who had dreamed of marrying an heiress could be expected to settle down for life on a princely stipend of $375 a year, collected by himself.

Augustus Caesar was plunged in deep, dark brown despair when a happy thought struck him in the solar plexus of the cerebellum. He would invent a new breakfast food. Then would his name go echoing down the ages along with Lydia E. of sainted memory, the late Mr. Mellin and Mother Eddy. Future generations would rise up and call him blessed—or something else—and he could go to his grave at the appointed—or disappointed—time with the proud consciousness that he had left a deep impress on the life of his little day and that through all the years to come his name would appear on the third page of all the best newspapers with a half-tone cut of his proud lineaments—and a description of his equally proud liniments—at the top of column next to pure reading matter. N. B.—"Pure reading" matter is a conventional term and is not intended as an adequate characterization of the contents of the modern newspaper.

It was no sooner said than done. That is, the public were done. Jenksettes, composed of equal parts of chopped straw and apple seeds, were on the market and soon the breakfast table that was without them was the abomination of desolation. Children cried for them—after eating them—and every doctor who stood to get a rake-off from the undertaker, recommended them. Augustus Caesar's name was a household word and when he died full of honor—and chopped straw—the great and mighty from near and far came and stood at his bier—to make sure that he was dead.

His life teaches us an impressive lesson that should be brought home to every high-browed aspirant for fame. Verily an easy graft is more to be desired than a hand-made college education, and he who obeys the old injunction to do others as they expect to be done, can laugh at the sheriff and look Bradstreet's in the face without winking.

ALBERT BRITT.

Askins—What do you think of Puffington?

Grimshaw—Oh, he is the kind of a man who thinks that when he steps on one end of the country the other end flops up in the air.

THE HEIGHT OF DARING.

Willie Littleboy—What's a hero, anyhow?

Bob Thickneck—A hero is a fellow that dast to tie a tin can to a bulldog's tail.—Smart Set.

Watson's Wrinkles

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

By a Lamb.

Take me down, down, down, where the bulls and bears grow, grow, grow;
I have money to spend and I'll let it all flow, flow, flow;
I'll order two thousand of Erie or three,
If I can't buy it outright just margin for me.
O, your race track is fine,
But the stock room for mine,
Down where the bulls and bears grow.

(A Day Later.)

I went down, down, down to the broker's and lo, lo, lo,
There I bought Steel preferred, Wabash and B. & O.
I got all he'd give me and margined it fine,
Took my white slips of paper and got into line.
O, your gambling is tame
When you play the stock game,
Down where the bulls and bears grow.

(A Week Later.)

I saw them go down, down, down to the prices so low, low, low,
I could not stand the strain so I let them all go, go, go;
O, give me no more your "tips" offered free,
Just order two morgues and a tombstone for me.
O, your stocks may be fine,
But no more in mine.
Down where the bulls and bears grow.

HASH ON TOAST.

June brides please note—A baby never cuts teeth, it's the teeth that cut the baby.

He—Will you love me when I'm gone?

She—Yes, if you'll go now.

Paul—A kiss is a drink of the sweetest nectar.

Pauline—Have one on me.

Jack—They say Miss Stock-Bonds is in love with her auto.

Tom—Just as I have always said, another case of man being displaced by machinery.

First Senior—How did Prof's lecture on "Ether" strike you?

Second Senior—Put me to sleep, of course.

"I wonder where the clouds are going?"

"Going to thunder."

Charlie—I'm just like the carpet, at your feet, you know.

Florence—Well, I'm going to shake this carpet, so you had better dust.

Belle—Why does Jack stare so at Miss Bloom's nose?

Dod—Why, he's a newspaper reporter and is supposed to keep his eye on anything that turns up.

THE BACHELOR.

He knows the art of the money mart,
He can win at the games of chance,
Through the long dark night by the brilliant light
He can lead them all in the dance.

He's a chaffeur keen—through the wild ravine—
And he keeps stabled cobs for his carts,
But, alas and alack, he's 'way off the track
When it comes to the game of Hearts.

SPARKLES.

When thou art with a dame and thou knowest her not be as wise as the devil and as harmless as a wooden Indian.

Love makes a good dynamo to run the heart, but common sense is the best rudder.

The man who keeps the company of his self-respect will never lack for good companionship.

It's all right for the man to own the money, but too many men let the money own them.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it won't satisfy the bank when your note comes due.

When a woman starts an idle rumor it at once proceeds to get busy.

The gentler sex in animals suffer in silence—except a woman.

The best memory is the one that can forget.

A woman's heart can be pried open by flattery when all else fails.

It takes a man of sense to make cents.

When you borrow trouble it demands compound interest.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Man's life is but a passing cloud,
A fleeting shadow o'er the face of time;
A point of space—yet infinite,
For God has made the soul of man for time.

We live, we die, then forth to spend
The great, the never-ending day of God;
We stand before the King of All,
The One who rules the nations by His word.

Then comes the everlasting life,
Where down the path of His eternity
The soul can speed as morning light,
Nor find the start of immortality.

The Assignment.

When papa failed the lawyer came
And took all that by law was left her.
So she, to make a winning game,
Went in the "hands of the receiver."

GEORGE C. WATSON.

"What supports the sun in the heavens?" asked the country school teacher.

"Why, its beams, of course," replied a precocious youngster.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WOMAN'S SECTION

SUNDAY JULY·19· 1903

AMERICAN POETS SING OF THE SUMMER GIRL

The Summer Girl.

By Margaret E. Sangster.

Ah, dearest one and fairest one
Whose beauty sways us all,
No lovelier thing beneath the sun
Holds any heart in thrall.

From dainty head to slender foot,
Along thy lissome length,
As flower that springs from gracious root,
Lo! purity and strength.

Out-doors or in, the motive thou
Of summer's joy and sport.
Out-doors or in, before thee bow
The vassals of thy court.

Oh, radiant vision of delight,
Once more thy flag unfurl,
Earth hath no rarer, sweeter sight,
Than just---the summer girl.

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The ROMANCE of the SUMMER CLOAK

THE BECOMING THREE QUARTER COAT WITH FULL SLEEVES.

A MOIRE COAT WITH WIDE COLLAR TRIMMED WITH LACE.

AN INDIAN RED CHEVIOT WITH BELTED ETON

THE STRAIGHT FRONT ENGLISH JACKET WITH DEEP LINEN COLLAR.

It Now Plays as Important a Part in the Wardrobe as It Did When Our Grandmothers Were Young.

The Latest Thing in Dress Skirts and How to Make Up Your New Skirt in Order to Have Approval of Dame Fashion.

THE summer cloak, by the subtle art of the dressmaker, is now become a thing of romance.

Made of pongee, or made of taffeta; made of durable mohair, or of delicate veiling, it has been developed to such a high class of perfection that it is an artistic triumph.

Included in the cloaks of the season are several that are of three-quarter length. There is the long, cape-like cloak, which is made of silk and which is more like a circular than a cloak.

Then there is the three-quarter cloak, with its sleeves and its loose opera front, with back that is gathered across the shoulders or confined under one big watteau plait. And, besides these, there are cloaks innumerable which are specially made for the comfort of the summer woman.

But by far the most popular cloak is the one which is made of lightweight material, and which, while partly fitted in the back, hangs perfectly straight down the front. The front is trimmed with oriental embroidery, if the cloak be for daily wear, or is faced with silk, or is made very dressy with lace and ribbons; for there are many ways of trimming these cloaks.

The cloak that hangs straight down the front is not very well liked by those who have handsome shirt waists or beautiful shirt waist suits to show and, on that account the loak is left open and the facings are as decorative as possible.

Mrs. Langtry wears a new cloak of taffeta with a facing of white canvas. It is cut three-quarter length with the back slightly fitted. There is a little oriental embroidery upon the collar, upon the sleeves and upon the facings.

To keep the cloak open in front and show the shirt waist, it is cut very narrow across the bust, so that the fronts do not quite meet. At the neck there is a fancy clasp of gun metal and turquoise.

The summer girl can make her three-quarter cloak of pongee which is excellent in its natural color, trimmed with ecru lace. It is thus given durability for the tan and ecru colors do not spot easily.

The blue three-quarter cloaks are very showy for they are made of blue canvas and trimmed with dyed blue lace, which is used in combination with white lace. But such a cloak as an all-blue cloak, is only good for evenings in the city or for piazza wear in the summer.

And speaking of piazza wear in the summer time, reminds one that this season the piazza gowns are very dressy indeed and that the most splendid effects are to be seen afternoon and evening. There is a great deal of dress worn every day in the week and it is the best of taste to wear one's best on the veranda of an afternoon or evening.

Lawn party gowns, too, are very fine and one is treated to a marvelous array of chiffon and laces, silks and tissues, gauzes and brocades, all made up into the most wonderful French toilets that could be imagined.

One by one the summer women are falling willing victims to the three-quarter cloak habit and the latest devotee to the style is her majesty Queen Alexandra who is wearing a three-quarter cloak of deep green cloth with skirt to match. Her majesty, who might literally dress in all the wealth of India, is very quiet in her taste; and, except for a suit in Shamrock green or in royal blue, she clings to black and white. Her favorite color, next to black and white, is the shade of gray known as Irish poplin gray, and each season sees her with a new gown in this color. She chooses different materials and looks very nice in them all.

Queen Alexandra's Dress.

A gray taffeta, with pipings of rose color, forms her best suit this year and, since it is such an inexpensive dress that even the home woman might own it, there is no harm in telling how it is made.

The skirt is cut in walking style, that attractive length, which is so becoming to slender women. Not quite touching the street, yet, it is made long enough to cover the ankles and to hide all but the soles of a very neat pair of walking boots.

The style of skirt is plain gray, unlined, with a narrow box plait each side of the front. This plait is stitched down so as to look like a fold of cloth. The same style is used in the back. There is no other trimming on the skirt, not even a foot flare.

The jacket—for it is a jacket suit—is made as a three-quarter cloak with a flare front. There is a turn-over collar; there are spreading lapels; and there are full sleeves that are brought in tight at the cuff which is made of a narrow band of silk.

The touch of pink comes in the pipings which border cuffs and lapels and come down the front in the tiniest of edgings. This suit is very becoming to the woman whose figure will allow her to wear it, for gray is trying and should not be attempted by the fat woman.

Probably the sensation of the season is found in the new black taffeta suits with their three-quarter coats and skirts. The coats are made blouse shape with long tails attached and are to be worn with a belt. The skirt, in this case, is a very pretty thing in black and is made up in one of various ways, the prevailing mode being the plain skirt with the little flat box plaitings.

There will be three styles of suits, as the fall comes in, each as fashionable as the others. One of these is the shirt waist suit, which will hold its own all the year around. Another one is the two-piece suit consisting of jacket and skirt, and the third is the cloak suit, consisting of skirt and three-quarter coat or cloak.

Two Dresses Out of One.

There is a very sensible and pretty way of securing a change of dress, without buying a whole new suit, and this is to provide each skirt with two jackets. One can be the little Norfolk jacket, which is so much worn with its neat patent leather belt; and the other is the Eton, which will be seen again this fall. Still better is it to omit the Eton and to have a Norfolk and a three-quarter cloak. This gives variety, and the other can be worn when a change is wanted.

And, speaking of silk skirts, do you know that there is a new way of prolonging the life of the taffeta skirt? And you may not believe it, but it is in a way that is working well.

Take your taffeta dress skirt and experiment with it. Take a bias band of cloth two inches wide and set it inside of your taffeta dress skirt, underneath, along the bottom, and stitch it fast. Have it exactly the color of the silk and do not let a particle of it show.

Now, further up the skirt, where you have a row of trimming, maybe you can set another band of cloth on the under side of the skirt and stitch it fast. This reinforces the dress skirt and makes it wear twice as long.

And there is another and still a cleverer method, and this is by trimming the taffeta skirt with bands of cloth put on the outside in pretty fashion. Bands of cloth are used for trimming the side breadths and are put on gridiron fashion. And other skirts are trimmed with a lattice of cloth up the front breadth.

The autumn woman might as well realize that silk has come in and that her best calling dress for fall must be a silk, whether it be a glace taffeta, or a moire, an ottoman, a gros-grain, or a brocade. There are ever so many new silks, too, and these can all be drawn upon for the silk suit; and there is the very dignified peau de soie, which makes an admirable best gown for all winter.

There is a stateliness about silk that recommends it to the matron, while the debutante finds that it sets off her slimness to good advantage.

The day is approaching when every young girl must have her "first black silk," just as she did in grandmother's time; and when every matron will own her "best black silk," and two or three others. It is only a question of time, now that the silks are so cheap.

The First Fall Purchase.

Probably the first move toward fall will be the securing of a cloak, and for that the summer woman is prepared: If she has been thoughtful enough to secure a pongee or a mohair, she can have it dyed, if it be too light in color. Otherwise, she can invest in a new cloth coat. They take the long light cloaks of pongee, poplin, mohair and taffeta and dye them. Then they line them, or wear them over the little flannel or knitted golf jackets. This makes them plenty warm enough and provides a cloak for the first weeks of fall.

It is such a good plan to look ahead at your autumn wardrobe. The woman who waits until fall is upon her is pretty sure to get left from a dress point of view, for she will find that prices are high and the shops crowded. It is much better to buy during a slack season, when prices are low, and to take advantage of all the bargains that now lie on the counters.

Long cloaks, fitted front and back, and cut in the smart style which marked the summer cloak, can now be bought for half their original price and you can do wonders with remnants and odds and ends.

The hat of fall threatens to be rather tall in the brim, and there is to be a return to the square crown. This will be welcome intelligence to the short woman, who looked so very flat-headed in the flat crowned hat and in the pagoda shapes.

The very latest hats—and as yet there have not been more than a dozen in this country—show the high square crown with the Gainsborough effects, and the brim is rolling at one side and bent down on the other.

Grapes and Autumn Leaves.

Many women always wear a black hat, claiming that it is nicer than a colored hat. But, be this as it may, there are a great many colored hats to be seen in the stores, and with fall will come in the green hats and the hats that show an abundance of autumn foliage.

Grapes have held their own in dress decoration and as fall draws near grapes threaten to become still more popular. Grape gowns that exhibit bunches of purple and green grapes worked upon a gray ground are very dressy and some of the cloth suits worked in this way are charming.

As pretty a bit of summer fancy work as you would want to find is the working of a grape gown for winter; and the girl who wants to give her mother a pretty Christmas present can not employ her time better than by embroidering grapes upon cuffs, upon lapels, upon a deep collar and upon a front panel.

Let her choose a cloth that is a deep purple, or a grape green, or one of the garnet shades. Any of these are good, and an obliging dressmaker will cut out the cuffs, lapels, collar and panels, all ready to be embroidered.

A winter fad will be the embroidered lace collar, and this, too, will be done in grape design and in foliage patterns. An old-fashioned lace collar, made new with hand work, shows stuffed chiffon roses upon the lace design with some pretty leaves and tendrils and buds worked in. You can do a great deal with these lace collars, if you set out to be original, and originality is the boast of the American girl.

The summer girl will find that her spare time can be put to good advantage with the latest of the beaded fancies. Whole sets now come, done in beads upon a little thread loom.

A set consists of a belt, a hat band for the outside of the sailor collar, a wrist bag and a long, dangling chain for the neck. They are executed in many and fancy patterns.

A late conceit in umbrellas shows an umbrella which is good for either rain or sun. It is of medium size and comes in bright red, bottle green and navy blue. Its handle is in pearl, or in silver, or in wood, or in wood tipped with gold.

Some of the handles show very large parrot heads of domestic animals carved out of wood and life size. In this manner is the summer woman still surrounded by her pets.

MARY SHAW.

Fashion

Tulle, both black and white, is very much used this year. It is induced to fashion the most fascinating of stoles, and this by a process so simple that any clever, ingenious fingers can quite well manipulate the dainty transparency into the required form. Four yards of wide, coarse mesh tulle is gathered into a series of bouillonnees at regular intervals, until the width is reduced to some 12 inches, a plain, straight piece of the tulle being requisitioned to steady the whole filmy concern, while, around all, a plisse frill is disposed in ravishing fashion. In black or white these stoles are simply bewitching.

Some new veils, lately come to us from Paris, are of lace in large, bold patternings. Though these are accounted by many as the essence of chic and style, they are yet somewhat trying to wear. In arranging the pattern, great care must be taken that no unsightly distortion of feature is made by a sprawling bunch of grapes or fuchsias, or some other of the prevailing fancies in this galere. A far more becoming veil is one of Brussels or Luxeuil lace, when a much smaller pattern is far more easily adjusted. The motoring woman is fast adopting these last-named as her own special property.

A pink rose ruffle was a dainty and becoming finish to a white crepe de chine costume worn at a recent smart wedding, the soft petals of the flowers making a most becoming shoulder adornment for its tall, fair wearer. Rose petals, too, are frequently strewn in careless profusion over tulle, net, or chiffon shoulder draperies, with most pleasing result. While, for the use of one past her first youth, a boa fashioned of lovely mauve silk poppies offered itself with the utmost persuasion. And, of course, ostrich and marabout stoles can do no wrong.

Ruchings of tulle again are employed for a like purpose, these most frequently of two shades, or some pretty contrasting colors. Pale pink ruches, for instance, were permitted to complete a groundwork of deeper pink, while a lovely shade of mauve found a complementary background in biscuit tulle. But, be the color alliance what it may, the whole effect is indescribably filmy, ephemeral and wholly charming.

A lightly plaited straw belt coming to us straight from Paris, has a most novel flavor all its own.

A FRONT EMBROIDERED IN GRAPES.

Foibles

A recent millinery departure is in favor of dyed oats; these commingled with daisies, poppies and cornflowers in most realistic fashion, while occasionally a small feathery creature in the semblance of a brightly-hued bird, though of a species never yet beheld on earth, is permitted to poise, ready for flight, amongst the sweet naturally disposed blossoms. A charming plateau of tinted tuscan, was delightfully treated after this manner, with white oats, daisies and a curious greenish-blue bird, a black velvet bandeau raising the whole to a becoming angel at the left side.

Valenciennes lace in an ecru tint is quite first favorite in millinery circles. Whole shapes of this dainty transparency are effected by stretching the dentelle over cleverly prepared wire foundations, the most popular being undoubtedly a large plateau, while for decoration, flowers or feathers are usually allowed delightful expression. Narrow frills of Valenciennes again are also employed with perfectly fascinating results arranged on to transparent shapes, also decked with some one of the numerous and beautiful adjuncts la mode has accorded us for the use of summer chapeaux.

Belts are undergoing a decided change, the high draped ceinture giving every promise of rapidly superseding the downward front droop of yore. The straight-fronted effect, though, is more marked than ever, and the pouch is still a prominent feature; this, however, coming somewhat higher than of old, a contingency necessitated by the deeper waist filament. In addition to the swathed or draped affairs of silk or satin, some dainty waist garnitures are offering themselves with much persuasion in shiny colored leather, these being elegantly shaped to fit the figure to perfection, and finished by pretty fancy buckles. A suede belt again is a delightful finish to a muslin, linen or cambric frock, while some white leather belts are of the most convincing genre applied to a like purpose.

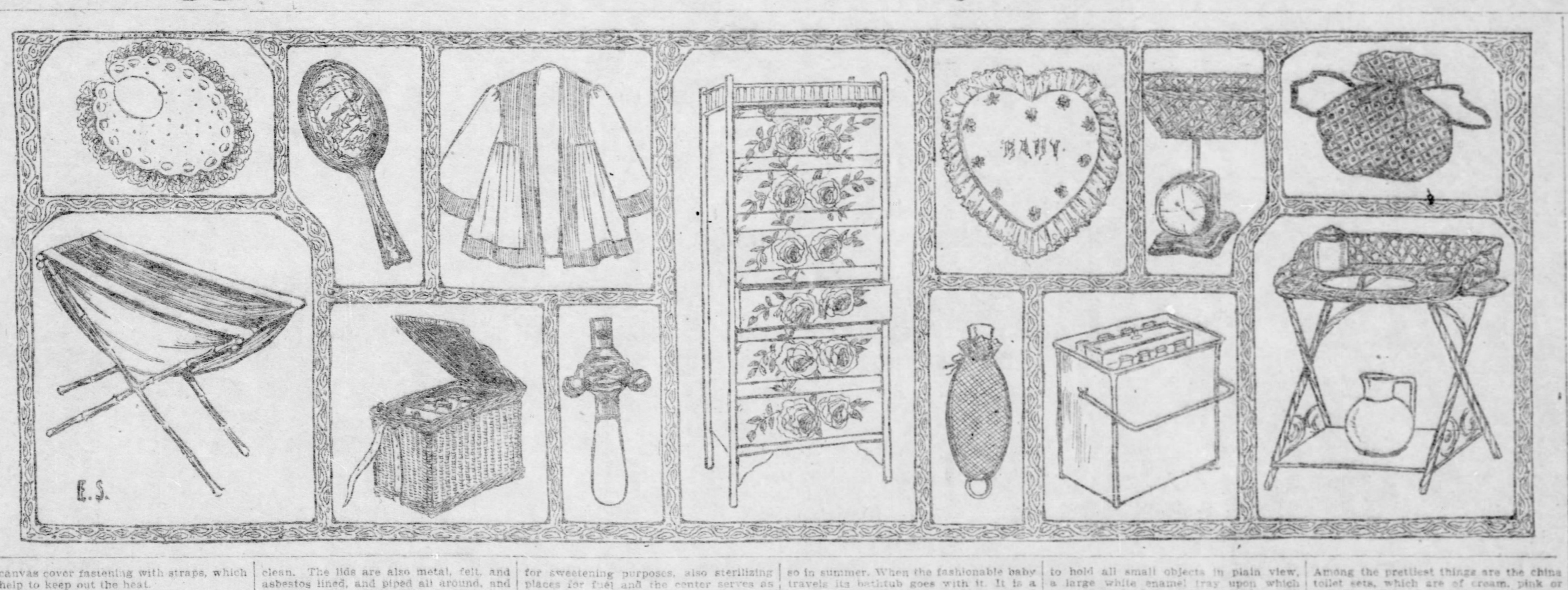
An interlining of chiffon is one of the latest fads for our muslin slips. First comes the foundation of soft fine silk, say some tender rose pink, over which a veiling of chiffon in the same hue is slightly fulled, then above all one of the exquisite new muslins is laid, this latter tucked or gauged and inlet with much filmy lace. The effect of this chiffon veiling is perfectly delightful, and has only to be seen to be speedily adopted.

Summer Suggestions for the Baby's Comfort and Health

THE health and comfort of the baby in summer are a vastly important matter. That the subject has received due consideration is borne out by the number and variety of the appliances and devices introduced especially for the comfort and convenience of the latter-day infant. Just at present most babies are engrossed in vacation plans so that the contrivances and appliances which figure in the arrangements for the annual outing are of special interest.

Nowadays, many fashionable infants boast of a trunk of their own when they travel. If the wardrobe is very extensive, as is frequently the case with the baby of wealth and social distinction, a full-fledged trunk is none too large for transporting the various infantile belongings. Into this, the entire wardrobe and everything that is required for the bathing, dressing and feeding of the infant, its naps and its outings, are packed. But trunks there are, too, small and square, and these in size and style suggest themselves at once as appropriate for diminutive owners.

Fashionable rivals of the trunks are the smartly gotten up palmetto traveling baskets. They are square and made of bleached palmetto woven upon a framework of tough light wood. Inside fit two trays, but there is space sufficient for packing every stitch of the wardrobe and the baby's toilet articles besides. Two stout brass locks hold the lid fast, and when the basket is in actual traveling service it wears a slip cover of white canvas reinforced and bound with white wash leather. The top tray of the basket is lined with pink or pale blue sateen, covered with sheer white muslin ruffled with Valenciennes, and into pockets and under flaps and straps fit all the pink or pale blue celluloid toilet articles.



The Baby's Luncheon.

How to carry the baby's food while traveling is a troublesome problem, until one sees the special contrivances that come for anxious mothers struggling with the question of keeping baby's food cool and sweet. A nursery kettle in a compact, portable traveling ice box, which has in the center of a square zinc box another of oblong shape for ice, and on each side, place for four or more infants' milk bottles of good size. In this miniature refrigerator, which can easily be held in the hand, prepared food or milk can be carried on a journey, or kept indefinitely, the ice only requiring renewal every 24 hours or so. The difficulty of preparing food in the train and the danger of milk souring in hot weather are averted. These ice boxes may be carried in stout canvas cover fastening with straps, which help to keep out the heat.

Then there is the refrigerator basket. In appearance, it is a good-looking, durable, well-made basket. The outside is of woven heavy rattan, and the top and bottom are natural wood. The top is finished in hard oil and the bottom protected by a heavy coat of paint, to exclude wet or dampness. The basket has a divided lid that opens on each side, with a strap to hold it down, and a pair of handles to carry by. The interior is very cleverly devised. It is metal lined and between the metal lining and the rattan outside is an asbestos covering, and also a layer of hair felt. At one end is a little compartment for holding ice, removable, so it can be kept sweet and clean. The lids are also metal, felt, and asbestos lined, and piped all around, and between, with a felt strip, so that they fit closely and there is no escape of the cold air. The refrigerator basket is devised to serve other purposes than to carry food for the baby while traveling; it can be used by picnickers, fishermen, sportsmen and by travelers generally.

Still another kind of a basket, especially gotten up for baby travelers is a combined heater and cooler. It is a pretty affair indeed, made of closely woven French willow, in oak color, compact, light and easily carried. The basket is lined with asbestos. Into this fit the interior compartments made of tin steel and divided into sections for the bottles, a box for their rubber tops, charcoal box, for sweetening purposes, also sterilizing places for fuel and the center serves as a box for ice, or may be fitted with a removable grate which holds the pieces of fuel. The bottles can be kept warm for a long time at very little cost. If you want to use the basket as an ice box, all you have to do is to remove the heater from the central compartment and fill with ice. The asbestos holds the warm air in when the basket is used as a heater and keeps it out when it serves as an ice box. With these various specially devised baskets there is little danger that the baby's milk or cooked food will sour en route, and when you get where you started for, the baby won't be ill.

The bathing of the baby is a matter of importance at all times, but especially so in summer. When the fashionable baby travels its bathtub goes with it. It is a portable affair of rubber, made in a stand that is opened to allow the expansion of the rubber tub. A faucet of smooth hard rubber at the bottom of the tub makes a clever water outlet. There is a pocket for the sponge, soap and wash rag, and a rack for towels and the bath apron. The bathtub folds up into small space, thus making it a useful possession for the infant who goes away in summer.

But an outfit very elaborate and complete accompanies the infantile scion of fortune; it contains a white enamel bath, two feet square, with a big drawer, folding and sliding shelves and a sliding tray. There is an attached refrigerator, a glass and nickel case over a foot square to hold all small objects in plain view, a large white enamel tray upon which to prepare food, a glass jug and a pail. All these can be shut up in a wonderfully small space, as they fit in together when the fashionable infantile owner goes traveling. When spread out the array of appointments is extensive—bottles of various sizes, jars for borax and soda, scoop and measure for milk and sugar, bottles for lime water and alcohol, measuring glass and thermometer. Included are a large aluminum double boiler, aluminum spoons of various sizes, a dipper, funnel, wash basin, dish cloths, wash cloths, and this does not complete the list.

The furnishings of the up-to-date nursery are very dainty and charming. Among the prettiest things are the china toilet sets, which are of cream, pink or pale blue china, arranged on little enameled white washstands or stands of wicker or light wood. Very fascinating are the sets of cream ware decorated with Kate Greenaway figures in gay colors. One of the newest stands has a light frame of wood with two sunken-in bowls in the top, one for cold water, the other for hot. In the first bowl stands a pitcher and in the second a covered pitcher which looks something like a tall teapot. Mounted on a high frame between the bowls is a pitcher with a spout on each side; it turns on a rod so that it can be tipped to right or left to pour water into either bowl. A jar stands on the shelf below. All these utensils, as well as the soap dish and powder box are carried out in the cream ware decorated with the quaint little figures.

Another pretty piece of furniture for the nursery is the chiffonier, specially devised to receive the tiny white garments which sometimes have a way of straying into adult wardrobes. A chiffonier which suggests dainty childhood is white enameled, the fronts of the drawers faced with pink rose-flowered cretonne and having brass drawer pulls.

But to return to the special summer comforts for babies. Take hammocks. These are of gaily-striped duck or netting, with stationary sides to help make them safe and comfortable for the baby. But many mothers prefer to put the baby in a big hammock and pin him safely in. The big gaily colored canopies that are shown in the hammock departments are a first-rate idea for mothers who want to let the baby sleep out of doors on a summer's day, safely sheltered from the sun or glare. Then there are the tents of striped duck and the army tents of white canvas that make comfortable, sheltered nooks in which baby can take a summer nap. One of the ever-present maternal fears is that the heat will "pull the baby down." So the scales, which are part of the equipment of every up-to-date nursery, are in constant requisition to indicate how much the little one has gained in weight each week, and in this way it is possible to form a good estimate of its condition. Babies are no longer swung in a blanket from a pair of steelyards. Instead there is a very elaborate contrivance consisting of a willow basket mounted over the weighing machine, in which the infant may recline at ease on a tufted pad.

Colic, too, often disturbs the serenity of a midsummer night; a diminutive hot water bottle covered with a daintily knitted silk cover in pink or pale blue should be found in every household that owns a baby.

AMY SEVILLE WOLFF.

Hard to Follow.

"Has the sultan abdicated?"

"How should we know?" responded the Turkish official. "He is occupying one of his secret rooms somewhere in disguise. He might abdicate a dozen times a week without our knowing anything about it."—Washington Star.

As She Understood Him.

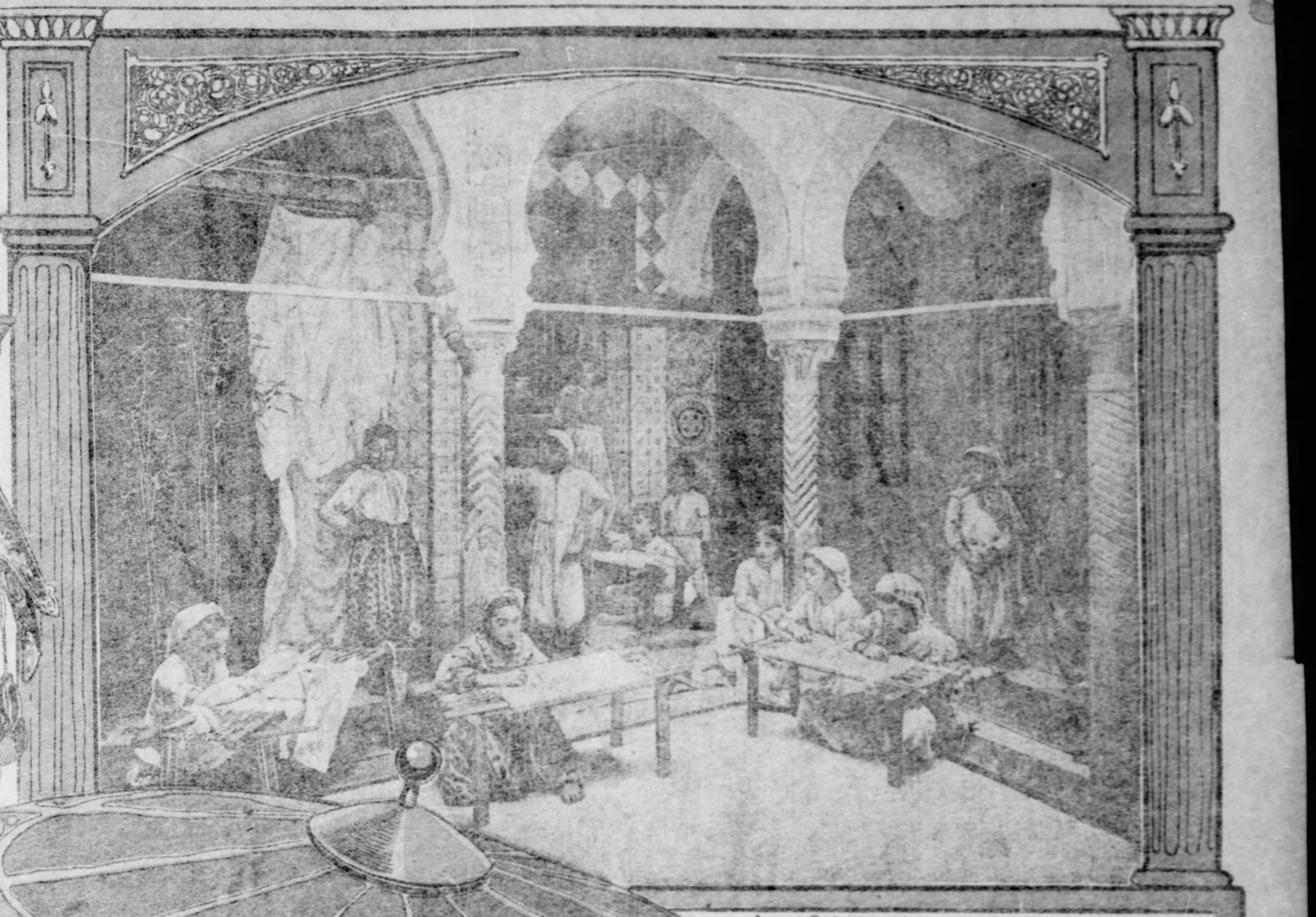
Elderly Matron (slightly deaf)—Isn't the bride lovely? My little girl wants to know where those beautiful flowers came from.

Best Man—The bridegroom, I believe.

Elderly Matron (explaining to little girl)—He says the bride grew 'em, he believes.—Chicago Tribune.

LIFE IN OLD ALGIERS

NATIVE CARPET WEAVERS AT THE LOOMS.



A SCHOOL WHERE ARABIC WEAVING IS TAUGHT.

A Street in Algiers

THE traveler who visits the fringe of cities on the coast of northern Africa which have been added to the long list advertised by the tourist agent finds Algiers perhaps the most interesting of all, yet few Americans or Europeans go beyond the line which divides the French from the Arabian city, for one is content to saunter along the boulevards and avenues, with their half-Parisian, half-Arabian shops and their mixture of civilized and barbarian attendants.

It is in the old Algiers—the walled city of the past—that one finds a home life different from perhaps any other country in the world. Although on the border of a desert and regarded as a place where the visitor's life is in peril should he venture in it after nightfall, the great stone walls which for centuries have formed the homes of its inhabitants, is patterned some of the most artistic handiwork ever made by the hand of woman. When one speaks of art carpets and rugs, the designs which come from Teheran, the ancient capital of Persia, Turcomania and France and Belgium are brought to mind, for the enterprising merchants of these countries have advertised their wares throughout the new world, but in old Algiers such work was a part of the daily life of the women probably centuries before weaving was thought of in Southeastern Europe. It is believed that in this part of the world was the birthplace of the industry. The Arab women who dwell behind these walls inherit their talent from long lines of ancestors and the one who can accomplish the finest handiwork is the envy of her associates, for there is a constant rivalry as to the one who can conceive the most beautiful ideas.

AN ART AND A DUTY.

Weaving is regarded not only as an accomplishment but as a duty by the Algerian who thinks of the warp and weft as the housewife the flowers trained upon her porch or the plants so carefully nurtured in the door yard garden. It is fortunate that weaving is a household custom, for it is indeed a boon to the female who must spend most of her life in seclusion, enjoying no society except that of her relatives and friends, veiled from all men except her kin and her husband. Hour after hour twisting and sorting the yarn, monotonous as it may be, gives her at least some diversion.

There are women in the old city who have probably spent from 10 to 15 years of constant labor in this way, for the mechanical processes used in the modern manufacture of carpets and rugs are unknown and the work is done in the same way that it was performed centuries ago. When it is stated that some rapid weavers work from eight to 10 hours daily for a period of five or six weeks to make what is called a "carpet" less than three yards in length and two in width, an idea can be gained of the toil which is involved, yet some of the patterns require three months' attention day after day before the last strand is fastened and it is ready to be sold.

Before she enters her teens the girl of Algiers takes her first lesson in weaving, either under the tuition of some member of the family, or in one of the schools which are located here and there in the city. She has plenty of time to devote to it, for the girls of the middle and lower classes receive little education in other ways. As yet old Algiers is almost unknown to the Christian teachers or missionaries. Years are required before one becomes sufficiently expert to perfect the more intricate patterns. One of the first taught is what the European might call a good luck mark. It is usually a small cross or circular spot placed in one corner, sometimes in the center of a carpet. Every piece woven has this mark upon it, for it is considered a safeguard protecting those who may tread upon it from the evil one. The design is never wrought in bright colors, but always in black or some very dark tint. The reason for this is unknown as the Algerians refuse to tell it. They are not averse, however, to vivid colors and many of them, although they are harmoniously blended, apparently through the instinct of the weaver. Nearly every house contains one or more rooms which are devoted to the weaving as well as embroidery which is also carried on extensively, although the girls and women have not attained the perfection reached by other nations in the industry.

WORK ALL DONE BY HAND.

As already stated the work is done entirely by hand. In pleasant weather some of the dooryards, if they can be called such—merely open courts surrounded by the walls of masonry—contain a dozen or a score of femals each passing strand after strand of the yarn upon the rude frame. A wooden block upon which the yarn is wound forms the shuttle with which they work while sometimes the limb of a tree is ued to keep the weft tense while the pattern is being worked into it. The frame upon which the carpet is being made was perhaps used by the great grandmother of the girl who is now at wark and who will hand it down to her children as a family heirloom.

Most of the carpets are what is known as "pics," 2¼ yards in length and 1½ yards in width. The tendency of late is to work larger designs on account of the demand from the French merchants who sell most of this product. While they sell the more elaborate designs for really fabulous prices, the weaver seldom gets over what would be $8 in American money for the pics, and for carpets double this size, the average price is about $10 although it may represent three or four months' labor. The buyers come principally from the French colony in Algiers who are acquainted with the most expert weavers. They visit the old quarter at regular intervals. The finest carpets are sent to Paris and London where they find a ready sale to tourists and art connoisseurs.

DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

COL. MONROE'S DOCTRINE

Postmaster Jenkins Deplores the Socialist Victory in Germany, and the Colonel Attempts to Reassure Him.

I DIDN'T believe it when I saw it in the daily papers, but here it is in the Bugle," said Postmaster Jenkins, laying aside his monthly society paper and wiping his glasses. "Things are coming to a pretty pass."

"What's happened now?" inquired Col. Monroe.

"The Socialists have carried Germany," declared Jenkins in a voice and expression of mingled fear and resentment. "They have actually cast the majority of votes in a general election and are likely to control the reichstag—or whatever you call it."

"Why do you take it so much to heart?" asked Col. Monroe. "You have no use for foreigners—at least, you have often said so—and should be pleased to learn that a whole nation of them are in a fair way to go to the demnition bowwows. I don't exactly see why you should feel so bad about it."

"It's Flannagan," admitted the postmaster after a pause. "He was in here last night and bragged that the Socialists would carry this country in less than 10 years. He admitted right out that he is a Socialist, and says that they will cast 2,000,000 votes next election. I bet him $1 that the newspaper dispatches that said the Socialists had carried Germany were all lies, but it looks as if I have lost. I didn't know Socialists voted. I thought they threw bombs and assassinated people."

"You are all mixed up on the news from Germany and Servia," suggested Col. Monroe. "In Germany the common people won a legal and constitutional victory after an educational campaign. In Servia the aristocracy resorted to assassination and violence, as they have done unnumbered times in various nations through all the stages of the world's history. That, however, does not prove that all aristocrats are in favor of using bombs or of resorting to assassination in order to secure their ends. There are lots of aristocrats who are gentle, civilized and moral. Ah, here's Judge Sawyer. How are you, judge? The postmaster and I are discussing the election results in Germany. What do you think of them?"

"Few of us realize the importance of the victory which has been won by the Socialists in that country," said Judge Sawyer in reply. "I have been greatly interested in following the recent campaign, and while I expected that the Socialists would make gains, I had no idea that they would poll an actual majority of all the votes cast. In this country the voters are usually divided fairly evenly between two great parties, and when a campaign is ended one of them is placed in power. In Germany there are 15 political parties, and so far as I can learn this is the first time that any one of them has been able to enroll a popular majority for its candidates. I would not be more surprised were the Prohibitionists or the Christian Scientists to carry a national election in this country."

"It is rather a remarkable situation," mused Colonel Monroe. "Germany is the only first class civilized country in the world which yet retains a purely monarchical form of government. She has a king, and William II. is as fine an exemplar of royalty as has ruled any country in the last 100 years. I have a great deal of admiration for Emperor William. He's a great man, and is earnestly attempting to serve his God and his country. As Flannagan says, it is no fault of his that he was born a king. He was reared in the faith of the divine right of kings, and believes as honestly that people should be ruled as we do that they should rule. He is as little a democrat as any man living, and does not hesitate to say so. He would love to rule as did his savage ancestors a thousand years before him, when the right of life itself was at the whim of the sovereign."

"Emperor William is all right," interrupted Jenkins. "A drummer told me yesterday that he was going to be at the St. Louis exposition. If he is, you bet that I'll go and see him. I saw Prince Henry when he passed through here, but he isn't so much. He looked like Karl Schmidt, the gents' furnishing man, when he has his Knights Templar uniform on. But a real king like Emperor William would draw a big crowd to St. Louis."

"I fear that he will be too busy to spare the time," said the colonel. "When a decided majority of a king's subjects declare through the ballot box that they are opposed to kingly rule, and that they are in favor not only of establishing a political republic, but also an industrial republic, he should remain at home and attend strictly to business. His capital, Berlin, is so overwhelmingly Socialistic that not one partisan of royalty or of the old-time conservatism was returned to the parliament. A reliable canvass of the army shows that fully three-quarters of the soldiers are active Socialists and that a considerable percentage of the officers hold the same belief. When such are the admitted conditions, one need not be much of a prophet to predict that vast changes are impending in Germany."

"Speaking of predictions," observed Judge Sawyer, "I am more and more convinced that Napoleon's famous one will be realized in our time. He declared that Europe would be 'all Cossack or all republican.' If he were alive today he would not hesitate to predict that all the world would be republican. England is a republic in all but name. France is firmly established as a republic. The republicans of Spain and Italy are in an overwhelming majority, and the first crisis may result in the downfall of the detested monarchies. Norway and Sweden are constitutional monarchies, in which only the semblance of royalty remains. Russian royalty will do well to protect itself against the republicanism within its own borders, without attempting to match strength with the future federated republics of Europe. As an old-line Democrat and an individualist I am not in harmony with the theories of Socialism, but I am not sorry they won in Germany. It means the casting of one more throne into history's rubbish heap."

"I wonder who will get the throne when they come to divide up things in Germany, if the Socialists really get on top?" asked Postmaster Jenkins. "One of them thrones must cost a lot of money. I've often wondered how the Socialists propose to whack up things like thrones and crowns and palaces and other things that can't be divided like money and land. I suppose the Socialists have figured a way to do all of these things, but I'll bet there'll be a lot of squabbling when they come to do it."

"Your conception of German Socialism, or, for that matter, any kind of Socialism, is rather crude, Jenkins," said Col. Monroe, with a weary smile. "However, I do not know that you are to blame. I suppose the idea of dividing up things, as you express it, is man's most primitive idea of exact justice, and for some mysterious reason an idea prevails among persons of casual reading that such is the remedy proposed by the Socialists. No such definition is given in any dictionary or hinted at in any encyclopedia. No Socialist speaker or writer ever advocated such an absurd remedy, and no traces of it can be found in any platform or declaration of principles. On the contrary, the cardinal principles of Socialism is opposition to a division of property and a demand for its consolidation. You, Jenkins, are an employe of a purely socialistic institution—the United States postoffice. Do you imagine that anyone is ass enough to demand that our postal system be divided among the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the United States?"

"That's the idea I got from what I've read and heard about," declared Jenkins, stubbornly. "I believe that if a man is smart enough to get a thing he is entitled to it."

"The difference between you and the Socialist is that the latter believes that if a man is honest enough to work for a thing he is entitled to it," explained Col. Monroe, "and the difference between 'earning' things and 'getting' them is about all that distinguishes Socialists from their opponents. I am far from being in sympathy with many of the demands of Socialism, but I have enough respect for the memory of my old schoolmaster to at least learn the meaning of the word. When one considers that as a political party they recently cast nearly half a million of votes in this country and actually elected mayors and other officials in scores of cities, it would seem high time that the average citizen had an intelligent notion of the principles of Socialism. London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and other English municipalities are making stupendous experiments in practical Socialism. These cities are spending millions on tenement houses to be rented at cost to their citizens; they are taking over from private control the street railways, gas and electric lighting plants, and in scores of other ways are substituting municipal for private ownership. France has a Socialistic ministry. Socialists are in power in most of the cities of Spain and Italy; the party carries Germany by a sweeping majority—and I open my New York newspaper and see an editorial on Socialism from which I will read you an extract:

"This paper," continued the colonel, as he produced the clipping, "prides itself on its erudition and its fairness. It caters to the wealth of the city, and aims to be scholarly and respectable. I cannot imagine what interest possibly can be served by the gross falsehood I shall read, and can only ascribe its production and use to the ignorance of the editorial writer. Here is the essence of the editorial:

"'Everyone who has followed the course of Socialist speeches and publications for the last few years knows quite well that they have abounded in demands that the fortunes of rich men may be seized, confiscated and distributed among the poor, and in promises that justice would be done when Socialists came in power.'"

"It seems incredible that a paper of any standing should make so childish a statement," Judge Sawyer said. "I believe that I thoroughly understand the demands and arguments of Socialism. I recognize it as an honest movement, but am opposed to it on broad economic principles. I am convinced that its leaders are able and intelligent men, but hold that they are mistaken in their premises and deductions. We must meet argument with argument and statement with statement, and it is folly to resort to such stupid falsehoods as you have just read."

"That's the way I look at it," remarked Col. Monroe. "You can define a vegetarian as one who believes in, practices and preaches cannibalism, and yet not seriously damage the cause of vegetarianism."

FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

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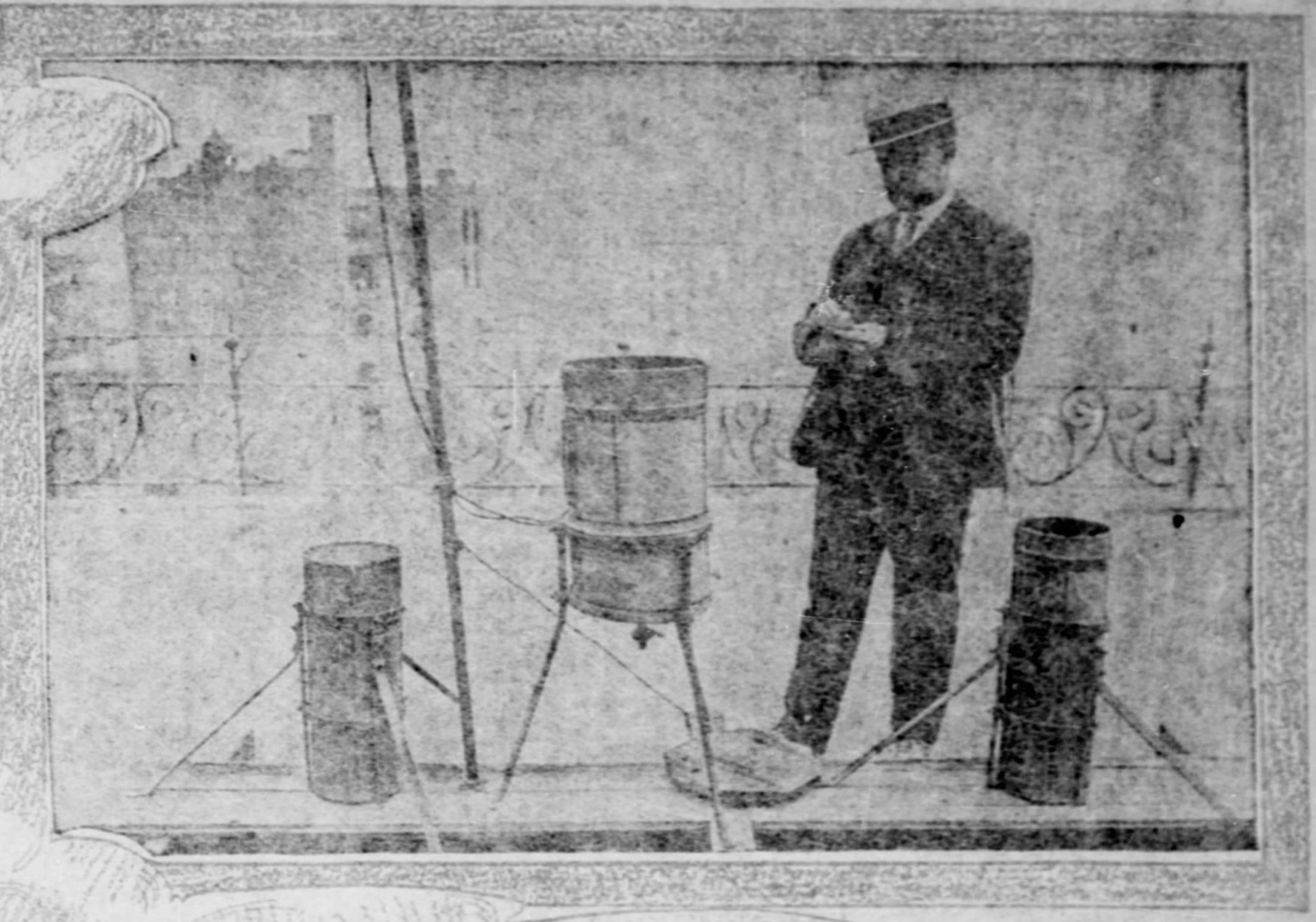
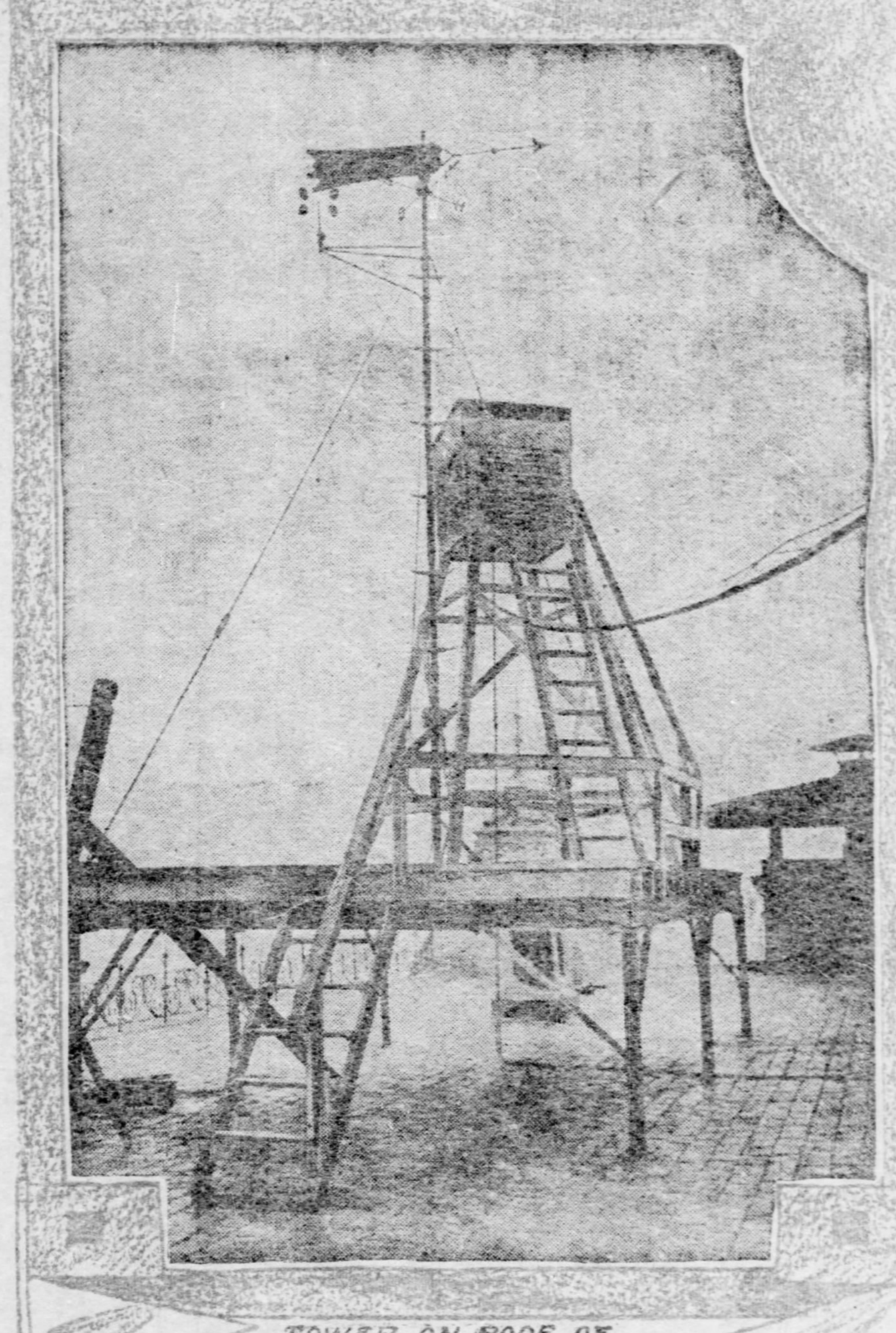
How Ridgway Makes the Weather



SNOW AND RAIN TEST.



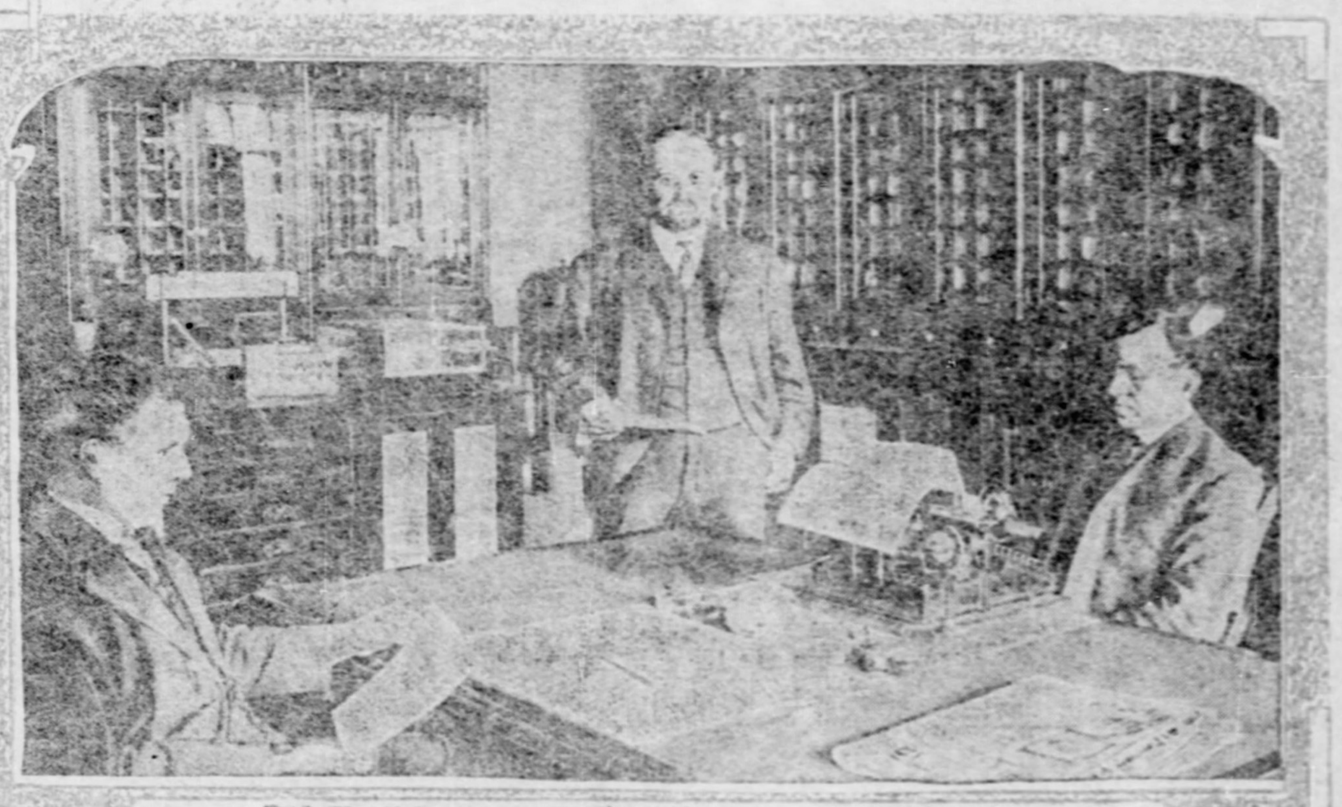
TOWER ON ROOF OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

RIDGWAY IN OWN PRIVATE OFFICE

MAKING MAPS

RIDGWAY MAKING SUNSHINE TEST.

ASCENDING THE TOWER STEPS TO MAKE AN OBSERVATION



RIDGWAY AND HIS OFFICE FORCE.

HAVE you ever heard the story of the Russian peasant as a weather prognosticator?

He was at his plow one day out in the field, when up comes a man from the city to him, and, says he: "Brother, do you think it will rain today?"

The peasant turned his head up slowly and deliberately in the manner peculiar to the Russian tillers of the soil, and after duly regarding the sky, answered with decided emphasis, "No, it won't rain." Then he added, qualifiedly, "And maybe it will. But if it does rain," he continued, "it will rain hard." Then, by way of making sure that his prediction should come true, he added further, "And maybe it will rain just a little."

This anecdote very well characterizes the opinion a good many of us still hold concerning the predictions of our own weather man. It is a prejudice coming down to us from the days of the 10-year almanacs, in which the weather is glibly and minutely announced in advance for each day and hour of the entire decade. I confess that I myself, although completely free from the prejudice, am a victim of the common mode of parlance on this subject, and the other day I got myself into the following predicament on account of it:

"Mr. Ridgway," I inquired, "how often do you guess the weather right?"

The usually so mild, gentle and accommodating forecaster looked up to me with a stern and horrified expression. "Guess!" he finally ejaculated, when he had recovered his breath.

This Sounds Better.

"I beg your pardon, sir," I quickly tried to make amends. "I meant to say, what is the percentage of verifications of your scientifically computed meteorological forecasts?"

This string of long words which so providentially came to me at the right time acted like a magic charm upon the learned constitution of our weather prophet and I was momentarily restored back into his favor.

Now, reader, what do you think is the ratio? Eighty to a hundred. Eight times out of every ten times Mr. Ridgway is a true prophet. A pretty close guess, is it not? We all wished our doctors did as well. We would be a happier and much more numerous race if they did. Yet think of asking your physician, "Doctor, do you 'guess' my ailment?" You would not dare to, because you know that medicine is a science.

High as is the degree of accuracy already attained in the work of the weather bureau, advances are still being made along the same line both by improved methods of observations and by the increasing efficiency of communicating these observations made simultaneously in every important city of the country and adjoining territory. Thus our meteorologists are enabled more and more to trace out the harmonious operations of many physical laws which previously were unknown.

This is the way we do our part of this great work in Pittsburgh. At 7:30 o'clock every morning the first man appears at his station of duty and makes the observations for the 8:30 notes. The result of these observations is a cipher telegraph message which is sent to the nearly 200 stations of the country, and which reads, for example, as follows:

"Pittsburgh—Tired nuisance ignoble subsolary suitors curry."

A very humorous piece of news. Here is the translation: Barometer, 29.96 inches; current temp., 74; southwest wind; weather clear; maximum temp. past 24 hrs., 82; current wind velocity, 6 miles; minimum temp. past 24 hrs., 68. Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, 8.8 feet and rising. Ohio river at Davis island dam, 9.9 feet and rising. A few cirro-stratus clouds, moving from the west."

Weather Monopolizes Wires.

The object of this system of ciphers is easily understood. It saves time and expense. Even with this abridged system the weather bureau keeps the wires of the Western Union Telegraph every morning for an entire hour from 8:30 to 9:30 exclusively for itself, and no other matter is then allowed to pass over them.

The time I have been speaking of is eastern time. For I presume everybody knows that when it is 8 o'clock in Washington it is 7 o'clock in Chicago, 6 o'clock in Denver and 5 o'clock in San Francisco.

By 8 o'clock the entire Pittsburgh force is on hand, consisting of four men, including Mr. Ridgway. In addition to these office men there are 25 river observers located along the Monongahela river and its tributaries. The messages from the various stations then begin to come in, and as the operator receives them he hands them to the translator, who reads them to the three men sitting at a table nearby with blank maps spread out before them, which they fill in according to dictation. But Mr. Ridgway, who sits farthest away from the operator, requires no dictation. He draws the map as fast as he hears the ticks, often detecting mistakes of the sender, who is immediately notified by the Pittsburgh operator.

When these three large maps, which are reserved for office use, have been drawn, about 400 or 500 smaller maps are printed and distributed by messenger or mail over the entire territory in charge of the Pittsburgh office. These smaller maps are copied from the larger ones by means of the stencil paper and the milliograph. The various irregular figures on these maps which indicate the distribution of the wind and the state of the weather are punctured on a sheet of stencil paper with the typewriter. The lines indicating atmospheric pressure and temperature are perforated through the stencil paper with an arrangement known as the cyclostyle pen. The map thus drawn on the stencil paper is placed on the milliograph machine, on top of this is placed a blank map, and being pressed down with a roll the ink which finds its way through the perforations is imprinted on the blank map. It is then taken off and folded and is ready for distribution. By this process with three men simultaneously working at the milliograph, about 400 or 500 copies are prepared in one hour.

In addition to the maps a number of cards are printed by the logotype printing process, with such announcements as "Probably cooler weather," and are sent all over the state to be displayed. About 11 a. m. this work of the department is all completed.

Weather Making Office Means Work.

But it must not be supposed that with this the duties of our weather men is at an end. Mr. Ridgway and his assistants are probably among the hardest worked men in the city. The office is open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., and throughout these long hours the work goes on uninterruptedly.

Each station of the weather bureau of the United States present local peculiarities which have to be met in a special way by the weather men stationed in the respective sections. In Pittsburgh the river and flood service is the most important feature. When a flood is coming the weather man calls up the heads of the police departments of Allegheny county and notifies them of the impending danger. The superintendent of police notifies the patrolmen and they in turn spread the news along the various beats to those directly affected by the rise. Thus property, and not infrequently lives are saved.

While in the south it is possible to predict a coming flood three weeks in advance, in this city the rise may be so rapid that the flood might occur within one night. This often keeps our government men on duty whole nights during the rainy season. In the winter again it is necessary to keep long night vigils in order to notify the railroad companies of the coming of cold waves and heavy snow storms.

It is no sinecure then to be a Pittsburgh prophet. But Mr. Frank Ridgway's temperament seems not to have been ruffled in the least by years of hard labor and he always receives the many lady and gentlemen visitors who come at all times to inspect the government works with an affability which might well occasion surprise, even in a man of greater leisure. Like many another weather man at other stations it is his fate to be popularly known as "Colonel" without him being able to offer an explanation for such an appelation. Possibly it is a survival from the times in which the weather service was a branch of the signal corps of the United States army, Mr. Ridgway himself having served in that body as a sergeant since 1879. In 1891, the weather service was transferred to the department of agriculture, since which time it has made even more wonderful progress than before.

Saves Many People Money.

Thus the scope of utility of this office is far more extensive than is ordinarily believed, the general opinion being that the function of the bureau is limited to the foretelling of the weather from day to day. Numerous inquiries of a most various nature are being daily made at the office and answered. As I was speaking to Mr. Ridgway a messenger boy from some railway company came in and asked for the weather for June of last year. The company wants it, he said, to compare statements. Shipping people daily consult the office as to whether it is safe to ship their perishable products or not. Some years ago 10 carloads were on their way to Pittsburgh, and a severe cold wave was coming in from the west. Upon information received from the office the goods were saved from certain destruction. Another shipper once inquired of Mr. Ridgway whether he should not make arrangements against a rise of 10 inches which he said would cost him $20,000. He was told not to, and the water rose only between six and seven inches.

Lawyers are also frequent visitors in the office, and Mr. Ridgway is a familiar figure in court, his testimony often decides the course of justice. A conductor once put a man off a car. The man had to walk two blocks. He claimed that it was a pouring rain that he had contracted pneumonia, because of the exposure, and he sued the company. But Mr. Ridgway displayed his records and showed that it was a perfectly clear day.

The walls of the office are all lined with such records of the temperature, the sunshine and whatnot of every day in Pittsburgh since the 33 years of the establishment of the bureau, and information on all these points are furnished within from two to five minutes.

In a short time an improvement will be introduced in the maps for general distribution. They will be typewritten in form and similar in size to those issued at the central station in Washington. The territory and extent of the work over which the Pittsburgh office will have charge will also be extended, and it will become equal in size and importance to the largest stations in the country.

THOMAS SELTZER.

Ruby JULY Success

"A rustle of corn leaves, a tinkle of bells on the hills;
A bevy of bees when the clover hangs heavy,
A butterfly plundering by—
And that is July."

"The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
There will they be exempt and free
From love's doubt and deep anxiety."

"Smooth success be strew'd before your feet." —Shakespeare.

"Hot July thereafter rages
Dog star smitten, wild with heat;
Fierce as pard the hunter cages—
Hot July thereafter rages.
Traffic now no more engages;
Tongues are still in stall and street."

—Austin Dobson.

Buttermilk a Liquor Cure.

A buyer for one of the largest importing liquor houses in New York, who is compelled to sample enough wine and spirits every day to put an ordinary man out of business, says that buttermilk is his salvation. "I not only buy five or six glasses a day at the dairy restaurants or street stands," he says, "but I drink it all the time at home, instead of tea or coffee. I never touch beer or anything like that. I keep a stone crock of buttermilk in the cellar and let it get just a little stale. It is better then than if taken fresh. A man who insists on drinking liquor will find very little trouble if he takes plenty of buttermilk. If he wants to swear off buttermilk will help him. It is a splendid stomachic. Two quarts of good buttermilk a day will cure any case of nervous indigestion."

MERCY.

The greatest attribute of heaven is mercy;
And 'tis the crown of justice, and the glory,
Where it may kill with right, to save with pity.
—Beaumont and Fletcher.

Comic Opera Lyrics

Some of Robert Livingston Beecher's lyrics, written for the new Japanese opera "Otoyo," now being sung on the Madison Square Garden roof, New York, are quaint and amusing. This is taken from the finale of the first act:

Men—
Ten Yen must die!

Girls—
He must die—suicide—suicide!
What a fall for his pride!
Suicide!

Ten Yen—
We pity you now before you flutter
Out of the light and into darkness utter,
Something we've got to say, and we must do it.
You're going far away,
Away from here,
Journeys must end and there's but one end to it.
You're going far away—
But where? Oh, where?

Hail! hail! to the slowly dying!
He's a corpse we'll all admire,
He's fat enough for frying—
Won't he squirm when he is on the fire?
Hail! hail! to the dear departed!
When he's in a warmer spot
We'll all be broken hearted!
He's a brick, but fireproof he is not!

Ten Yen—
You touch me, friends, with your applause
And sorrow at my removal.
I always knew I and my laws
Had met with your approval.

Brace up, old sport, and die dead game!
We all must kick the bucket!

The man whose science made this wreck
Eats wireless macaroni.
If I had that wireless dago's neck
There'd be no more Marconi.

Otoyo—
O father mine! what can I do to free you from this peril?

Ten Yen—
O! don't be alarmed over that, my dear;
I've as many lives yet as a cat, my dear.
I'll bluff the Mikado and kick very hard-o
Before I am thoroughly dead.

I can bribe without giving offence, my dear,
For I have a few dollars and cents, my dear,
And no matter what's said, I'm officially dead,
Tho' I'm semi-officially here!

This tropical song occurs in the second act:

I'm a sport, and with all games of chance I'm there;
Are you on?
All my games, of course, you know, are strictly fair.
Are you on?
With the shells, roulette, and poker,
I'm a jolly, all-round joker;
I can skin a Wall Street broker—
Are you on?

Are you on? Are you on?
To my little game of con?
I am out for all the dough
That I can get my hands upon.
I'm as honest as they make 'em,
But my sleeves—I never shake 'em,
Extra aces show no traces!
Are you on?

I've a habit of returning home quite late,
Are you on?
I am often kept by pressing cares of state,
Are you on?

I've a wife who drives me crazy,
As a morning frost she's daisy,
And on one point I'm quite hazy—
Is she on?

Many motormen you meet, both short and tall,
Are you on?
Who can never seem to notice you at all.
Are you on?
When the steps seem greased with butter,
And you flounder in the gutter,
The conductor's sure to mutter—
"Are you on?"

There's a lot of jealous folk upon the stage,
Are you on?
Can't you hear them in the wings there, fume and rage?
Are you on?
They're all saying, "Ain't he horrid?"
"That high voice and that low forehead!"
"Don't he look like——" (something torrid!)
Are you on?

They run off! I run on! Then you know there's some one on!
But those lobsters never do know when they meet a paragon!
They're all green-eyed, but no wonder!
Here I'm stealing all their thunder!
They all rap me
'Cause you clap me!
Are you on?

THE GRASSHOPPER.

O, thou that swingest upon the waving ear
Of some well-filled oaten beard—
Drunk every night with a delicious tear
Dropp'd thee from heaven, where thou wast rear'd!
The joys of earth and air are thine entire,
That with thy feet and wings dost hop and fly;
And when thy poppy works, thou dost retire
To thy carved acorn bed to lie.
—Richard Lovelace.

Is the Universe Infinite? Beyond the Utmost Bounds of Time and Space — What?

THE trend of considerable recent scientific discussion is in the direction of space and the question of a limited or limitless universe. Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who has achieved fame in the domain of biological research, has come to the conclusion that not only is what we call the universe an aggregation that has bounds and that is unique, but he goes beyond this and declares it as his conviction that our solar system is central in the great galaxy and that the evidence seems to indicate that only the earth has developed a humanity.

Into the biological part of the discussion it is not the writer's purpose at this time to enter, save, incidentally, as it may impinge on the problem as to whether stellar space is limited or otherwise.

In his book entitled "In the High Heavens" Sir Robert S. Ball, the well-known astronomer of Cambridge university, declares that "space is clearly finite." His volume was consulted to see whether he sustains the hypothesis advanced by Lord Kelvin, that the alleged "glacial age," suggested first by the late Prof. Louis Agassiz, was due to a cooling of the fires of the sun. He will not sustain the idea of a solar cooling, but commits himself to the idea of a bounded space. For the faith that is in him he says:

"A particle traveling in a straight line with uniform speed in the same direction is never able to get beyond a certain limited distance from the original position to which it will every now and then return."

This may be granted, but it is difficult to see that it has any bearing at all on the question. There is rather clear evidence of an inexpert view of the situation. We understand the peculiar paradoxes involved in what we call "up," "down," "straight," "level," etc. A perfectly straight and level line carried continuously westward from the Pacific coast would come around to the starting place, making a complete circle around the earth. Presumably such a circle would ensue were a line thus carried on any other planet, or from any point in space.

This is because the units of the universe are spheres, but this is no argument, much less logical evidence, against the proposition that outside of and beyond any such circle there is still any amount of space; in fact, just as much as there is left of eternity when we have taken a measured portion of time from it.

The Hub of the Universe.

The colossal and piercingly bright star Alcyone, in the Pleiades, was once considered as the great central or universal sun around which the entire sidereal aggregation revolved, and this star may be used by way of illustration.

Light, which travels 186,000 miles a second, coming from this orb requires more than a century to reach the earth.

Now, a "straight" line projected from Alcyone would just as inevitably describe a mighty circle and come to the starting place as would a line from any point on the earth or from any other point that may be designated.

We can see that, while a dead level around the globe describes a circle, and, as this professor asserts, the line "is never able to get beyond a certain limited distance from the original position," restriction has no effect whatever on the space that we see outside of this ring, and, logically, it ought to be the same where we cannot see.

Suppose that from any point on this line from the great star mentioned we conceive of another such great circle resting on the first, surely this second circle will be on the exterior limit of the first, and so we might proceed with our separate circles, each with its own finite limits outside of its predecessor and still have before us the same infinite space in which to pursue this operation through all the eons of time that in their aggregate make eternity and be no nearer to the limit than when we began, for the reason that the illimitable has no limit.

We recognize such a condition as time and for convenience we divide and subdivide it, but all these divisions represent only a measured portion of eternal duration—merely a finite measure from the infinite mass.

The peculiar mental processes through which Sir Robert reaches his conclusions are wonderfully like those of an advocate who pleads the cause of a client with a weak case.

Rough On Euclid.

In one of his illustrations he invades the geometrical field of mathematics, and, assumes that the twelfth axiom of Euclid's propositions may have a flaw; "has never been proved and never can be proved," he says, as if this might inspire terror into the hearts of his opponents who may not be so conversant as is he with the axiomatic conclusions of the Euclidian propositions.

He intimates that there is a doubt as to the equality of the three angles of a triangle to two right angles and then clinches his proposition by affirming that "no measurements that we can make with our instruments, no observation that we can make with our telescopes, no reasonings that we can make with our intellect, can ever demonstrate that the three angles of a triangle may not, as a matter of fact, differ from two right angles by some such amount as, let us say, the millionth part of a second."

With all due respect for this titled scholar, this seems far fetched.

With the following he then concludes:

"This does no violence to our consciousness, while it provides the needed loophole for escape from the illogicalities and the contradictions into which our attempted conceptions of space otherwise land us."

If this reasoning does not quite perpetrate a reductio ad absurdum, it comes suspiciously near it. If sound, then, as the Scotch woman said, "that do settle it."

But our scientific "consciousness," if it be the logical and not the merely speculative article, should need no "loophole for escape from illogicalities."

He is not a sure winner who insists on a way for retreat. Better not assault so long as the rearward bridges or "loopholes" must be safeguarded. It would not seem that this astronomer has a strong position if to strengthen it he must asperse the axioms of the great "father of geometry" even to "the millionth part of a second" in order to help himself out in his conceptions of the limitations of space.

Always Something Beyond.

What is his conception of the boundary that he assigns to space? What is used in this demarcation of the limit? Can we not mentally perch ourselves on this alleged bourne and throw out into the eternal infinitude another, yea, and yet trillions more of those vast but forever encircling lines and each on the farther bound of its predecessor?

The more readily to deal with the vast distances involved in the stellar space we have recourse to "light years," the distances that light travels in a year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, and when we have determined the parallaxes of some of the stars we see that the dimensions of the sidereal group in stellar space may be measured by many hundreds of such light years.

We easily understand the tenfold ratio of value that accrues to numbers as we proceed from right to left. We know, too, that few minds can grasp the amount expressed in even a half-dozen periods of figures, as this is much more than the gray matter of the average cerebral machine can carry. Yet we may all see that while the quantity goes beyond our reach, the numerical relationship must still continue.

As a light exercise in calculation, let us conceive of a globe as large as the earth, entirely made up of our numerals in nonpareil type. Let us then conceive that these millions of cubic miles of small type are all placed in a line, untold billions of miles in length. All the combinations of all vocal utterance on the earth could not find expression in words to find names for even the miles of such figures. And while this is true, the mathematical mind readily sees that the law of increasing value from right to left must continue to the last numeral at the farther end of the line. No matter how far short our poor restricted minds may fall in grasping all this, the great eternal law still holds.

An Inconceivable Magnitude.

Now, let this vast line stand as a multiplicand and beneath it place a similar line as a multiplier, and push this simple arithmetical exercise to a solution.

Can anyone conceive such magnitude? And yet, the fact must follow, that anywhere along the almost limitless line the simple mathematical relationship holds just as good as in the first few periods that impose no tax on our comprehension.

But we will assume that this inconceivably vast multiplication is accomplished and will allow this product to represent so many light years, and hurl this as a line out into limitless space, and still by comparison we shall find that we have invaded only the nearby precincts.

We need no "loophole for escape" in any legitimate methods of investigation. We need not deny the infinite, because the structure with which we contemplate has a finite gear that runs only a few years. No intelligence can deny eternity, and while we can neither measure it nor grasp it, can we logically conceive that it has no complements?

From the present we may therefore deduce this postulate as to time.

An eternity of time, preceding any given period of time, is necessarily sufficient time to have produced in that time all that exists at the present time.

If not, why not?

Equally evident must be this postulate as applied to space.

An illimitable space beyond the remotest known bound of space must necessarily be sufficient space to produce in that space all the phenomena of the known space.

If not, why not?

By just as easy a stage we may deduce a third postulate relating to matter.

An illimitable domain of matter beyond any field of known matter must of necessity have sufficient matter to produce from that matter the same that has been produced from the known matter.

If not, why not?

Reasoning From Analogy.

It may be true, and, judging from analogy it doubtless is true, that the stellar aggregation, of which our solar system forms only an infinitesimal part, is a proposition that has its limits, but all this may be only an insignificant part of an infinite number of such aggregations.

We know now that our sun is really small as compared with many other suns, and, taking the space that divides our solar system from its nearest congeners, as an analogue, and in a larger way applying it to the inter-"universes," or other similar aggregations, we may logically infer that at the distance of 80,000 light years other such aggregations will begin to loom up in space in ever and forever increasing numbers, boundless, measureless, expressionless, infinite and illimitable as eternity itself.

With all due respect and becoming humility, as coming from a plain and untitled unit in the great American body politic, would you tell us, Sir Robert, just what there is on the other side of this line fence that you have erected as a bourne where you conceive that space can be no more?

Limitless time demands limitless space, and limitless matter is then demanded as another corollary. Then, instead of having the all, bounded with what the merely ocular sight sees through its glasses, instead of one lone sidereal cluster in a boundless illimitable sea of space we have these stellar groups in such numbers that no conceivable line of numerals could express them.

We are small and weak and narrow and transient, and we are only one among myriads of the products of a great Thaumaturge that operates with limitless time, with limitless space and with limitless matter. The seconds, hours, days, centuries, cycles and eons come and go, but eternal duration continues. The material forms of matter, be they sands or blazing suns, lordly man or humble mote, must all perish, but the eternal recreative round must continue. This is the great and Almighty operation and demands a trinity made up of illimitable time, illimitable space and illimitable material.

HENRY NEIDIG.

MAM' LYD — A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

IT WAS long ago, little folks. As far back as the year 1779. The British general, Gen. Prevost, had determined upon the conquest of South Carolina. In truth, all the forces of Old England seemed to combine against that brave little state. Many a brave soldier had that state, ever first in the fight and always eager for the right, sent to succor the army of our new nation.

And none of the soldiers from her borders were braver than Capt. Clarence Ellerbe. He was now engaged near his own home in this, his native state, with the stout militiamen under Gen. Lincoln.

Good service that body of men had done for the cause of independence.

At Kettle creek, across the border in Georgia, this brigade of militia, together with that of Georgia, had completely routed a much larger force of English and Tories under Col. Boyd.

Flushed with that signal victory, the men of South Carolina had trusted to drive at once the enemy from her confines.

But swiftly upon this victory had come the defeat of the 2,000 upon Briar creek. That defeat again subjugated to British soldiery and Tory marauders all Georgia. That defeat brought mourning to many a Carolina home.

An intensely hot and most unhealthy summer came to make worse the condition of the war-bested people.

Added to all, garrisons of British soldiers stationed at Charleston and at Beaufort spent most of their time in expeditions of devastation and marauding.

Woe to the American soldier or officer who fell into the hands of these bands at all times scouting the country.

It was at chance of immediate capture and probable death that any one of our brave and harassed men dared to visit his own home. For every American household was subject to the espionage of the Tories.

Scarcely a rest under his own roof, or an hour's converse with his dearest, could be snatched by even the boldest of our officers.

But, despite the danger, Capt. Ellerbe upon one warm summer evening determined to make the venture.

It had been many a month since his home, "Contentment," so named in days of peace and prosperity, had seen his face.

So deeply now did he long for sight of his young wife and his baby son that he determined to brave all dangers in effort to see them.

How beautiful that home appeared to him as he rode up to it in the dusk of the evening.

It lay embowered in Magnolia grove, the great white blossoms now freighting every breeze with delightful perfume.

Roses clambered to the roof and made bloomy arches over even the dormer windows therein, the snowy petals from the over-blown blossoms shattered down, a fragrant snowfall.

It was a picture of peace and loveliness that delighted the eyes of our captain.

Yet as he looked he feared, how all upon a thread hung all that peace and comfort.

One glow of wrath or thwarted revenge and all this tender beauty might vanish in flame and smoke. His thoughts went back with sorrow to the scenes of desolation that he had just left about Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, where only gaunt chimneys and seared fields met the eye for miles and miles in the path of the invaders.

With a prayer that such woe befall not his home, he entered.

There was joy in the household at his coming. Report had also come that the British were drawing off their forces to the sea, and that report filled the hearts of master, mistress and slaves of "Contentment" with an unwonted feeling of security.

At late hours, after long talk of many events, the household lay wrapped in slumber. No watch had been set, for surely the quiet entrance of the captain had been unnoted by the enemy.

But the vigilance of Tory spies was a vigilance that never abated.

Nor should escape them, evil fate assisting, so doughty a warrior as Capt. Ellerbe.

The captain lay wrapped in deep sleep, his first repose under his own roof for many a month.

Mistress Ellerbe had long been kept awake by apprehensions which now with the approach of dawn seemed unfounded; she had just fallen into sound slumber.

The child slept in the cradle at the bed's foot, and beside the cradle on a spread pallet lay the little negro nurse, herself scarcely more than a child, the little black maid, Lyd.

It was that darkest hour before the dawn.

Suddenly there resounded on the road through the magnolia grove the tramping of horses' hoofs, the clang of sabres.

Suddenly from the slaves' quarters rose the cry: "The British! The British!"

Mistress Ellerbe sprang from sleep to awaken her husband.

Not a moment too soon.

Already the light of the torches lit for their search by Tory and Englishman flared in at the windows. Dazed from the sound sleep and sudden awakening, half-blinded by the torchlight, confused with the cries and sound of tramping feet on every stairway, Capt. Ellerbe sprang up.

At the very door sounded the tread of the foemen.

Every egress barred.

Not a moment for thought.

An instant and Capt. Ellerbe had sprung to the tall headboard of the bed and up to the tester atop the tall four posts to the bedstead.

There the captain stretched himself full length, hidden by the tall molding about the tester.

But one glance down at the room below him and all hope of hiding departed from him.

There across a chair at the foot of the bed hung his—uniform.

With those garments in sight the red coats would not desist in their search until the wearer of that hated uniform was found.

In the confusion the child had awakened; Lyd, the black maid, had waked also, and now she stood by the cradle gently rocking the frightened child to and fro, her black hand on the cradle.

At the instant her eyes, too, fell on the telltale uniform.

On the moment she seized its import and realized her master's danger if his enemies caught sight of it.

She sprang forward, seized the garments in her small black hands and swift as thought laid the uniform beneath her pallet.

But an instant and the Tories had burst into the room.

Lyd lay on her pallet seemingly fast asleep.

The petty officers and their horde of spying Tories entered.

Mistress Ellerbe sat in her bed, her camisole held tightly about her fair throat, her eyes looking questioning defiance at the intruders.

The child cried in its cradle. The little black nurse lay on her pallet as in profound sleep.

"This Capt. Ellerbe must be here," quoth the leader of the band; "our trusted ones have so informed us."

They threw open every closet door, they pulled open the drawers of wide chests, they threw wide wardrobes and presses.

They found no sign of a soldier's late presence in the room.

"Come," cried one; "this black-a-morr will tell us if he has been here tonight. Wake her!"

They leaned over her pallet and shook her by the shoulders. They kicked at her with their heavy-booted feet.

The child seemed to sleep on profoundly.

"Sleepy head," cried a young Tory; "it is thus with these darkeys. Heavy heads!"

"Come," quoth the leader, "if she has so slept all night she knows naught. Let us hasten to search the groves, the forests, lest he escape us altogether, this bold Ellerbe!"

Then, with clank of sabre and ringing of spurs they were out of the room, out of the house.

Soon the tramping of hoofs sounded in the distance, where the riders were scouring road and wood in futile search.

Little black Lyd rose from the pallet as the hoof beats died on the air and rocked the cradle gently. The gratitude of her master and mistress knew no bounds.

Every luxury and pleasure that a petted slave could wish for was hers ever after.

Freedom she desired not.

She lived to a great age.

Many young households of Ellerbes vied with each other in doing the ancient slave humble honors.

She visited from quarter to quarter of Ellerbe homesteads, met everywhere with love of the family whose projenitor she had saved from Tory spies and British prisons, if not from death itself.

Mam' Lyd never had a wish ungratified.

Often now the story of her quick-witted devotion is told with fondness by the Ellerbes of today.

One of the Ellerbes told this true story to me.

MARTHA YOUNG.

The Passing Show — Joy and Melancholy

THE Lady in Black who sits at the head of the table and says "I beg pardon" in repressive tones when anyone clatters a teaspoon against a saucer, unbent enough the other day to inquire of me why I was so happy. And when I smiled rather foolishly and declined to answer she said, not over pleasantly, "Isn't it strange that we are willing enough to produce our troubles when anyone is kind enough to inquire about them, but we do not display the same readiness to tell our joys. Now, there's enough something for you to moralize over."

Jane says that the Lady in Black is an affected piece of humanity with a vast idea of her own importance, and a desire to say clever things which are not clever at all when they are dissected. It may be that Jane is right. Sometimes I am heartily inclined to agree with her, but this saying of the Lady in Black was enough out of the ordinary to make the wisest of us ponder a moment—and among these elect I do not claim to be.

Now, when we are blue and miserable, the corners of our mouths turned down with a resolutely sad expression, and the whole world has apparently put its entire weight on our weary shoulders, there are many of us who waylay even those on whose sympathy we have no claim and pour forth a tale of woe which is eminently tragic. The hard luck story—how familiar we are with it. The thrilling recitals of maids who broke the choicest Haviland, of next door neighbors who borrowed everything portable from a tack hammer to the cheval glass, of illness and, most doleful to hear—the miseries of the heart. A sorrow shared is a sorrow lightened. That can be the only excuse for those whose woes are scattered broadcast among a large circle of acquaintances.

You may be startled some morning by the pretty young girl next door who rushes in with face all wet with tears and agony in her whole bearing. In response to your anxious queries, "Oh, it is too dreadful," she sobs, "last night Harry and I quarreled, actually quarreled, because I thought he danced too much with that horrid Smith girl, and he went away without kissing me goodby, and I can't bear it. My heart is breaking. I know I shall die if I have to endure this awful grief a moment longer." Well, you pat her on the back and tell her not to cry, that in all probability Harry will 'phone out in an hour or so and say he is sorry, and that you are quite sure it will soon be all right, and she goes away drying her eyes. But the next day, when the repentant Harry had telephoned and all is bright and beautiful in her small world, does she rush in and tell you so, gladdening your heart with her happiness? Ten to one she will never think of you again, unless with a pang of annoyance that she had to be so silly and let you know just how matters stood between herself and Harry.

Of course, if you inquire, "Are you and Harry all right again?" she will flush and dimple and say, "Oh, yes," but there won't be a string of confidences to follow nor any apparent desire that you shall share in the pleasure which the amended state of affairs has brought to her.

Joy, it seems to me sometimes, is the most selfish thing in the world, and sorrow the most unselfish, that is, when looked at on the face of it. On the other side, is it not hopelessly selfish to spread our griefs among our friends as the greedy child gives away the crackers he does not like to his playmates, but keeps a tight hold on the hunk of spongecake of sympathy, you may be sure. And if the one whom we elect to be the recipient of our sighs cannot be properly sympathetic, it is quite uncalled for, but we cannot help feeling rather indignant.

Speaking of confidences, did you ever hear of the Wicked, Wicked girl who wanted a secret which reposed exclusively with the Other Girl? The Wicked Girl was a wise creature and she measured the Other Girl with a speculative eye. She pondered over the subject and finally decided to give a chafing dish party and have very indigestible rabbits. She invited the Other Girl, and said sweetly, "It has been so long since you have been here, dear, that I must insist that you stay all night with me. I want to show you my new evening gown, and we can have a real cosy chat." The Other Girl accepted with enthusiasm, and the indigestible rabbit kept them both very wakeful, so that the cosy chat lengthened itself interminably. Hair brushing time is the hour of confidence, and the two sweet creatures, in robes of white sat down before the gas grate and told each other many things. And the Wicked Girl angled patiently for the secret, and after awhile, when the charm of the confidence hour was heavy upon her, the Other Girl—told.

There was never a woman who could keep a secret—that is what the men say. There was never a man who could keep a secret—and that is true. There was never a woman who could not wheedle a secret out of a man—that is also true. And most women are deeply skilled in the art of getting secrets out of their own sex. But once in a way the charm does not work. Set a thief to catch a thief, says an ancient proverb. Set a woman to catch a woman, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred she will find out everything she wishes to know. The hundredth woman is a clever soul who knows what she is about and will succeed in making her wily friends look like a twenty-nine cent bargain reduced to twenty-three on the last day of the sale. Believe me, there is nothing cleverer than a woman—except another woman.

But we are wandering far afield from the moralizings induced by the wisdom of the Lady in Black. Although there is plenty of joy and likewise plenty of melancholy to be found in viewing the dealings of women with woman, yet it is not exactly in the line in which we started. We will return to our muttons, although no one who ever saw the Lady in Black would call her a sheep, not even a black sheep. She is hardly woolly enough.

I've thought the matter over and do you know, the only reason that I can see why we should be so prodigal in the recital of our woes and sorrows and so niggardly in the recital of our joys, is this: The other person likes to hear of bad fortune better than good.

Now, when Mrs. O'Meara comes in and tells me with how much trouble she has succeeded in getting enough money for a summer trip and how the children have really nothing fit to wear, and how she is so worn out with nerves and overwork she could fly, and how very, very thoughtless her husband is, I readily can see what a superior position I occupy, and I condole heartily.

But if she had swept in with a manner of hauteur and told me in a patronizing voice that she was really sorry that I could not get away for the summer, while her family intended to spend two months at the lakes, and that I was very foolish to spend so much thought over my clothes, for she was bringing her children up to see that there is something in the world besides fine raiment, and that she really pitied me for being a lone unmarried female while her husband paid all bills with never a murmur—well, by the time she would be pulling down her veil preparatory to departure, I would be calculating whether or not I would better throw the inkwell or the paperweight at her, and if I could possibly hit her with either.

Do not understand me to say that I think anyone really delights in the sorrows or misfortunes of others. I know Jane came home in an exultant mood one day when she heard that the leader of our choir had a bad cold, and that therefore Jane's sister would get a long-desired chance to sing a solo, but ordinarily Jane is a kind-hearted creature enough, and would have rushed to the bedside of the prostrate choir leader with bottles of cough syrup and wads of mustard plasters. The choir leader had not behaved nicely to Jane's sister and therefore the exultation was natural. But —there is a kind of unconscious Phariseeism which is intensely comfortable. We do not mean it that way, but when we hear the woes of others, when they are not too dreadful, it would be strange if we did not say to ourselves that we are glad that we are not as these. For the others—the real heart-aches, the bereavements—do we not look about our own well ordered healthy happy family circle and thank heaven that we are permitted to enjoy the blessings of its presence. This last is not the feeling of the Pharisee, far from it.

Maybe if we could get into the habit of sharing our joys more widely and putting our sorrows bravely to one side it would be better for us. It surely would lend a brighter, more optimistic spirit to society in general. Rejoice with those that do rejoice and weep with those that weep. And put in the most of the time rejoicing. Someone has written, "Many guests had Cana, Gethsemene but one." An example worth following.

And so the next time you have a bit of good luck or the way has been smoother than ordinary—say so. Don't say, "Oh, yes, the sun is shining, but it is entirely too warm," for on a rainy day you'll be saying, "Well, maybe we did need the rain, but it does make it so horribly muddy and I know I'll catch cold." Think to yourself, "I likes to be jolly and I allus is"—and you always will be.

SALLIE CARROLL.

Must Go Back.

The Spanish government is about to hand over to he Moorish government a runaway from the harem of the sultan.

The unfortunate woman, who is said to be of remarkable—even dazzling—beauty, landed at Cadiz about a month ago from a British steamer, which had taken her on board at Tangier. She went to Seville, where a pious woman took charge of her and converted her to Christianity.

All went well for a few weeks, but Mohammed Torres, the sultan of Morocco's minister, made a demand for her return, and the Spanish government has acquiesced.

The unfortunate woman goes back to a life of misery. For the rest of her natural existence she will be chained by the ankles to prevent her again attempting to escape.

With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes satin—Chinese proverb.

ELIZA'S HUSBAND

I HAD brought Eliza as a present a packet of pale green correspondence cards with envelopes to match, the envelopes being stamped with the initial "E." in bronze on the flap. She said it was kind of me and thanked me and asked what she was to use them for.

"You will use them, as their name implies, for correspondence."

"I never write to anybody except to mother, and she wouldn't half like it if I sent her one of those."

"And why not?"

"Looks too showy. Looks as if we're spending money on luxuries; and, of course, when she has to lend the money—well, that's how it is."

"I cannot admit," I said, "that because your mother has occasionally obliged us as you say that she is therefore free to dictate to us what style we are to adopt in writing materials. But, however, there are other letters which you might write. It would be no bad thing if you practised the art of letter-writing a little more than you do; in fact, that was in my mind when I bought these cards."

"Still, when you've got nobody to write to and nothing to say——"

"I can tell you at once off-hand a letter which I wash you to write. Pagram is alone at present, his wife and children being at his mother's. It would be a kindness to ask him to come in to supper next Sunday."

"All right. Certainly ask him. But what's that got to do with letter-writing?"

"Merely that I wish you to write the invitation. That is simple enough."

"But why don't you ask him yourself? You see him every day at the station. That doesn't want any letter."

"There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything, Eliza. Invitations to dinner should be written, and should be written by the hostess. Strictly speaking, three weeks' notice should be given."

"His wife and the kids will be back before then. Besides, you said next Sunday."

"Quite so. I don't press the point about the notice. But you must certainly write the invitation."

"And what am I to say?"

"The correct form would be to say that you will be pleased to have the pleasure of his company at supper on Sunday next."

"All right. It beats me how you ever came to know these things, seeing what you are and always have been."

"Then you will take one of those cards at once and——"

"I can't do it now. I was going through the wash when you called me down, and I like to finish one job before I begin another. And the way that steam laundry tears everything to rags is something wicked. I do believe I shall have to give them up."

However, she promised to write the invitation first thing next morning, and with that I had to be satisfied.

* * * * * * * *

On my return from the city next day I called up the stairs, "What about that letter, Eliza? Have you done it?"

"What do want to ask for? I said I would, didn't I? Of course I've done it."

I stepped into the dining room and there on the table by the inkstand lay Eliza's letter, unstamped, the envelope not even addressed. A little thing like that often makes me mad. It seemed as if the only way to get anything done was to do it myself. I addressed the letter, stamped it, and posted it, and then went up to have it out with Eliza.

"Look here, Eliza," I said, "I've got to speak to you rather seriously. It seems to me you're going beyond the limit; there's more than one way of telling a lie."

"Don't you dare to use that language to me," said Eliza. "Why, what are you talking about?"

"I asked you if you'd written that letter to Pagram. You said you had."

"So I did."

"But you'd not posted it. You'd not even address the envelope. You might as well not have written it."

"Then it's you and not me that's telling the lies. Why, I dropped that letter into the box with my own hands before you'd been gone from the house an hour this morning."

"Dear me!" I said. "Then I'm afraid there's been a mistake somewhere; I saw one of those green envelopes with the initial lying on the dining room table. It was fastened up, and I naturally concluded that it was the invitation. What was it, then?"

"None of your business; it was for the manageress at the laundry. They've torn a lot of embroidery off—well, never mind—something of mine, and I wrote to ask her what she was going to do about it."

"I'm really extremely sorry, Eliza. I'm afraid I've been rather too hasty. I took it for granted it was the letter to Pagram, and I addressed and posted it."

"What?"

"I'm afraid I posted it."

Eliza sat down. "That's all right," she said, "I write a letter to a laundry about a particularly private thing and you go and post it off to one of your men friends. Go it! Don't ask me to look him in the face again, though, because I won't. Now go and get yourself shut up in an asylum before you do any more harm."

Making every allowance for her irritation, which was perhaps not unnatural, and even in a sense did her credit, that was not the way to speak to me, and I said so. She was asking me in rather a loud tone of voice if I would kindly hold my silly tongue when the front door bell rang.

It was Pagram. He had got Eliza's note, and said as he happened to be passing he thought he would look in to thank us, and say he'd be glad to wag a knife and fork with us on Sunday. In strict etiquette he should have replied in writing, and I do not like his familiar way of speaking, but still I was very glad he called. I explained to him my mistake and asked him to return the letter unopened. "As a matter of fact," I said, "it was a letter of Eliza's that simply had to deal——"

"Dealing with the character of a servant," interrupted Eliza.

It was a direct falsehood, but under the circumstances I let it pass.

BARRY PAIN.

Mildred Champagne on Bachelors Marrying

A MOST excellent law prevails in one of the states of South America, one which when we first become cognizant of it causes us no little amusement, but which, if we carefully consider, must appeal to us as a law made by people of keen foresight and excellent judgment—a law dealing with one of our most perplexing social problems. By it most of the fears of "racial suicide" are eliminated, lonely old maids and seedy bachelors are unknown and the highest interests of home life and domesticity are furthered.

Bachelors have to pay dear for their perverseness in one of the states of the Argentine Republic. When a man's 20 he's marriageable, and if he does not take unto himself a wife, he has to pay a tax of $5 a month. This holds good until he's 30. After that, single blessedness costs him 100 per cent. more, and if he is such a degenerate to resist cupid's wiles until five years later, he then becomes subject to a tax of $20 a month, and at that figure it remains until he has lived half a century. Thence on till his 75th year it is a choice between a wife and $30 a month tribute. After that the government lets up a bit, and it only costs $20 a year to forego the pleasure of being called "hubby." At 80 he is allowed to go scot free. A widower may mourn three years, but after that he's in the same boat with the bachelors. Life without a wife must be awful down there.

Of course the laws and customs that prevail in the Argentine Republic cannot materially affect us, but when we find a law that we could, with benefit, transplant to our own shores, why not institute proceedings without delay.

There are not many bachelors who openly admit that their life of "single blessedness" is one of choice. Most of them declare their incomes will not allow them to support a wife or take unto themselves family cares.

As a matter of fact, there are a few bachelors, no matter how small their incomes, who do not spend more on themselves and the gratification of their selfish pleasures than would support a wife in comfort and happiness. It is a matter of pure selfishness and egotism on the part of the men. It is the chief reason that so many girls are out in the world toiling for a living, when they should be safely domiciled in some man's home, forming the domestic ties that make true happiness, upholding family life, and doing their share towards preventing the much discussed racial suicide.

If a man were obliged to pay for his freedom, as in the case with the bachelors of the southern republic, he would soon find that he could support a wife! All the money he spent on himself would be as nothing to the small sum with which he would be obliged to appease the wrath of the government.

Instead of some such measures being taken to prevent "racial suicide," everything in the social conditions of this country tends to make the life of a single man truly one of ease and "blessedness."

As a boy in school he is taught to sew buttons on his clothes, to cook, and to care for himself and his comforts in such a way as to be able to teach many a woman the rudiments of domestic science. With all the added comforts of bachelor apartments, a wife is apt to be to him not so much a necessity as an actual hindrance.

Yet a bachelor looking back on a useless, wasted life, with no one to comfort his old age, must surely regret the price he has paid for his selfishness. He realizes, when too late, that his life has been ill-spent, and that true happiness, such as can only be found in the home circle, and be experienced only in the love of wife and children, has never been his lot.

The mainspring of a nation's power is its domestic character, its family life! In large families only is this domestic character developed. The infinite joys and comforts of sharing are afforded in a greater degree to large families. One child in a family is apt to grow up selfish, self-centered and egotistical. When it has many little brothers and sisters the child grows large hearted, generous and companionable, sharing its joys and sorrows with the rest of the family.

Parenthood develops the character that makes the success of a nation. It brings forth all the nobility of a man's nature—self-reliance, independence, and self-sacrifice, while motherhood beautifies and ennobles a woman's whole life! Men and women living single lives never know the blessedness of sharing which family life develops. A joy that is shared with a loved one becomes a joy doubled. A sorrow thus shared is robbed of half its pain.

The supreme joy of all, however, lies in the knowledge that there are those of your own family with whom you can share.

Much has been said on the great expectations of the modern woman, which makes men of humble circumstances fear to embark with them on the sea of matrimony. Many women are unjustly accused for the whimsicalities and avariciousness of a few of their number. Women, as a rule, lean to love and sentimentality rather than materialism and sordidness.

While it is an obvious fact that people of education and mental as well as social advancement never lay claim to so large a progeny as people of humbler circumstances and cruder minds, yet these conditions are not the result of wealth and learning, so much as they are due to scientific advancement and social unrest.

The rapid pace in which men and women now live, the pace which is, in fact, forced upon them by existing social conditions, is certainly not conducive to family life, nor the raising of many children.

The good New England stock of a generation ago, which bred America's finest specimens of manhood and womanhood, which is largely responsible for the most of our progress in the arts and sciences, is, alas, rapidly dying out. The sturdy New England mother of a Daniel Webster is not easily duplicated in the modern woman.

The New England woman of the past generation was not a mixture of nerves and worry, for she was not subjected to conditions that prevail today. She lived a regular life, a life of calmness, placidity and peace. The purity and strength of her mental, moral and physical nature was attested by the quality, no less than by the size of her family.

The deterioration of the quantity that makes the brawn of a nation is vastly to be deplored, yet not more so than the deterioration of the quality that produces the brains.

MILDRED CHAMPAGNE.

Unworthy of Monkeydom.

According to J. L. Kipling, the father of the novelist and poet, monkeys look down with the utmost contempt upon their fellows which perform in shows. He once saw a showman form a ring at a spot not far from some trees frequented by a number of wild monkeys. At first they retired to a safe distance, but by and by they came near enough to see the performance for nothing. When they beheld their trained kindred dancing to music and riding about dressed in queer garments, on goats, they drew still closer, but plainly expressed both surprise and disgust at the entertainment. It was something novel and painful to them to note to what depths it was possible for monkeys to sink.

The guitar is licensed in Spain, while the hand-organ is suppressed.

THE MODERN MERMAID

PHOTOS BY C. F. CONLEY

THE BEGINNING OF A RACE ON THE BEACH

PLAYING LEAP FROG—

PRACTICING THE STROKE

How She Flirts With Father Neptune

THE summer girl is, indeed, a mermaid. She is never so happy as when in her pretty bathing dress she plunges into the surf. She can swim like a mermaid, too, for she has belonged to a swimming club all winter long, and she can swim in many different ways. She knows the chest stroke, the under-arm stroke, the trudge, and, in fact, she knows every stroke that her brother can swim, and can often beat him in a race in the water. She knows that she makes a pretty picture in her bathing dress, which displays her plump, pretty arms and her trim, athletic figure. She has chosen with care her bathing costume and the array of dainty hosiery. Only black will she wear, but there are many patterns, drop stitch, openwork, embroidered, clock work and plain black.

She stands before the mirror and tries the most becoming way to do her hair. A girl who comes out of the water with her hair falling in sticks all around her face, like a Scotch terrier, is not a pretty thing to behold. It is important to do the hair so that it will look pretty when wet. Her eyes sparkle with delight when she sees in her mind's eye her rival sitting in misery upon the beach because she cannot swim and dares not venture in the water; while our little mermaid can swim with ease to the raft which is anchored far out in deep water. There she sits with a dozen men splashing about her. It is a pretty sight to see her graceful form curve through the air to dive beneath the water and to reappear a moment later with sparkling eyes and a joyous little laugh. She cannot refrain from casting a triumphant look toward her rival, who sits gnashing her teeth with rage. But for this alone she is not taking so much pains with her costume. This year to the surf she has added the beach as an exercising ground. This year she not only swims but she has adapted her costume for playing games upon the beach before entering the water.

LEAP FROG ON THE BEACH.

Last year at a well-known summer resort some girls hunted up a secluded spot on the beach and there they played leap-frog to their heart's content. Such fun as they did have, and not one man found them out. This year the girls and boys are planning a good time playing basket-ball, running races, jumping and playing ping-pong.

This last can be played very nicely on the hard sand. The net is placed just as it would be on the table and the players squat down upon the sand on either side of the net, just as the little Japanese maidens do. Of course, it means lots of getting up and down, but without corsets and heavy skirts it is more fun than work. The turning and twisting of the body, the tossing of the ball gives her grace as well as rounding out the bust. In a bathing suit as in a gymnasium suit she has on nothing stiff to restrict her movements and to prevent her from making graceful curves.

Basket ball is the best of all games to play on the beach. It must be played with a leather ball without the cover, for many times it will be thrown into the ocean and the waves will carry it out some distance. Then there will follow a grand plunge into the water by the players, to see who will get it first. If the game is played with lines drawn upon the sand there is less danger of the ball getting into the water, for it will not be thrown so far, for the lines restrict the players from moving too far away from each other. Choose a part of the beach where the sand is the smoothest and the hardest at low tide. Then take barrel hoops and nail them on poles that are 12 feet long. Thus you allow for two feet of each pole being deep in the sand, making the goals 10 feet high. These poles will stand for months if they are firmly imbedded in the sand. They should be at each end the grounds and the grounds should be about 3,500 square feet. The object of the game is to get the ball into each one's own goal an to prevent the opposite team from throwing it into its goal. The game is played in halves of 20 minutes each, with an intermission of 10 minutes between. A number of players can take part. Five on a side, seven, eight, nine or ten. The side that wins the greatest number of points in the forty minutes wins the game. The team change goals at the end of the first half. A goal thrown from the field counts three, from a foul counts one point. A foul is called if the player runs with the ball, if it is kicked or struck with the fists or if one tackles or holds an opponent. This game is great fun because it calls for a lot of running upon the sand. It is best to wear bathing shoes for the stockings wear out easily if you do not wear the shoes. The game also calls for much plunging in the water and sometimes regular swimming contests occur in trying to reach the ball. As the rules don't allow running, walking nor swimming with the ball in the hands, it must be thrown as near as possible and yet prevent an opponent from getting it.

LEARN BY YOURSELF.

The woman in the water, whether it be plunge or pool or surf, has a charm and an allurement and a freshness of beauty that few men can resist. Every girl wishes to swim and to swim well. It's a bad idea to inflict some friend with the misery of teaching you. Learn by yourself. Go about it in this manner: Stand upon the sand and take what is called the "land drill." As you count "one" the arms are stretched out straight in front, the palms of the hands flat against each other and the fingers closed. At "two" make a sweep of the arms outward and backward still stretched to their full extent. When out at the sides, draw them in quickly and the palms meet again.

Next practice the leg movement. This consists of three exercises. The knee is bent with the foot flexed, then the leg is brought out at the side straight, after which you return to standing position. After you have practiced this on shore, wade into the water up to the arm pits, and facing the shore try the arm exercises. The oddest part about the exercise of swimming is that you should breathe through the mouth. If you breathe through the nose and inhale water by some mischance you will have to stop in the wildest confusion of coughing; but if you breathe through the mouth you suffer no particular inconvenience. Then, too, as the arms are pushed out you blow out the water through the mouth, so there is slight chance for the water to get in.

While learning the motion of the legs in the water, catch hold of the raft and practice the leg exercises. Soon you will be able to swim without holding on to anything. Never try diving unless you are a good swimmer.

HEAD ONLY SHOULD BE OUT.

When most people are learning to swim they imagine that they should float upon the top of the water like a leaf. This is not so, for the water should cover the body and the head alone be partly out.

The pleasure of sailing or rowing is half spoiled for the girl who does not know how to swim. It's fun to sail and canoe, but with the dreadful idea that you may drown any minute the pleasure is half spoiled. When you are sitting beside the most interesting young man in the world and are eating the daintiest of luncheons of broiled lobster and a large cold bottle, you glance up and see the waves of a sudden gale, dash against the side of the boat. The wind changes and you dodge the sail as it swings around. Then you forget what the young man is saying, as you remember that you cannot swim a stroke. Perhaps too, the young man might forget to save you if he too felt the chill and the choke of a sudden plunge.

A few rules should be observed when at the sea shore bathing.

Don't Overdo, and Don't Swim at All When You're Tired.

Don't stay in the water too long.

If you are not a good swimmer, always swim toward the shore and not away from it.

Leave the water as soon as you feel cold.

Take a short run on the beach before dressing.

Rounded arms and the curves of firm flesh, the audacious grace with which to charm men who admire the unexpected courage of the girl who swims beyond her depth, a confidence which adds to the buoyant enjoyment of boating or sailing—these are the rewards of becoming a good swimmer.

GRACE ANNA M'KENZIE.

SHE DIVES BENEATH THE WATER TO REAPPEAR WITH SPARKLING EYES AND A JOYOUS LAUGH

READY FOR A SWIM

DIVING—

Summer Clothes ..of a.. Business Woman

THE woman who stays in town all summer because she prefers it or because her husband has no vacation or because her father cannot afford to send her away has no serious problems of dress to confront. She may lounge in cool, darkened rooms all day long, if she wishes, in kimono and dressing sacque, and at evening appear fresh and sweet in fluffy organdies and dimities. But for the woman who must go down town to earn her daily bread and marmalade, and that despite all blistering sun or sudden storm, who must meet and transact business with utter strangers, on whom it is desirable that she leave a good impression, it is another matter. Her employer would dismiss her promptly if she ventured to appear before him with the collar of her waist turned in and her sleeves rolled up. Yet she would be much more comfortable and better able to endure the heat. Moreover, propriety tells her that transparent yokes and sheer materials are out of place in the workaday world. How, then, is she to dress to be at once attractive in appearance, sensible and economical?

White to Be Avoided.

The white shirtwaist in Pittsburgh for office wear is almost an impossibility. One day will leave it filthy, and unless a girl has a very cheap laundress, the bills for washing will be appalling. There is so much flying black soot and so many grimy spots in the street car and downtown generally, that it makes the average woman feel pretty well discouraged when she tries to appear in a light waist. Not that the white shirtwaist does not look well in itself. On the contrary, a plain tailored waist of white butcher's linen—without pouched sleeves and worn with a simple turnover collar and black tie, makes the neatest dress possible for the busy woman downtown, but when the said waist gets grimy black streaks on the lower sleeve, and across the back—which it will in the course of an hour—it is very far from being neat or attractive. Some one says that the dirt will get on any waist even if it does not show as much. The most of us would rather be dirty—if we must be dirty—and have those we meet unaware of it than to be dirty and that very visibly. The principle may not be of the highest ethics, but it is common sense.

White silk makes the coolest shirtwaists and a wash silk blouse or two may be worn with fresh white stocks and make a most acceptable apparel. If blue-and-white or black-and-white check pattern is chosen, and the sleeves made tight at the wrist there is no reason why the waist should not be trim looking, although as a rule wash silk has a very limp and dejected air. One wash silk waist in black and white check was trimmed with a few square coarse black medallions which served the double purpose of unostentatious decoration and keeping the silk from too sad a droop.

One thing which fashion has done for the working woman, and which is a special boon, and that is decreed the inch high linen collar. When one thinks of the three inch monstrosities which were worn in days gone by, and the feeling of one of those tight high thick bands of linen around one's throat when the mercury said 98 degrees in the shade!—the loudest psalm of praise would not be half loud enough. Now the business woman can wear her low linen collar and be comfortable around the neck at least.

If she does not like linen collars there are a great many varieties of stock to choose from. If she is wise she will avoid the little transparent strips of embroidered lawn, for they will be wilted to untidy strings after a day's wearing, but instead of these she will choose light weight linen and pique stock, not high, and well hollowed out under the chin. These she can make at home very inexpensively if she is handy with her needle. They are cooler than the ribbons with turnovers of linen and embroidery which have been worn so much.

That Awful Headache.

The cause of a great many summer headaches is a too heavy hat. Numbers of women carry weights of straw on their heads which are appalling, and add to this a stiff hard bandeau to press upon the forehead and you have discomfort in plenty. Now, panama and manila straws, chip and [illegible] braid are the lightest of summer hats. On account of the constant warfare with the dust, which every woman in the city in the summer constantly wages, it would be better to buy either a light weight panama or manila rather than one of the others, because the former are not dyed or bleached, but are of a natural hemp color, which dust cannot harm. Trimmings are a matter of individual taste, but the wise woman will not put artificial flowers which so readily fade under the summer sun, nor tulle and chiffon which become limp and dusty, on a hat which she must wear constantly. Ribbon, silk [illegible] and scarfs, quills and the like are much better adapted for trimming.

For the skirt material, every one knows that linen, duck and pique are well nigh impossible for steady wear, owing to their appearance when wrinkled. They are cool, of course, but here again must come in the considerations of the laundry bill. Dirty and crushed they are impossible. One might wear them occasionally, but for steady wear a light weight alpaca skirt, sponged and made by a good tailor, is excellent. It should be walking length, and alpaca is light of weight, sheds dust with the expenditure of less effort than any other woolen goods, and when it is sponged it will stand the occasional summer shower without shrinking. A skirt of dark blue alpaca, worn with a plain dark blue china silk shirt waist doing duty alternately with two other shirt waists of dark blue silk, one polka dotted and the other striped with white, makes an ideal summer outfit, and also a very economical one. White pique and china silk stocks might be worn with this, and a manila straw hat trimmed with a dark blue scarf and a bunch of cherries. This costume might be duplicated in black alpaca and black and black and white silk waists and hat, or in gray alpaca and gray silk waists, or in brown, when the waists might be made of the popular pongee and shantung silks.

Working woman cannot as a rule, afford white underskirts for daily wear. There are sold, in plain colors and in striped materials all sorts of washable dark petticoats which are clean, inexpensive and cool. Some of these, like the thread colored linens and the blue seersuckers so much worn with ecru and blue wash skirts, may be washed once a week. Others, like the dark striped mercerized goods need only daily brushing and shaking to keep them clean.

As for shoes for summer wear, it is well to remember that thin soles on a hot pavement are of all things most heating. A sole of moderate thickness, and a shoe of soft dull leather will be most comfortable. Patent leather spells torture, and if you are truly wise you will buy your summer shoes a half size larger than your winter ones, that is, if you do much walking.

Stockings of open work or embroidered conspicuousness are no more in good taste in the business world than are flowered organdies and chiffon rosettes, which are also charming in their own place. Plain lisle thread stockings are almost as cool as plain silk, and plain silk stockings are the coolest in the world. Either of these is far more appropriate for street and office wear than the colored and lacy elaborate patterns which every woman adores.

As for gloves, there are so many washable varieties, both silk and cotton, all of which are inexpensive, cool and cleanly, that your selection need be governed by your purse alone.

Above everything a business women should remember that fussy and much trimmed things are very inappropriate for her wardrobe, and that garments conspicuous should be shunned like the plague.

SOPHIE GATES KERR.

THE BABE AND THE BACHELOR.

There are those who go daft on a dear baby's fingers,
And say that their touch most delightfully lingers
In memory long after earth's earthy riches
The long years have sidetracked on Time's rusty switches.
Such figures of speech many poets have written,
Who with great love of childhood were hopelessly smitten.
And such fond expressions of tenderness may be
Fit phrases to sing the wee hand of a baby.

But I—risking names such as "Iconoclastic,"
"A brute," and beratings than words far more drastic,
Would say, very frank, I have yet to discover
A dear baby's hand I could rhapsodize over!
Though I've had others' babes my rotundity trample,
And coo on my bachelor waist—which is ample—
Their lingering touch won no rapturous chirrup
Since it had naught of sweetness save candy or syrup!

—Roy Farrell Greene.

SUMMER HIGH TEAS

The table should be laid as for luncheon, with a polished surface set with doilies, a lace centerpiece, flowers, candles, small dishes of nuts and olives, or candied ginger and crystallized fruits, and all the dainties one has at hand. If it is impossible to use the table without a cloth, then have one that is fringed or has an openwork border. Some come now which have a centerpiece of lace let in, with an insertion to match. The napkins should not be the largest size, such as are used for dinner, but those which are somewhat smaller.

In summer the flowers should be those which are accessible in the gardens, the roses, sweet peas, daisies, geraniums, nasturtiums. It has always been most troublesome to use tulips on the table, because their heads are too heavy for their long, slender stems, and, besides, they have a most unpleasant habit of opening wide under heat.—Harper's Bazar.

The Mistake About That Rib.

Little James loved to attend Sunday school, and was always ready to answer questions. The teacher asked:

"What happened to Adam's rib?"

"He gave it to Eve," quickly spoke James, "'cause he know'd there was a mistake—ladies should always be served first!"

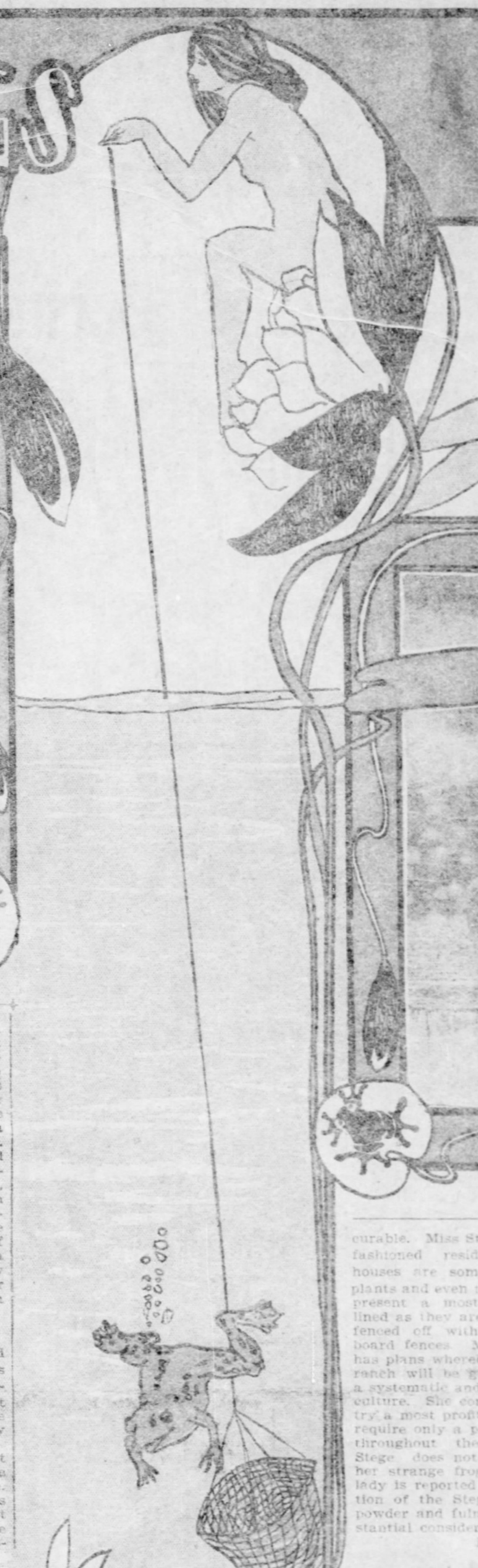
Many are called, but few like to get up, especially if it is a cold morning.

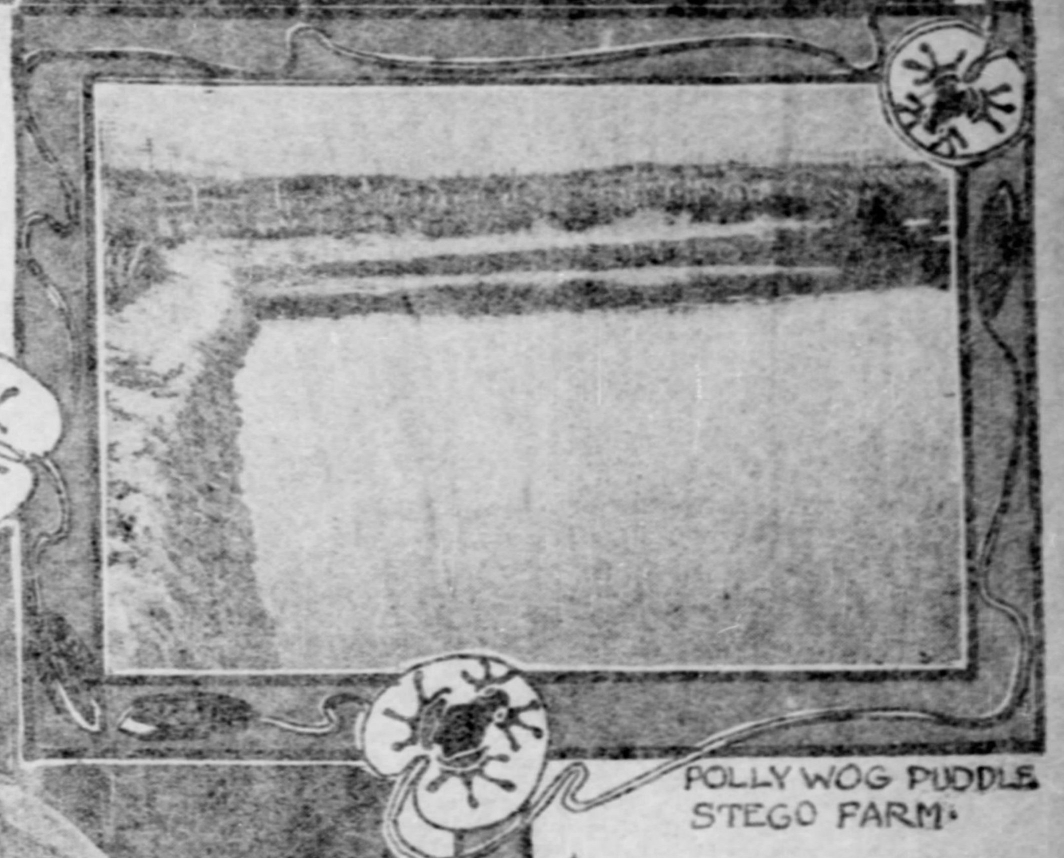
Summer Resorts | The Pittsburgh Gazette. | Amusements

SEVENTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1903. SIX PAGES.

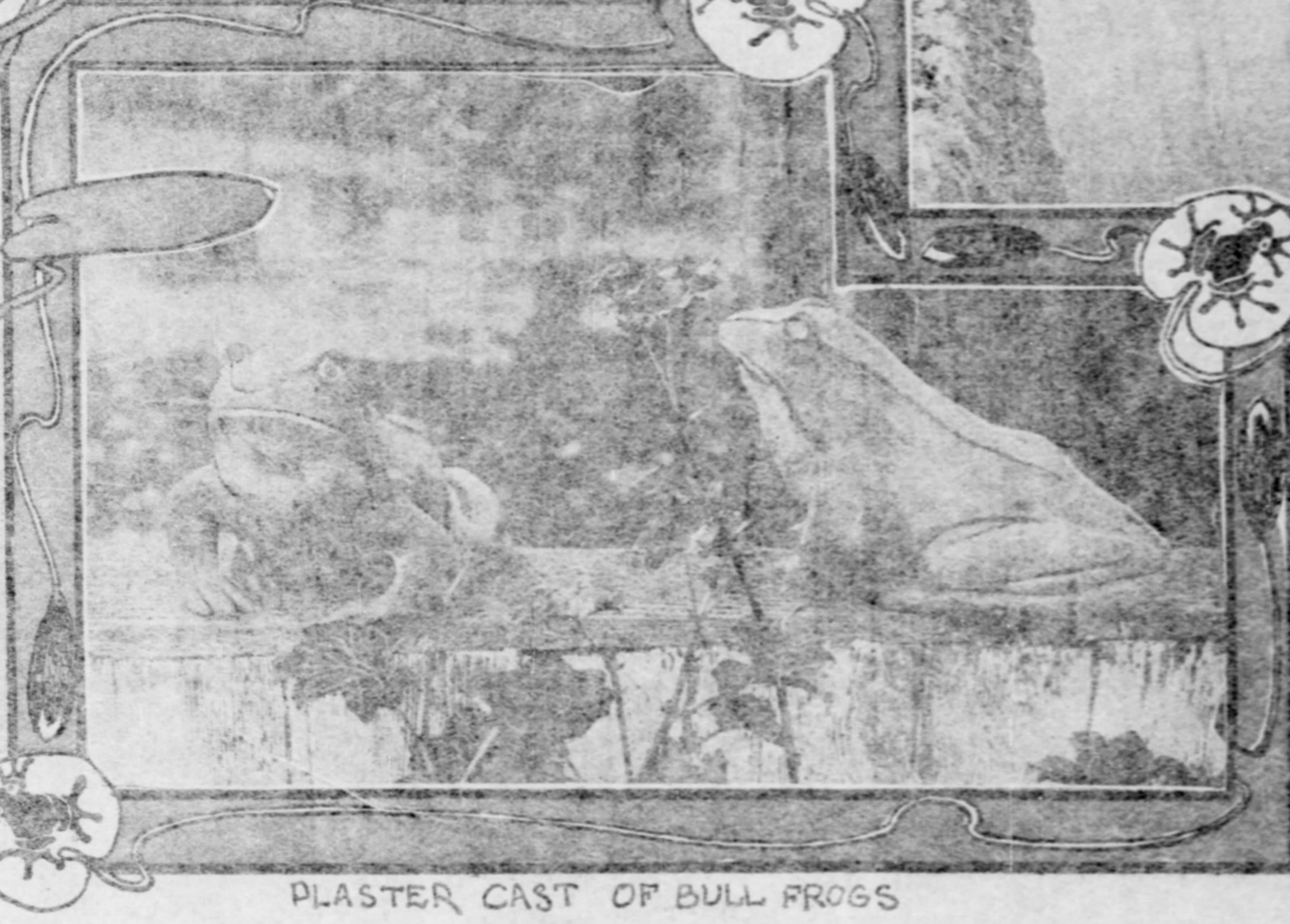
RAISING BULLFROGS FOR PROFIT

MISS. EDITH STEGE AND HER FROG FARM





POLLY WOG PUDDLE STEGO FARM.



PLASTER CAST OF BULL FROGS

Largest Frog Farm in the World Is Owned and Managed by a Plucky California Girl—Frogs' Legs $2.00 a Dozen—How to Raise the Croakers Successfully.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 15.—The largest, and perhaps the most systematically conducted frog farm in the world is located near Stege, California, a flag station about four miles from Berkeley, California, and an hour's ride from San Francisco. The proprietress of the ranch is Miss Edith Stege, a plucky maiden lady, whose father was one of the first settlers in this vicinity.

The frog ranch upon the Stege farm covers more than six acres. Within these ponds there are hundreds of thousands of frogs ranging in all sizes and stages of growth from the smallest pollywog just hatched from the egg to the enormous bull frogs, some of them large as a man's hat and capable of swallowing a four-inch sunfish or an ordinary green frog at a gulp. Last year Miss Stege marketed 2,600 dozen frog's legs, from which she netted more than $1,800. Prices for frog's legs during the past year averaged all the way from 26 cents to $2 per dozen, according to the readiness with which the frogs could be captured in the different seasons of the year.

Until three and one-half years ago frogs were an uncultivated product upon the Stege farm. When Miss Stege assumed charge of the farm, however, she turned every natural resource to advantage and rendered every portion of the farm either useful or ornamental. For several years before she assumed charge Miss Stege had watched the boys come down to the big ponds which served to water dairy stock and catch frogs for the San Francisco market. When she found that some of these boys made several dollars on every lucky day and always averaged two or three dollars, Miss Stege concluded to look into the matter. Being convinced that the output of the ponds would increase if the big frogs were prevented from devouring the smaller frogs and the pollywogs, Miss Stege at once turned her executive ability and practical tastes to account. She divided the ponds into four sections, building a closed board fence three feet high in height around each section. Several small pools at the end of the pond were drained, lined with cement on the bottom and walled up three feet above the ground. These pools are used for breeding pollywogs, and since attention has been given to rearing pollywogs and caring for them until large enough to shift for themselves the output of the frog ranch is many times greater than before. The pollywog pools are not over a foot in depth and not more than forty feet square each way. In these pools live the pollywogs in various stages of growth free from the water snakes, minnows, curlew, sea gulls, big bull frogs and the larger little frogs who have just lost their tails. As the pollywogs grow into frogs they are moved to more spacious quarters by means of a large, long-handled scoop net. When they are three quarters or half grown, e. g., from four to six months old, they are put into the big ponds, being considered large and active enough to protect themselves.

Vast Army of Croakers.

Miss Stege says that she has thousands and thousands of frogs upon her frog ranch. In fact, she doesn't know herself just how many there are in the ponds. Each female spawns from 2,000 to 8,000 hatchable eggs, and of these eggs probably one out of every ten on the ranch becomes a full-grown, marketable frog, the remainder disappear in various ways or are devoured despite every precaution; for frogs are great travelers in croaking season and sometimes a big croaker will wander off in the night and be found in the morning in one of the small enclosures well stuffed with pollywogs. Miss Stege says she is convinced that the proper way to raise frogs on a wholesale basis is to adopt the plan of the fish hatcheries and protect the pollywogs and eggs, for nature is so prolific that if one can save a large percentage of the spawn he will have solved the problem of frog farming.

The pollywogs on the Stege ranch are fed on bran or cracker crumbs finely pulverized. The water, while partly fresh, is tepid and filled with water plants from which the youngest of the pollywogs seem to derive plenty of food. The bull frogs live upon the small fish which inhabit the pond and upon what food naturally comes their way. The best season for catching the frogs in California is during the months of July and August when they are much upon the surface, and when, according to the attendant who devotes a portion of his time to looking after the ponds, the frogs "sing." During the summer months the frogs are oftenest found upon the banks and surface, and they are less wary than during the rest of the year when they dive deep down at the slightest alarm and bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of the pond. It is a queer sight to see some great bullfrog floating lazily on the surface of the pond, motionless, alert, his powerful legs spread slantingly in the water and his ludicrously bulging eyes making one think of peas stuck onto his head with a pin. Try to see how close you can come. As long as you approach gradually and make no sudden motion you can get within 10 or 12 feet. All of a sudden, plump, splash! and Mr. Bullfrog has gone. In the late afternoon you will hear the reverberating boom of the bull frog and the note is something between the booming of a bittern, the miniature bellowing of a bull and the croaking of an ordinary frog. In the summer time you can hear the frogs at night from Stege station a quarter of a mile away.

Eaten All the Year Round.

However, some frogs are marketed throughout the year. A great many frogs legs are served to the epicures who frequent San Francisco's swell cafes and not a few are consumed by students of the University of California at Berkeley, only four miles distant from the farm.

The frog ranch is only one department of the Stege farm in which the enterprise of Miss Stege is very much in evidence. The barns, chicken coops and granaries upon the ranch are fashioned in the most approved style of architecture, while the live stock is of the very best strains procurable. Miss Stege lives in a pretty old-fashioned residence. In her green houses are some of California's rarest plants and even the frog ponds themselves present a most attractive appearance, lined as they are with great willows and fenced off with freshly painted closed board fences. Miss Stege says that she has plans whereby the output of her frog ranch will be greatly increased through a systematic and scientific system of frog culture. She considers her unique industry a most profitable one, since the frogs require only a portion of one man's time throughout the year. However, Miss Stege does not need to further develop her strange frog industry, for the little lady is reported to have just sold a portion of the Stege ranch as a site to a powder and fulminate factory for a substantial consideration.

HAMILTON WRIGHT.

CATCHING THE FROGS

American Negro Captures London

Colored Fun-Makers Take British Playgoers by Storm—A Quartet of Famous Saphos—News of the Foreign Stage.

LONDON, July 10.—It was at the "Shaftesbury," where Williams and Walker and their company of American negroes are appearing, that "The Belle of New York" made its great success, and it is beginning to look as if the "real coons" might have nearly as lengthy a career in London as did the piece which introduced Edna May to the metropolis. Even before the colored company was paid the rare—and valuable—compliment of being "commanded" to appear at Queen Alexandra's lawn party, reports came from the "Shaftesbury" of steadily increasing business, to which, of course, the stamping of royal approval on the show gave an immediate fillip. Even royal patronage, however, does not always spell success in London, but there are many indications that "In Dahomey" is a real go. Some of the newspapers, with characteristic solemnity, are devoting column articles to the peice as a revelation of the negro character, as a picture of the condition of the black man in the United States today, and so forth, and so forth. But the significant fact about it all is its demonstration that there almost always is a public in London for a really good American show. The failure of a whole string of New York musical comedies, brought over here in consequence of the success of "The Belle" seemed rather to put a damper on this wing of the "American invasion," but there was not one of the plays in question that had been a real success at home, and their failure was not in any way a sign that the public didn't want good "attractions" from across the water. The reason given for the failure of indifferent pieces here usually is that English audiences "didn't understand" them. But who understands "In Dahomey?" Who wants to? The London public simply wants amusement, and here is a piece which, carefully amended since the first night, has supplied it.

There was discussion and to spare over "Sapho" in America a while ago, but with much less reason than there is for London's present interest in Daudet's heroine. For London recently has seen no less than four of the world's best-known actresses as "Sapho." First came Olga Nethersole, who gave Clyde Fitch's much-talked-of version at the Adelphi with some success, and who, by the way, is still playing it through the provinces. The annual invasion of French actresses this season began with a production of the original by Jane Hading—for whom Daudet wrote it—and Sarah Bernhardt also lost no time in essaying the role once she arrived in the metropolis. Last night, Rejane, too, had a try at "Sapho" and the critics are about unanimous in pronouncing her portrayal the best of all. Daudet, it may be remembered, declared that Rejane realized to the life his conception of his most famous heroine.

Of the several plays which Madame Bernhardt has given in London this season, most interest has been shown in Bergerat's "Plus que Reine" which, as "More Than Queen," was played in America several years ago by Julia Arthur.

It seems rather strange that "Lorna Doone" should baffle all who seek to dramatize it. The new version by Annie Hughes, the actress who first played "A Country Mouse" over here, was given at the Avenue the other day, but did not strike critics favorably. The part of John Ridd was played by Hayden Coffin, the musical comedy favorite, and though the singer acted more forcefully than might have been expected, he did not suggest the burly Ridd in stature or in any other respect.

Still another musical comedy is being put together. Its book is to be by Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis, who previously has been known as a gallant soldier and an authority on the pleasures of the table, while the music will be supplied by Paul Rubens, who wrote "Three Little Maids" and several of the airs for "Florodora."

There is a new pianist in the field who bids fair to be, in time, Paderewski's most dangerous rival. His name is Joseph Lhevinne, and he hails from Russia, where he came into renown as winner of the Rubenstein prize, and was chosen professor of music at Moscow university.

CURTIS BROWN.

SUMMER-NIGHT SCENES ON THE BOULEVARD

How Two Americans in Paris Managed to Have Plenty of Fun Without Knowing French.

PARIS, July 10.—"This way, gentlemen," said the waiter, smiling and bowing, "here are the only two vacant chairs, waiting for you." With the napkin over his arm he dusted the top of the little cafe table, saw the newcomers comfortably seated beside it, restored the napkin to its customary place over his left arm and bent forward in an attitude of attention that said plainly as words, "What will the gentlemen have?"

They were Americans both of them, as unmistakably labeled as if they wore old glory in their hats; and it was almost as obvious that they were having their very first view of Paris. My table was only a few feet away from theirs on the pavement in front of the cafe, and I was instantly interested in the manifest enjoyment that my newly arrived countrymen were taking in the scene.

"Go ahead, Harry, you order for both of us," said one of them.

Harry looked at the waiter and smiled amiably by way of encouraging him to be patient a moment while they were making up their minds what to drink. The waiter seemed in no hurry whatever, although other customers all around were screaming "garcon," and, tapping their iron tables impatiently to attract the beverage bringer's attention.

"You speak English?" asked Harry finally. The waiter shook his head, and further elaborated his negative reply by hoisting his shoulders expressively.

"Oh! you don't," continued Harry. "Well, then, bring us any old thing. D—it! Dick, I can't make him understand. You try it."

Dick was more successful. At an adjoining table he saw two gentlemen, each of whom had before him a glass containing a green liquid. The American pointed to the glasses, knew enough French to say "le meme," and the waiter went off to get the absinthe bottle.

Then Harry remarked: "I say, this would be out of sight if one only knew enough French to put in a word now and then. But I don't see how we are ever going to get along unless some of these Frenchies speak English."

Dick's comment was in a similar strain, and for the space of just about 30 seconds a disconsolate expression flitted over their faces. But it was almost instantly gone, and did not show itself again for the rest of the evening. In place of it came all the signs of gayety and content. Being Americans, they were "adaptive," and they made themselves understood as easily as they understood nearly all that was said to them. If they had been English or Germans in a similar position they would soon have been nonplussed and would have gone home disgusted. That's where our race is different, and I knew they would "get along," so I sat back quietly and observed the scene, without volunteering my services in any linguistic entanglement.

They Found a Way.

Presently the waiter came back with the absinthe. "I wonder what the stuff is," said Dick.

"You can search me," rejoined Harry. "Anyhow, it must be medicine, for it smells like paregoric."

Resting across the top of each glass was what looked like a broad, flat, silver spoon, with a hole in it. The Americans gazed at the neighboring table, and saw that the purpose of the spoon-shaped object was to support a lump of sugar, on which water was poured from the carafe, and percolated through the hole into the tumbler. They imitated the experiment, and when the "green stuff," the water and the sugar were blended, they sipped the concoction, and pronounced it "first-rate." They were still expressing their surprise at the variety of syrups and "soft drinks" imbibed by the French when a woman in tattered clothes, with a sleeping baby in her arms, stopped before their table, and held out toward them a collection of illustrated post-cards. Dick took them, looked through them hastily and said to the woman, "how much for the bunch?" She did not know a word of English, but she answered them immediately with the price. They did not know a word of French, but they guessed pretty close to the sum she stated, and the negotiation was consummated as rapidly as a Frenchman could have done it.

Meanwhile, at an adjoining table, another hawker was trying to sell a lady a pair of diminutive "love birds," which the fellow had removed from a little wooden cage in his left hand, and was balancing on a stick. The lady's companion told the hawker to "move on" and the next instant the bird man was exhibiting his wares to the two Americans. Harry was allowed to balance the birds on his finger, and liked them so well he asked, "how much?" "Quatre francs," replied the vender, holding up four fingers.

"Four francs," said Harry, "that's 80 cents. No, I'll give you two francs," and he, in turn, made his meaning clear by holding up two fingers. The birds were placed inside the cage, handed to the American, who gave in exchange a two franc piece.

Peanuts a la Francias.

"By George! Here's a peanut," said Dick, picking up and examining one that a dark, foreign-looking man had placed on their table as a sample of his goods, just as he had put them on all the other tables. Remarking, "this reminds me of home," Dick shelled and ate it. Presently, the peanut man made another tour of the tables collecting his samples. When he missed the peanut he had deposited in the custody of the two Americans, he did not stop to ask, "Will you have some?" but filled a little paper bag with the nuts, and held it toward Dick as if a bargain were a matter of course. Richard was just as matter of fact in his manner, and gave the man four cents, which must have been the exact price, for the proprietor of the peanuts said, "merci," and walked away.

Meanwhile Harry had become engaged in a more or less mysterious conversation with a hawker of all sorts of pictures. The man had begun by turning over the leaves of an album of engravings, glancing over his shoulder every instant or so, as if keeping his eye skinned for the police. Then he bent down towards the table where Harry was sitting and hastily drew from his pocket a collection of pictures of another sort, to which he called particular attention by a significant wink.

"Le tout pour trois francs," whispered the hawker, and three fingers were held upright. "I'll give you two," replied the American, also resorting to a digital enumeration. The offer was accepted instanter, and the fakir slid off with the manner of the conspirator in a comic opera.

In the course of the next 15 minutes 18 other hawkers had exchanged bits of their wares for the money of the Americans, until the steadily accumulating collection of the tourist filled an extra table that the waiter brought from inside the cafe. There were half a dozen specimens of the mechanical toys that one never seems to see any place else than in the Paris boulevards. Exhilarated by frequent repetitions of the "green medicine," Richard and Harry were in the gayest spirits and took a special delight in setting in movement at the same time all the automatic toys, until the top of the table was like a circus ring.

A Lively Scene.

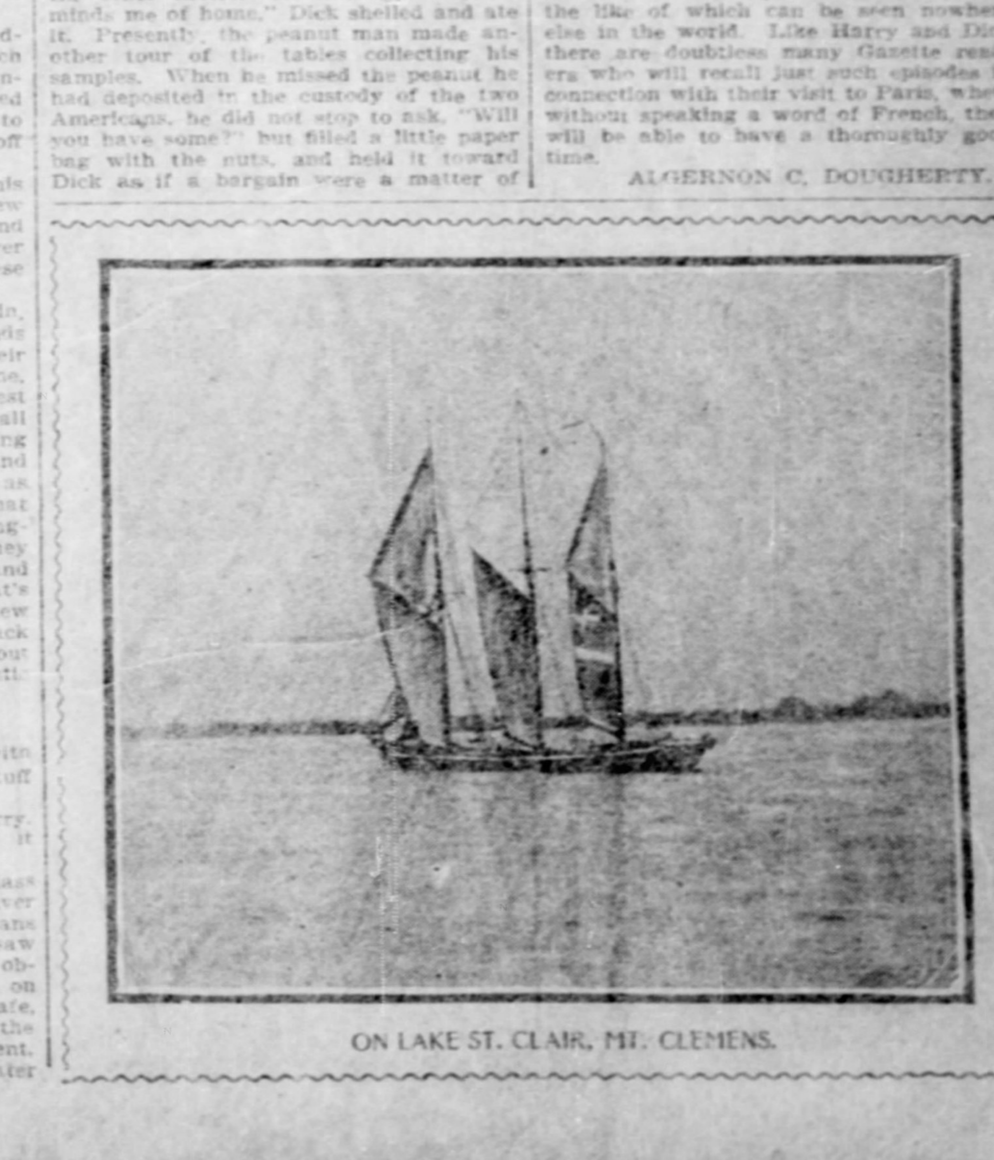
A couple of miniature game cocks were having a hot battle; a life-sized rabbit was eternally turning somersaults, and the street-sweeping vehicle drawn by a tin horse was busy getting in the way of a brilliant little automobile of three-ant power, which periodically knocked over all the other performers, including a squadron of French cavalry in the act of routing an imaginary enemy. Forming a fringe around the table top were all sorts of other packages including a new metal invention for rolling cigarettes; a patent electric portable light; a diminutive red balloon that plays a tune while the air is escaping; a necklace of imitation pearls; a little plaster statuette of President Loubet; two or three samples of French poetry, setting forth the urgent needs of a blind man and a deaf and dumb woman; an engenious sort of false face with a very inflatable nose, etc.

As was quite natural under the circumstances, the table where the two Americans were sitting was the cynosure of all eyes. The gay throngs of cafe customers, among whom were many exquisitely dressed women, entered into the spirit of the impromptu entertainment and laughingly passed on to the Americans the steady string of newly arriving hawkers. The long procession of promenaders, making their way slowly and merrily past the cafe, invariably exchanged a jolly word with the foreigners.

It was long past midnight when the gay scene began to lose a part of its brilliancy by the departure of Richard and Harry for Maxim's, where I heard them say they would wind up their festivities by a late supper. As they rose to go a Frenchman sitting near me remarked: "Of all the foreigners who come to Paris every summer, there are none who know how to enjoy Paris so well as the Americans."

It is to illustrate this generally recognized fact that I have described for the readers of The Gazette the scene in which the two Americans were the chief actors. I also tell you about it because it is typical of a summer night on the boulevards, the like of which can be seen nowhere else in the world. Like Harry and Dick there are doubtless many Gazette readers who will recall just such episodes in connection with their visit to Paris, when, without speaking a word of French, they will be able to have a thoroughly good time.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.



ON LAKE ST. CLAIR, MT. CLEMENS.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLOATING THEATER

How the People of Little Towns Along the River Are Furnished Amusement.

COMPLETE OPERA HOUSE ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT

Manager Pays No Town Licenses, No Hotel Bills, No Bill Posting—Performances Not Half Bad.

THE legitimate drama, aided by a calliope and a brass band and on board a floating theater, is this summer invading 2,500 miles of towns which have seen no form of theatrical entertainment except vaudeville since the better days of "Uncle Tom's cabin." The drama presented is "Faust," and this is the first time that it has been played in a floating theater. There is very much of interest in connection with the floating drama, not least of which is the transformation of the deckhands into actors and vice versa.

Leaving Pittsburg the floating theatre steams up the Monongahela river to the towns of the coal miners and steel workers. Returning it continues its journey down the muddy Ohio to the Kanawha the conditions of navigation, in this instance, being a depth of eight feet of water and a population of 4,000 in the towns along the banks. The route of the boat is next down the Ohio to Cairo and then up the Illinois river to Lasalle, which is only a few hour's railroad ride from Chicago. From Lasalle the playboat steams back to the Mississippi and thence to the vicinity of New Orleans where the theatrical season ends late in the southern winter. Over this route there are thousands of towns in all, with many varied types of people as patrons, including those of the famous Mississippi plantations.

Floating Theater Always Popular.

For 25 years past from one to four playboats have been on this long water circuit. Years ago French's floating theater, one of the originals, presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the very river over which Eliza escaped on the ice. The water circuit tired of the Uncle Tom show, however, and until now there has been nothing in the floating theaters except vaudeville. Patrons of the floating theaters came to like the frivolous in their amusements, just as did those on land, and the managers gave them what they wanted.

This year the drama has been revived on water and a version of "Faust," full of electricity and life, is being shown before thousands under more novel conditions than surround most theatrical audiences.

An accident has given the drama a bran new playboat that is the largest craft of its kind ever in existence. Previously the Eisenhart-Henderson floating theater was given over to vaudeville performances, like all the rest. Last winter, as it lay tied to the shore awaiting the opening of the river season, the great new steamer Sprague—the largest river craft in the world—bumped into the playboat and smashed it into kindling wood. The owners of the Sprague built a new playboat for the Eisenhart-Henderson Company, and this is now the new floating temple of the drama.

The floating theater is notably independent. It pays no railroad fare, hires no houses, divides no receipts and incurs no hotel bills. From the time the stock company goes aboard the theater at the beginning of the season until frost comes way down south no member of the company need step on land. Cut off in odd corners of the playboat and the steamer that propels it are the bedrooms of the members of the company. On the steamer is a dining room, where all the people of the floating theater eat. For amusement there is the wonderful panorama of the river through which the steamer steams lazily during the day.

Advance Work is Easy.

Towns are close together and many of the jumps of the floating theater are but 10 miles. An advance agent bills the town and exchanges passes for newspaper notices. For a week before the boat comes the towns blaze like poppy fields with lithographs. Then, about the middle of the day of the show, the calliope fills the air with "Mr. Dooley" or "Dixie." Plantation songs are drowned half sung and everyone pauses to watch the theater, glistening whitely in the sunshine, coming up the river. It is still so far away that the man who plays the calliope on the upper deck of the puffing steamer cannot be seen, well as his work can be heard. The idle population of the town gathers to meet the steamer at the wharf. As it comes nearer the calliope is hushed and the brass band, perched on the top of the pilot house, begins to play. The crowd on the wharf thickens. With a final bunt the stern-wheel steamer pushes the theater against the wharf and the demons of the broken, deckhands for the time, tumble nimbly over the side and tie the theater fast. The gangway is then placed and the theater is arrived. From this time until an hour before the show the public is welcome.

Theatergoers of the little river towns have not been educated up to buying their seats by a puzzling diagram and anyway they have plenty of time. They therefore go aboard the theater and pick out their seats, the first comers dashing eagerly to the seats they want and holding them against later comers until the ticket seller has exchanged his numbered pasteboard for their 25 or 50 cents. Often the playgoers sit in seats to see if they are comfortable before they make a final selection.

Back on the steamer odors of cooking mingle with the smell of sulphur from banked fires under the boilers. The deckhands wash their hands and faces and become actors. The captain stops chewing the tobacco of the sailor man and lights the cigar of the theatrical manager.

"Make fast that for'ard port hawser," he says to a deckhand not yet transformed.

"Put another weight on that No. 3 drop, Mr. Jones, we want that anchor for the boat," he says to the stage carpenter.

Echoes of the Calliope.

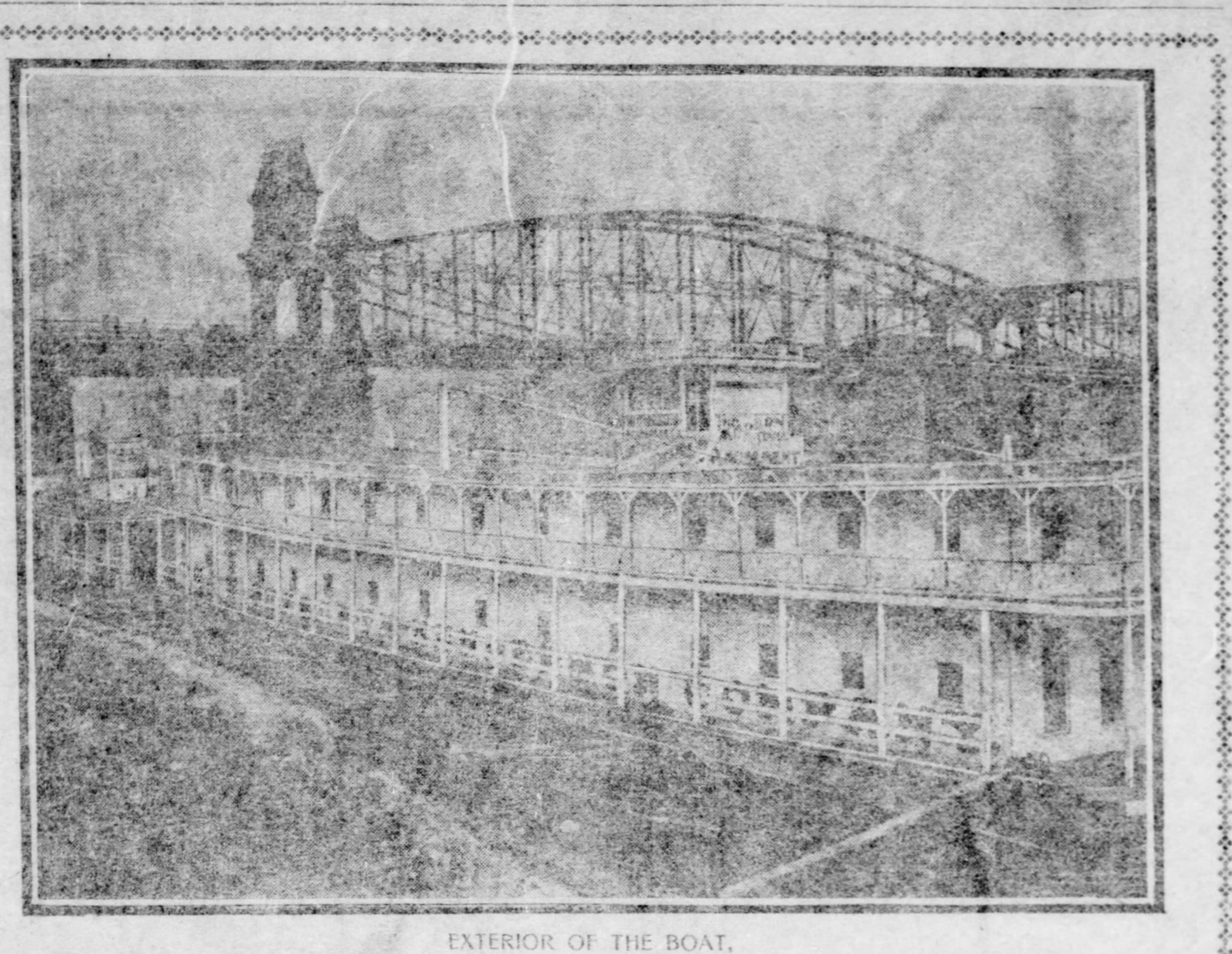
When the band comes aft for supper the calliope plays. When the latter music is stopped for more steam the band resumes work and the free concert is continuous until the band's final transformation changes it into the orchestra and the overture is played. There are seats for 1,000 people in the floating theater. On the southern end of the circuit seats are sold "black and white," no colored people being allowed to buy seats on the floor except for others. Up north there is no color line.

When night falls the whole outfit, steamer, theater and all, blazes with electric lights. A dynamo on the steamer supplies plenty of current and the floating theater is as brilliant with lights as the front of a Broadway playhouse. The steamer proper is closely lashed to the main theater boat. From the edge of the upper deck of the steamer a search light flashes about over the hills, the trees, the open fields or the mills.

The overture over, the curtain is raised. Between the acts there are vaudeville stunts, for the habit is so strongly fixed along the rivers as on Broadway, and after the last deckhand "devil" has dropped apparently through the bottom of the theater into the muddy river, the show is continued with a half hour of a vaudeville olio. River towns look for about three hours' entertainment because entertainments do not come often and the appetite is strong. "Faust" afloat is having the advantage of presentation by a company of more than 40 men, women and children. There is an orchestra of eight and nearly all the members of the steam wheeler's crew take part in the play. The presentation is really a better one than the most liberal theatrical management could afford to give to one-night stands in ordinary theaters.

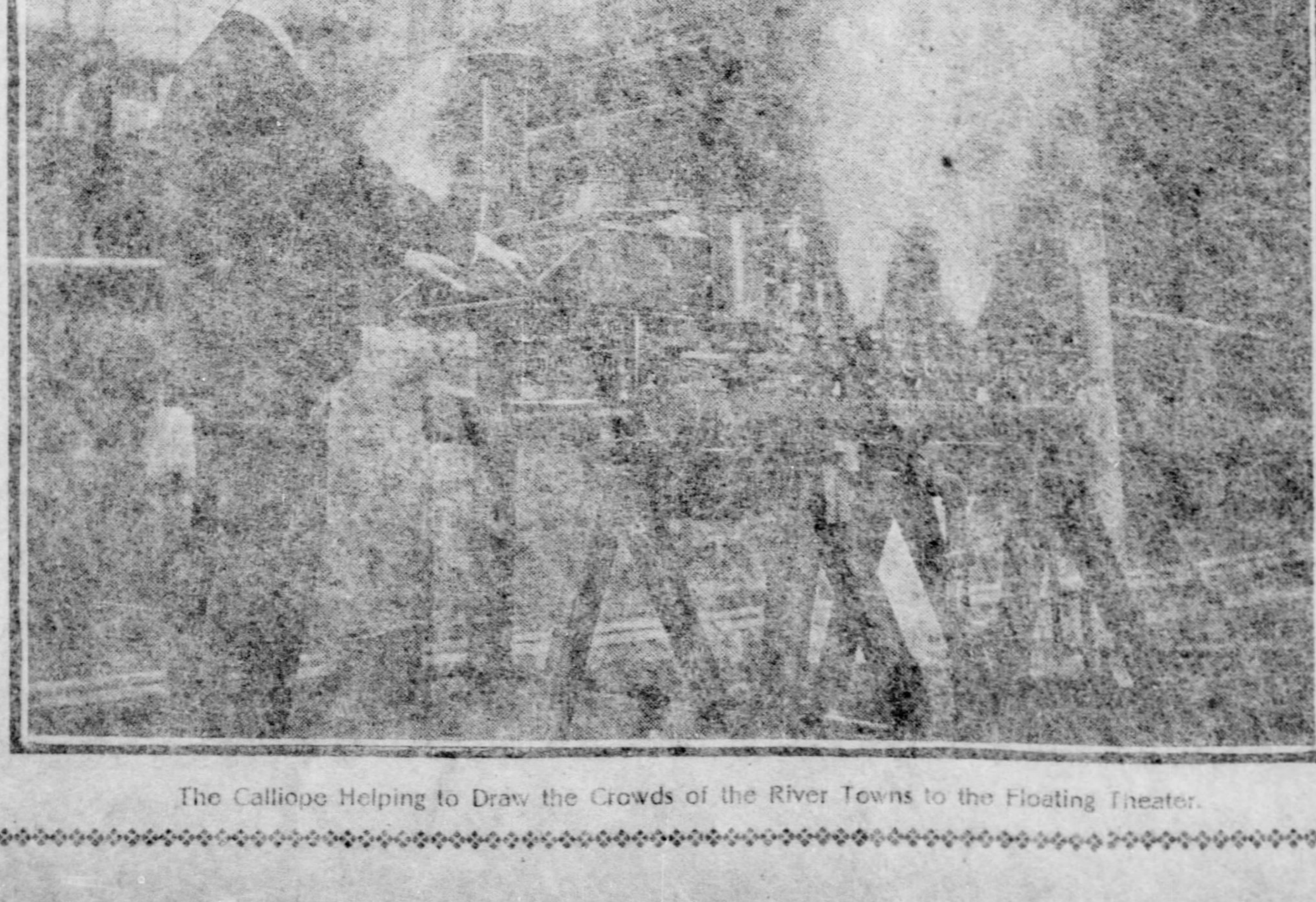
There are no matinees held at the floating theater.

W. FRANK M'CLURE.



EXTERIOR OF THE BOAT,
Which is Carrying the Drama to Towns Along the Ohio and Mississippi, Where Dramatic Performances are Otherwise Never Seen.

REHEARSING WITHIN THE FLOATING THEATER.



The Calliope Helping to Draw the Crowds of the River Towns to the Floating Theater.

"The Edge of the Storm."

A writer in the London Sketch says: By the way, Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who presently finishes his season at the New theater, will sail for America—the native land of his charming wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott—on September 12. Mr. Robertson tells me that he has decided to make his next new production a drama written by Miss Margaret Young and entitled "The Edge of the Storm." No date of production is yet fixed. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Robertson are sure of a warm welcome in America.

"Our Boys" for July.

The newsboys' magazine for July is out and on sale at 320 Third avenue. The current number is specially interesting, containing among other good things a letter from President Roosevelt, a description of the newsies' outing on the steamer Torrance, stories by Mrs. John A. Logan, J. B. McAdoo, F. W. Siebert, Fred Otte, Jr., James Francis Burke, and others.

Louis James and Frederick Ward will begin their starring tour under the direction of Wagenhals & Kemper the latter part of August. The repertoire will include Shakespearean classics and a new play from the pen of Collin Kemper. These stars expect to appear in New York for a run next season.

The Opera

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY" AT DUQUESNE GARDEN.

THE summer stock opera company will present all this week at the Duquesne garden, Planquette's three-act opera comique "The Chimes of Normandy." This opera has not been heard in Pittsburgh in several years, and from the number of inquiries that are being made it is safe to say it will be one of the best weeks of the summer opera season. The cast of characters selected for the interpretation is an unusually strong one. Miss Margaret Robinson, the new soubrette, will sing the role of Serpolette, and is the actress who enacted this role for a season with the Castle Square Opera Company, and who is considered one of the best who ever played the part. Miss Ethel Balch, the prima donna of this season's organization, will be cast as Germaine. Jack Raffael, the baritone and splendid actor of this season's organization, will interpret the role of Henri, marquis of Corneville. Gaspard, the miser, will fall to the lot of Jack Martin, the comedian, and he is expected to make much of the character. Harry Davies, the tenor, is unquestionably the best primo tenor that has appeared in Pittsburgh, will sing the difficult role of Jean Grenicheux. The bailiff will be sung by William Corliss, the notary by Fin Reynolds, Gertrude by Ada Strang, Jeanne, by Miss Sanford, Suzanne by Leona Stevens.

The story of the "Bells of Corneville," or the "Chimes," is familiar to most of us, but for the edification of the theatergoers of today, an argument is here given.

Henri, the marquis of Corneville, who has been since childhood, owing to civil war, an exile, returns to his ancestral home on the occasion of the great annual fair, which is being celebrated in the village that received its name from his chateau. It is one of the old-fashioned Norman villages of the seventeenth century.

In the first act the curtain rises on an assemblage of village gossips discussing scandal and small talk. Serpolette, a cross between Fanchon and Boulotte, is the topic of conversation among the belles of Corneville. She comes in just in time to turn the tables on the others, and changes their taunts into expressions of rage. Gaspard, an old miser, wishes to marry his niece, Germaine, to the principal magistrate of the district, the Bailiff. This arrangement does not suit Germaine nor a young fisherman named Jean Grenicheux, who pretends that he has saved her life from drowning on a certain occasion. To escape from the power of old Gaspard Germaine takes advantage of the privilege of the fair (a similar scene to that in the first act of "Martha"), and becomes the servant of the marquis. Her example is followed by Grenicheux and Serpolette.

The second act is taken up with the supernatural visitors who have made the castle of Corneville so long an object of dread. Henri, determines to find out the real character of these ghostly appearances and discovers that it is all the work of the old miser, who has concealed his treasures in the chateau. This discovery drives Gaspard crazy, especially when he hears the bells of the chateau ringing for the first time since the flight of the old marquis.

The third act represents the grand fete given in honor of the return of Henri to his ancestral home. Serpolette arrives as a marchioness, as some papers found in the chateau indicate that she is the lost heiress. The miser, however, recovers his senses and shows that Germaine is the true marchioness. A love duet between her and Henri, and the reconciliation of all the parties, brings the romantic story to a close.

Paying the Price of Happiness.

"In the quest of happiness, in the attitude which we take toward the world, these things it behooveth us to mind:

"It is the things we desire that are our best index, and not the things that we have. It is willingness to pay the price of our happiness that gauges our real earnestness to have it. And it is not true that any other person's idea of happiness is 'all wrong' because it is not your idea or mine."

These are the concluding paragraphs of a paper by Miss Clare E. Laughlin in the August Delineator on the quest of happiness—a subject about which philosophers have busied themselves for some thousands of years, but a solution of which, adequate to all, none has been able to provide. Miss Laughlin does not offer any universal panacea, but some wholesome advice that may be taken to heart by many who are engaged in the pursuit of happiness.

A Maccabees' Outing.

Bennett tent No. 37, K. O. T. M., will give its annual picnic at Conneaut lake, Wednesday, July 22. Special train will leave the Pittsburgh & Western station, Allegheny, at 7:10 a. m., city time. Round trip fare will be $1.50. This tent elected officers Thursday night. J. W. Miller is the new commander, and the retiring commander, F. A. Campbell, is record keeper. W. J. Gerity is the new lieutenant commander.

The Parks

KENNYWOOD, CALHOUN, OAKWOOD AND SOUTHERN

WITH concert bands, balloon ascensions, one of which is accompanied by a thrilling torpedo act, and a large number of first class entertainers, including Bryant & Saville, minstrels, there will be plenty of entertainments at the trolley parks today. For all week Oakwood and Southern will have vaudeville that includes a number of head liners, and Kennywood will have concerts by the Rocereto band and vaudeville, in addition to the amusements. Kennywood will have band concerts afternoon and evening by the Rocereto band, and two of the best programs thus far offered at the park will be played by the organization, including a number of fine solos and special features. The singing of the Holy City last Sunday with illustrations by the cinematograph made such a hit that there is a possibility that some special feature of this kind may be introduced again. The vaudeville features will include Saunders and Cameron, a team of clever jugglers, who, by the way, are natives of the Iron City.

SAUNDERS AND CAMERON,
Kennywood.

Calhoun park will have the Second Brigade band this afternoon and evening. Mlle. Gertrude St. Clair will make the balloon ascensions. In the afternoon she will give the first exhibition of her new act, which is an ascension in which she uses an immense torpedo. In most of the acts of this kind the operator is inside the bomb or torpedo, but in this case the aeronaut does not enter the torpedo, which contains the parachute, but is plainly seen all the time. The idea is entirely Mlle. St. Clair's and she is the patentee of the apparatus, too. Bryant & Saville's minstrels will give quite a fine entertainment in white face. All the company will very likely be there, and they will introduce some of the best songs in addition to new numbers. The company includes Gus H. Saville, Crales Bryant, Mark Thompson, William S. Getti, William Lawrence, James Kelly, Joe Kelly, Joe McDevitt, Harry Bennett and Robin, the juggler.

The Oakwood concerts will be given by the Pennsylvania State band, with Mr. D. Davis as cornetist. Selections from well-known musical comedies will be played, while many of the latest popular hits will be heard. There will be an amusing fantasia entitled "We Won't Go Home Until Morning" played, which includes first a pretty theme, around which the piece is written, then it turns to a waltz, then a gavotte, a polka, a religiosa, galop, finally winding up with a dirge at "4 a. m." There will be a caprice played called "The Happy Hayseed" and a cake walk entitled "The Coon Town Band Contest." John Murtha, the clever entertainer will be there, as will Edwards and Kernell, a very amusing team of comedians. At Southern park the Robert Pitcairn band will play for the crowds, with C. L. Lindsten as cornetist and L. G. Evans as piccolo soloist. Messrs. Gruet and Gruett, the jolly team of comedians are among the special features, while the colored team, Rastus and Banks, will also be there. Among the musical numbers played by the band are Gems of Stephen Foster, arranged by Tianni, Manana Chilian Dance by Missud, Schubert's Serenade for cornet, selections from "The Fortune Teller," "Plantation Songs and Melodies, and a charasteric by Wright.

WETZEL, THE JUGGLER,
At Southern Park.

Beginning Monday night the bills at Oakwood and Southern will be made up of good vaudeville attractions. The Oakwood bill will include John F. Clarke, one of the wittiest monologue men in the business. Maxwell and Dudley, in comedy singing sketch, Marie Leroy, the dainty subrette, St. Clair and Carlisle, in a good comedy wire act, and Connor's dog circus, a collection of remarkably intelligent canines. Suthern will have the Original McNulty Sisters, singers and dancers, Joe Hayman, the Hebrew jester, Edwards and Kernell, in a comedy sketch, Rastus and Banks, the colored entertainers, and John Murtha, the musical comedian.

The Common Fate.

Dan Cupid limped into his office,
All battered and bruised was his head,
A bandage and splints graced his person—
"I umpired a love-match," he said.
—Smart Set.

A FLOATING LADY PUZZLES GOTHAM

A New Illusion That Out-Herrmanns Herrmann and Amuses the Roof Garden Habitues.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN OF A SPORTY NATURE

The Great Manager Is Always Ready to Take a Chance—Dockstader Charms the Fishes From the Ocean.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There is a new girl in town. She appeared first to New Yorkers in Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise roof garden on Monday night, and has been there every evening since. They call her "Aga." She appears in what may literally be called a light and airy specialty, for she is described as the original "floating lady," and no one knows how it is done, except the inventor and manipulator, Otto Heineman. Even Mr. Hammerstein says he cannot explain it. Friends of the great theater-builder hardly believe, however. There are very few things in the way of stage amusements that Mr. Hammerstein could not explain if he would, and while he may not have invented the "Aga" mystery, the chances are that he knows how it is done.

Aga, a pretty young woman, is introduced to the audience, attired in a handsome Oriental costume, with red satin Turkish trousers. She looks like an Odalesque. She smiles benevolently on the audience and then resigns herself into the hands of her exhibitor, Mr. Heineman, who puts her into a hypnotic trance—or what looks like one. She becomes rigid, and is laid on two chairs. Either she is hypnotized or she has great control of her muscles. Her hands are lifted and crossed upon her bosom, and then, with assistance, Mr. Heineman carries her to a coffin. All this is done very quietly, but with lights full up, so that the grewsomeness of it is not increased by funereal gloom, such as might be regarded as in harmony with the performance.

A Fetching Illusion.

Shall such a lovely creature lie in the silent tomb? It seems too awful to think of it. Probably Mr. Heineman has some such thought, for in deep tones and with a mystic wave of his arms, he commands the form of the unconscious girl to arise. It obeys him, and a shivery feeling runs through each spectator. Steadily, and without any of the shakiness which would suggest mechanical contrivances, Aga moves upward until she lies in mid air, a foot or two above the coffin. Then a hoop is passed over her to prove that there are no wires supporting her. The exhibitor explains, too, that there are no mirrors to create an illusion, and the absence of a back-drop scene to confuse the vision is also noted. After allowing Aga to rest on her aerial couch for a few minutes Heineman motions to her to descend, and she comes down into the coffin again. Then he makes a few passes and commands her to awake, and she wakes up. She goes through the usual business of slowly recovering her senses, rubs her eyes a little, and then, with a fetching smile and bow, retires.

"Now, what do you think of that?" asked Oscar Hammerstein of a group of newspaper men, on the first evening, and no one knew what to think of it.

Perhaps there is some simple explanation, but no one has hit on it yet, so far as I know. These "mysteries" are often tiresome, because they are so slow, and because one can suggest half a dozen different ways in which they might be produced. In the case of "Aga," however, there is no plausible explanation, and the thing is so much the more interesting on that account. Mr. Hammerstein has a way of digging up odd things for the amusement of his patrons. He first introduced Fregoli to New York, and last summer he had a performer who imitated the jerky movements of a mechanical figure so well that there are hundreds of New Yorkers who could not tell, to this day, whether he was alive or not.

Oscar Hammerstein may not be any more discerning than other managers when selecting attractions for his theaters, but he has one advantage which often enables him to outdistance them in the business, and that is that he possesses what is vulgarly known as sporting blood. He will take a chance. How willing he is to do it, without grumbling if he happens to be fooled, he showed when he engaged Dan Leno at an enormous salary, only to find him about the worst "frost" that ever came from London to Broadway. It is doubtful whether any other manager would have committed himself to "Aga." Hammerstein did it, and he has a profitable thing on his hands.

Hammerstein's Daughter.

We have a pronounced reminder of the Hammerstein aggressiveness this week in his daughter, Stella. This is a young woman with a decided stage talent, as well as a will of her own. There was a story to the effect that the paternal will was strongly opposed to that of the daughter so far as her going on the stage was concerned. Mr. Hammerstein did not care to see his daughter take up a theatrical career, it is said, and opposed with all the force of his character Stella's ambitions. But she had inherited the determination of her sire. She had made up her mind that she would shine before the footlights, and her family name was potent enough to secure her a position in a Broadway production. She was in the cast of more than one success when fate led her into the "Blonde in Black" combination, which closed for the summer at the Knickerbocker theater last week.

Before the "Blonde in Black" came to the end of its career, temporarily, Stella Hammerstein had a jolly good row with Blanche Ring and that plump stage manager, Frank Freeman. It began by Miss Ring objecting to certain stage "business" introduced by Stella in connection with a song, and the discordance grew rougher because Miss Ring thought that Miss Hammerstein looked at her derisively. Far be it from me to decide between a "Gibson girl" like Miss Ring and the daughter of her father, Miss Hammerstein. The disagreement waxed into a quarrel, and, like most of such affairs in the coulisses, soon became boiling.

Max Freeman, as stage manager, was appealed to by the indignant Blanche and weakly allowed himself to champion her cause against Stella. When I guess he rued it. Max has a fine command of language, as thousands of girls who have rehearsed under him can testify, but he was dumb when Stella let loose at him. The bottled up indignation of weeks and months exploded, and by the time the young lady swept out of his presence the erstwhile truculent Max could only gasp and wish he had a cocktail, or something that would brace him up. He was down and out.

Dockstader's New Story.

Lew Dockstader and his minstrels are delighting the patrons of Manhattan beach. Dockstader himself has some novelties, as he has every season, and, of course, they are good, or they would not be his. His new song, which has set Manhattan beach wild, and is said to have even disturbed the tides—because when the waves come up on the shore they stay to hear Dockstader sing. It is entitled "It Was the Dutch." It is funny, and it is sung by Dockstader—two reasons enough for it being a great hit. Some of the critics consider it absolutely the best song the minstrel ever had. I do not know how Lew himself looks at it; probably he would say that "there are others."

Besides "Moonlight on the Mississippi," one of those swell darkey songs and dances whose name describes them, and introducing clever Carroll Johnson, and a number of other specialties, there is Dockstader's monologue. The show would not be complete without Lew, in those baggy black clothes of his, "making funny cracks." This time he comes on in an exaggerated airship. He wears an extraordinary cap, with a long poke over the face, and delivers his monologue through a megaphone, telling the audience a lot of things about Manhattan that they never suspected. His performance is a burlesque of the young men who lecture on the "Seeing New York" coaches and yachts, which have become a feature of metropolitan life in the last few years. The show throughout is of extraordinary excellence. James H. Decker, the manager, is an old Pittsburgher, his many and prolonged visits to the city entitling him to that appellation.

The Dockstader Minstrel Company will stay at Manhattan beach only two weeks. That is the policy of the management. It thinks a fortnight of one show is enough for the jaded habitues of the beach, and that they want something else at the end of that period. This is reasonable enough, when it is considered that the same people are at Manhattan beach all summer, mainly, and so are likely to get tired of any performance, no matter how good, that they may see 14 or 16 times in the course of two weeks.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" will open at the Manhattan Beach theater July 27.

Heat Knocks Them Out.

One by one entertainments along Broadway succumb to the hot weather. "The Prince of Pilsen," which has had a long run at the Broadway theater, principally because the music is so good, will close tonight. It might have been continued all summer profitably, perhaps, because this week's weather has been cool and pleasant, and hot spells are only occasional, throughout the summer in New York, after all. But the actors want a rest and Manager Litt wants an opportunity to brush up the house a little for next winter. So, altogether, it is just as well to give the house a rest.

The closing of the Broadway will leave only three first-class theaters open in Manhattan. They are the Manhattan, where "The Earl of Pawtucket" is booked to run through to the fall, when it will be moved over to the Princess theater for the winter; the Casino, where "The Runaways," with Fay Templeton in the cast, has developed into a solid success; and the new Majestic, where "The Wizard of Oz" continues to do well. Fred A. Stone as the scarecrow is the star of the performance now, his partner, Montgomery, the Tin Woodman, having run over to Europe for business and pleasure combined.

Duss is doing well in Madison Square garden with his "Venice" and concerts, while far above his head the Japanese opera, "Otoyo," is drawing goodly-sized audiences to the roof garden, and seems likely to do so until downright cold weather.

Terrace Garden has "Fra Diavolo" this week. The repertoire of favorite operas is inexhaustible, and when given in conjunction with cool beer and Rhein wine, reinforced by cheese sandwiches and cigars, surely the offering is not to be despised on warm evenings in the summer solstice.

At Coney Island there is the wonderful Luna park, Bostock's animals, and all the miscellaneous amusements of that classic retreat for summer-worn wayfarers. So New York is doing pretty well in amusements, you see.

GEO. C. JENKS.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tim Murphy will star next season in a new play, "The Man from Missouri," by George V. Hobart and Edward E. Rose.

William H. Crane, it is announced, will next season be seen in a dramatization of "The Spenders." Mr. Crane is at Carlsbad.

Miss Mary Carrington, the well known prima donna, will appear at the Duquesne garden for a short stay, commencing Monday, August 20.

Andrew Mack has been engaged to play an Irish comedy part in "My Lady Molly," an English musical comedy now running at Terry's theater, London, which is to be presented in Boston in December.

It is altogether likely that the summer stock opera company at Duquesne garden will appear in "The Wizard of the Nile," "The Mikado" and "The Mascotte" before the conclusion of the summer season.

All these people will star the coming season: Grace Van Studdiford, Charles Richman, Maxine Elliott, Edna Aug, Kathryn Osterman, Charley Grapewin, Charles A. Loder, Marie Tempest, E. J. Morgan, Christie MacDonald, Raymond Hitchcock, Virginia Earle, Ethel Levy, Paula Edwards, Marie Dressler, Bertha Galland, Orrin Johnson, Fay Templeton, Selma Herman, Madge Carr Cook, Walker Whiteside, Alberta Gallatin, Wilton Lackaye, Henry E. Dixey, Maclyn Arbuckle, Percy Haswell, Richard Golden, Grace Cameron, Mary Shaw.

Lillian Coleman will play the leading supporting role to the Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in London" next season. She is a very talented young woman, possessing a powerful contralto voice and a very attractive personality.

Miss Myrtle Arndt, who has been a special feature in the Palm garden with the season of summer opera at Duquesne garden, has been engaged for the "Silver Slipper" company and will go to New York to begin rehearsals in about two weeks.

Following "Chimes of Normandy" at Duquesne garden, the summer stock opera company will render a week of grand opera, when Verdi's masterpiece, "Il Trovatore," will be sung by the members of the summer stock opera company. The presentation of this tuneful opera will be an event in musical circles in this city, and the management promises an elaborate presentation of this beautiful opera.

The Bijou theater will have for its opening attraction, which occurs Monday afternoon, August 3, the William H. West big minstrel jubilee, an organization which is favorably known in this city for its past excellent minstrel performances. It includes 10 comedians of the highest grade, selected from Keiths and other New York vaudeville circuits, and their specialties are of the highest order. The singers embrace 14 of the finest voices on the minstrel stage, and their songs and melodies are bright and new.

If Headachy use TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"Stops the ache" by freeing the system from decomposing waste matters. "It clears the brain by cleansing the stomach."
Warranted free from narcotic drugs.
50c. & $1. Sold by Druggists since 1844.
THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York

EXPOSITION PARK, 12 NIGHTS, BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 27
The Largest Outdoor Exhibition in the World.
PAIN'S GORGEOUS $100,000 SPECTACLE, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
Volcanic Eruption of Vesuvius Whose detonation will shake the solid earth. Whose fire will set the heavens aflame. Whose awe-inspiring splendor will delight every eye.
300—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—300
5 ACRES OF SCENERY. ENORMOUS STAGE 350 FT. LONG.
Prodigious Pomp, Pageantry and Pyrotechnics, Holiday Assemblages and Fetes, Colossal, Dazzling Ballets. Noted Aerial and Acrobat Artists, Pompeiian Military Band.
$1,000 NIGHTLY DISPLAY OF PAIN'S WORLD'S FAMOUS MANHATTAN BEACH FIREWORKS
General Admission, 50c; children under 9, 25c; reserved seats, 25c extra, and box seats, 50c extra. Seats for 10,000. Excursion rates on all railroads.

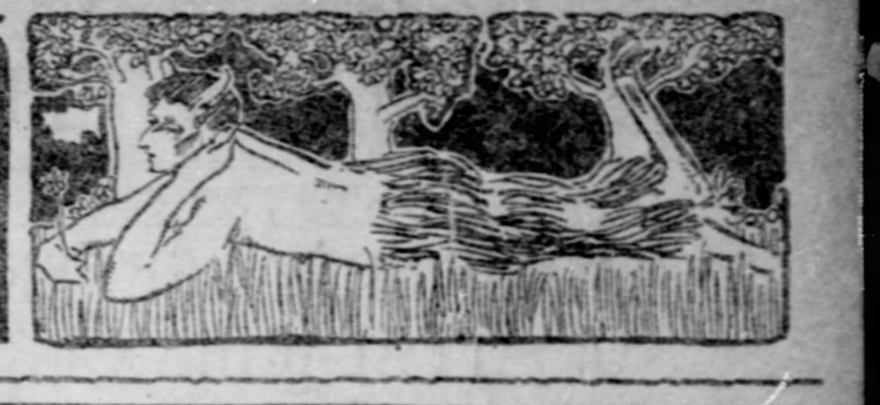
DUQUESNE GARDEN Craig St. Near Fifth Ave.
"The Faddiest Place in Town."
WEEK MONDAY, JULY 20, MAT. SAT.
STOCK OPERA CO.
PLANQUETT'S BEAUTIFUL OFFERING
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
HARMONIOUS, ENCHANTING, BRILLIANT, AND REFRESHING. ENTIRELY NEW. WONDROUSLY NOVEL AND MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
50 COMPANY 50
25c PRICES ALWAYS 25c

... PARKS ...

OAKWOOD	CALHOUN	SOUTHERN
TODAY. PENNA. STATE BAND. JOHN MURTHA, The Brilliant Entertainer. EDWARDS & KERNELL Comedy Singers.	TODAY. BRYANT & SAVILLE'S MINSTRELS. ROBIN The Wonderful Juggler. Novelty Comedy Four. Second Brigade Band.	TODAY. ROBT. PITCAIRN BAND. GRUET & GRUET, Merry Music Makers. RASTUS & BANKS, The Comedy Artists.
All This Week Vaudeville 3:30 and 8:45 p. m. JOHN F. CLARK, In Wit, Story and Song. MAXWELL & DUDLEY, Comedy Singing Sketch. CONNOR'S DOG CIRCUS. ST. CLAIR & CARLISLE, Comedy Wire Act. MARIE LEROY, Singer. Amateur Night Friday. FREE EVENINGS.	BALLOON ASCENSIONS 4 and 8. Mlle. St. Clair. THE HUMAN TORPEDO! FREE—FREE. Don't Forget! Amateur Night, Friday. At Oakwood and Southern.	All This Week Vaudeville 3:30 and 8:45 P. M. Original McNulty Sisters, Singers and Dancers. JOE HAYMAN, The Hebrew Jester. EDWARDS & KERNELL, Comedy Sketch. RASTUS & BANKS, Dancers and Cake-Walkers. JOHN MURTHA, Musical Comedian. Amateur Night Friday. FREE EVENINGS.

KENNYWOOD
PARK IS ALWAYS FREE.
NEW FEATURES EVERY WEEK.
STEEPLECHASE HORSES ARE MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.
See SAUNDERS & CAMERON
In the Great Comedy Act, Today and All Week.
Concerts today and all week by ROCERETO'S CONCERT BAND.

BOOKS and BOOKMEN
BY GEORGE SEIBEL



Circle of Thought Back to Beginnings

"An Introduction to the History of Modern Philosophy." By Arthur Stone Dewing. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $2.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES has pointed out how philosophy, since the days of the Greek sages, has moved in a circle—a circle sometimes narrowing, sometimes widening, but always coming back to the point where it began. The Eleatics led off in a fanatical search for truth, but with Aristotle the Greek mind, which had reached its highest peak of speculation in Plato's thought, was again driven to the study of physical nature to explain the mysteries of life and eternity. Modern philosophy began with Descartes and Spinoza; its speculative edifice rose to ever grander heights, culminating in Kant and Hegel; then came the return to practical experiment, to laboratory research, to the toilsome method of science. Philosophy today is back where it began.

Of course, there are circles within these great circles; new aspirations taking flight continuously into skies opening with promise; new dreams reaching hands of desire after the ancient stars—but the centuries still tell us that the riddles of existence and knowledge cannot be solved by metaphysical analysis. If man would scale the heavens, a ladder is safer than wings. There are as many mysteries in a bucket of water as in the boundless universe. Why should we meddle in Jovian politics or perplex our puny brains with abstractions about the nebula of Orion? Are there no undiscovered planets at our feet, nor terrestrial mists yet unresolved?

Thus man is ever hurled back to the primal problems. His eye, weary of wandering through infinity, gladly turns from deflagrating star to comfortable hearth fire. The ear, listening for the music of the spheres, is charmed by the call of a bird. Yet deem not the loftier effort lost. The builders of Babel, thwarted and scattered, could build better houses for their apprenticeship to failure. And so the whole dizzy flight of modern philosophy—curving upward and outward till it touched the orbit of Hindu thought, and came into the perihelion of Greek thought—gathered impetus for the mighty forward sweep of modern science.

If we examine the trend of present-day philosophy we will find every branch converging back to earth. The speculations of Mill and Bentham ended in new ideals of political economy and ethics—there is a deep significance in the title "Utilitarians" applied to these thinkers. Herbart's philosophy has made our schools better. Schopenhauer's howl of despair gave us Wagner's music. Every system of abstract thought has its concurrent stream of exact science. Side by side march the men who dream and the men who do. The toiler hears the prophet, and lo! the prophet's voice is hardly stilled when the work of the toiler's hand has found form and substance.

Arthur Stone Dewing, in writing of modern philosophy, tracing it from Bruno and Descartes to our day, fails clearly to comprehend this important aspect of his subject. He does not see that Bruno's voice was allied with Galileo's telescope; that Bacon's pen pointed to Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; that Isaac Newton's great brain was fecundated by Descartes' philosophy and leaned upon Locke's. In other words, Mr. Dewing fails clearly to recognize the sisterhood of Science and Philosophy; though he has given a reasonably clear account of how the old ideas have been modified by internal growth and external accretion, he is well-nigh blind to the transformation that has been going on and is still going on. He does not see the returning arc of the cycle, the descending node in the orbit.

Yet he apprehends it—dimly as one might see a radiant vision in cathedral twilight. His healthy contempt for metaphysical subtleties is but vainly veiled when he tells the story of Schopenhauer's visit to the botanical conservatory at Dresden. Schopenhauer evidently acted strangely, and was asked who he was. "If you can tell me who I am," he is said to have replied, "I shall be deeply obliged to you."

At yet another point does Mr. Dewing draw nigh to a perception of the relation that he has overlooked. It is when he has shown how the French materialists sought to establish the principle of mechanical causality—to prove that every phenomenon of nature and of mind is a result of the motion of matter. "This absolute reliance on the apparent infallibility of observation," he says, "gave an unprecedented stimulus to scientific inquiry and indirectly produced a long series of discoveries." He also realizes that the pendulum immediately received a new metaphysical swing in the philosophy of Auguste Comte, the Positive Philosophy which made every branch of science a part of itself and would have introduced the method of science for that of abstract thought, but has tended more and more to nebulosity and mysticism.

As an introduction, then, to the history of modern philosophy, Mr. Dewing's book is not without an excuse for its existence. It summarizes clearly the systems of the leading thinkers, and their influence one upon another, though it fails to recognize the futility of their aim and method. But nearly all of this ground has been covered by Lewes and covered more adequately. If we take the period from Lewes' time to our own, we find serious lacunae in Mr. Dewing's book. He includes Herbart, Reinhold, Schopenhauer, Green, Lotze, Royce and Bradley; he alludes to Darwin, Spencer, Haeckel, Weissmann and Fechner; these to him seem to comprehend modern philosophy and its scientific concurrents.

But he knows nothing of Eduard von Hartmann, nothing of Ludwig Noire, nothing of Jacob Frohschammer, nothing of Frederick Trendelenburg, nor of Kuno Fischer, nothing of Ludwig Feuerbach nor of Eugen Duehring. Victor Cousin he appears never to have heard of, nor of the profoundly original Italian thinker, Vincenzo Gioberti.

Thus it seems that the volume, besides its failure to recognize the cyclic nature of philosophical inquiry, its eternal return to the positive methods of concrete science, is inadequate as a manual of the main currents of modern speculative thought. Its distinct merit lies in the clearness of its exposition and in its perception of the interdependence between the various speculative systems. For these it is worth reading.

IF BOOKS COULD TALK

BUT books can talk and do talk. Run the leaves rapidly through your fingers, and hear them whisper as if every leaf were a tongue and had a hundred things to tell. Books have a language of their own and thoughts of their own, apart from the language and thoughts of their authors, which they bring to us merely as a messenger delivers a message. What does a book think, you ask, and what may it have to tell us? Let us go to the library and listen.

A plaintive chorus is heard. "Where is our brother?" It comes from those volumes of Shakespeare. Indeed, do they think I am their brother's keeper? "No," says one, "for you did not keep him, as you should have done; you lent him away, and now no one knows what fate has befallen him. Certain it is that he never came back. Doubtless he is yearning for his brothers as they yearn for him."

We'll not listen to this complaining any longer; those volumes—there are seven left—should long ago have consoled themselves over the loss of Number Three, as I have done. But there is a very obvious moral to be drawn from their mournful plaint—a moral with a codicil: "Never lend out a book—and if you do, lend the whole set."

Why, here's another complaining. "I want to go home!" Bless me, it's a book I borrowed. Its owner probably has forgotten about it, but the book hasn't forgotten about its home. Books get homesick, do you know? Why shouldn't they in an uncongenial environment? Perhaps this volume of Mark Twain wedged in between the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology sees therein a reflection upon the modernity of its humor. Well, content yourself, some day you shall be returned to your owner.

There are homing books, like homing pigeons. They are books you can't get rid of. There's that trashy novel with the gaudy cover, crying out loudly: "Here I am!" Believe me, I've lent it out half a dozen times to people whom I credited with neither conscience nor taste. They always brought it back and showed they had both. Homing books, as a rule, are also homely books.

Apropos of taste, do you know there is more taste abroad than many people think? This was brought home to me forcibly the other day. I went—and my black ink blushes red as it indites the confession—into a drygoods store to buy some cheap books which had been advertised at bargain counter prices. It was a variegated series—it ran the whole gamut of literature from Laura Jean Libbey and Marie Corelli to the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Well, I found only a few straggling remnants of the real books; the bookoid trash—"spheroid," like a sphere, you know?—the bookoid trash remained on the shelves. There was the Duchess in her silks and laces, and a long train of ladies less distinguished. The feminine novelist—"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety"—is doubtless so well preserved because she is so little read.

"Wherein does an ill-kept library resemble politics?" This conundrum is propounded by the two books on yonder shelf. They are truly shelf fellows as strange as politics ever made bed-fellows. The unconscious pun of putting them together merits the undignified conundrum it has evoked. One is the "Annals of the Stage," the other is Ball's "Story of the Heavens"—you'll perhaps find both catalogued under "Stars."

"We know it all," asserts the Macedonian phalanx of an encyclopedia. "We know nothing at all," interject those sedate volumes of Herbert Spencer's agnostic philosophy. "But I—I—I know it better," says a portly tome of encyclopedic air; and to the Spencer volumes it consolingly adds: "You cannot possibly know less than the grammarians who wrote grammars before mine. I am GOOLD BROWN'S 'Grammar of English Grammars. Thou shalt have no other grammars beside me.'" Yes, it is the great Grammar of Grammars—and fully half of that fat book is devoted to foot notes abusing Lindley Murray and other legislators of the English language unanointed with enough of midnight oil.

"Things are not what they seem," quotes a gaudy, flighty-looking book in gay covers. Truly not! This airy thing of gold and green and gray with meandering arabesques and riotous rivulets of color is—a German philosophical treatise. Never mind the title—there wasn't room for it on the cover.

German books are mostly clothed in showy garb, just as the English books are nearly all severely plain: the French alone achieve elegance without ostentation. American book-bindings can hardly be characterized; the "nouveau riche" of the German, the Puritan of the English, and the "gentilhomme" of the French meet here in cosmopolitan fraternity.

There is another fellow in calf-skin, elbows outspread vauntingly: "I'm everywhere—thumbed by everybody—I contain all other books. They are but ribs taken from my side; I am their lord and master." Why, the fellow is shooting pretty nigh the mark, and we can forgive him his pompous wordiness, for he is the Dictionary. Hear him: "I have so many appendices you'd mistake me for a preacher with the alphabet parading after his name. I went up with Andree and I went down with the Maine." The latter statement is true, for I've seen a photograph of an officer's council aboard that ship all ranged about a dictionary as like this as one pea to another; but as regards Andree I have no warrant for the truth of that claim—it is probably what might be expected of a dictionary, "words, idle words."

There's a sob—that comes from de Musset; and the marbling of the paper sides looks like tear drops. What a deal of tears France's Miss Alfred mixed with his ink! Weeping was the business of his life, poetry his avocation; but under the rain of his eyes the desert Sand blossomed into a lyric garden. Pardon the pun—better men have made worse.

That sardonic laugh comes from Voltaire, surely; and those clear, calm, melodious tones from that corner given over to dear James Lane Allen. There are sermons declaiming, books on political economy hotly arguing, volumes of poetry singing, some liltingly, others low and sad. There's Alexander von Humboldt looking you full in the eye, and there to one side is old Schopenhauer swearing under his breath. Robinson Crusoe is gently chiding because, forsooth, some ruthless reader has left his pages dog-eared. And the good gray fellow soliloquizing—hush, 'tis Walt Whitman; he is memorizing a seedsman's catalogue.

Oh, 'tis a very confusion of tongues, a very Tower of Babel. Hear! hear! hear! Books are like men—they "like to hear themselves talk." I think the library a very noisy place—let's go to the nursery.

Some Prosperous Authors Who Own Palatial Homes

THE PROSPERITY of the American author is evident not alone from his sales, but also from his homes. The mansions their Hungarian and Polish admirers presented to Maurus Jokai and Henrik Sienkievicz have scores of counterparts here, earned by their owners' pens. The fine estate of the late Frank Stockton has often been pictured, but writers of newer reputation have already succeeded in acquiring homes no less picturesque and palatial. Why shouldn't they, when Charles Dana Gibson gets $100,000 for a hundred drawings, when Hallie Erminie Rives drew $70,000 in royalties from "Hearts Courageous," and George Ade is taken in stock at $40,000 in a publishers' transfer? On the whole, an author whose books make him such a good living has nothing to complain of.

There is Thomas E. Dixon, Jr., for instance. Look at the beautiful home that his pen has earned for him, and as a matter of fact he has written only one novel, "The Leopard's Spots," which has had a remarkable sale. He has a new book to be published this month called "The One Woman," which deals with the question of divorce. When his publishers read the manuscript of this story they told Mr. Dixon to make his own contract, says the Lounger in the Critic. This rather phased him for a moment, but he recovered himself and made a suggestion for a liberal advance, which was eagerly paid.

Mr. Dixon's home, "Elmington Manor," is at Dixondale, Va., on the shores of Chesapeake bay. He has a mile and more of beach on his own place and it is a drive of two miles from his front gate to his house. There are 300 large shade trees on his lawn. Although his house has 35 rooms, he built a log cabin down near the water that he might have an isolated place to write in.

THE HOME OF THOMAS DIXON, JR.

Another author, Charles F. Lummis, who has had great success in his special field, the Spanish-American southwest, has recently completed a house for himself which is doubtless unique among the homes of authors, for it is built around a tree and was built by Mr. Lummis' own hand, laying the pen aside for adze and trowel. The house is in the Spanish style, with a patio or court in the middle, and in this patio stands the gigantic California sycamore that guided Mr. Lummis in his choice of location.

To roll great boulders into place, scorning the aid of rope and derrick, suited Mr. Lummis' ideas as to the inutility of mechanical appliances when the muscles of men are sufficient for the task. To leave a surface rough, showing the labor of the adze, pleased him as it would have pleased Ruskin with his horror of veneer and painted veinings. The whole house is a monument of simplicity and the sort of beauty that is consonant with truth. It is also a monument to the industry of the man who reared it, and who, after working 10 hours at carpentry, worked 10 hours more at night on his literary tasks.

"No labor union would ever admit me," he remarked to Constance G. Dubois. "They would have nothing to do with a man who is willing and glad to work 20 hours a day."

Books in row upon row stand in cases made by the owner's hands. There is a New Mexican corner fireplace with a little monk's cupboard in the chimneypiece, secured against intrusion by a grim fetich-head set in relief, an idol from the mummy graves of Peru. Another curiously carved figure of the same sort looks out from a tall cabinet which is like a shrine, the door richly ornamented in pyrography, with characters copied from an ancient monolith. This cabinet contains a single object, one dear to its possessor, the famous camera which has photographed a Penitente crucifixion, a cannibal dance, and many other strange and interesting scenes.

FRONT OF CHARLES F. LUMMIS' HOUSE, BEFORE COMPLETION.

SOME RECENT BOOKS

A New Humorist

"A Few Remarks." By Simeon Ford. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

MR. FORD is a hotel keeper. He is also a humorist. There are many hotel keepers, and there are many humorists, but the combination of the two under one shirt bosom is amazing. Mr. Ford intimates, in one of his postprandial perorations, that he likes to travel upon railroad passes. If the railroad companies learn of his dual identity they will doubtless charge him double fare.

That two such incompatible pursuits should be united in anything but a trust—and there is no trust about the average hotel proprietor—is certainly the most astounding exhibition of versatility our three-year-old century has seen. You might expect a hotel keeper to be a cynic or a misanthrope; you might expect a humorist to be an undertaker in spare moments; but that a hotel keeper should scribble merry jests on his bill comes as unexpected as a giggle from the Sphinx. Still it is only another illustration of the surprising versatility of mine host. We have read in old time romances how the inn keeper was in league with a band of banditti, who would surround the solitary inn at night and plunder the guests. Nowadays the hotel proprietor attends to all this himself, and does it in broad daylight.

Ah, well, the guests will not mind it if it is done with the bonhomie and savoir faire that Mr. Ford exhibits in his "Few Remarks." The infectious humor of this book will add to Mr. Ford's host of friends, many a friend of hosts. There is a laugh on every page, and a smile in every paragraph. He himself says of the volume:

> The book will be so arranged that it may be used as a paper weight, stove-lifter, waffle-iron, egg-beater, sleep-inducer and cat-destroyer. In addition to all this, it will contain the cream of my after-dinner speeches—slightly curdled and cheesy, but warranted to cure the blues, remove warts and bunions, brighten the intellect and touch up the liver. Every customer who makes affidavit that he has read the book will receive an endurance medal and a coupon, which, when presented at my hotel, accompanied by five cents, will entitle him to a glass of beer.

Upon microscopic scrutiny and chemical analysis the treatise is found to contain numerous exceedingly profound and veracious observations upon topics so varied and perennially interesting as Turkish Baths, George Washington, the Discomforts of Travel, Woman and Bloomers, Patriotism, Policemen, Hotel Suicides, Automobiles, Clothes and Clothiers, Amenities of Street Car Traveling, etc. All these subjects are discussed in the approved after-dinner style, with puns if any can be made bad enough, and with ubiquitous good humor and exuberant raillery. I have not for some time read anything more exhilarating than his experiences with the Turkish bath manipulator:

> I mildly asked if it was absolutely necessary that my respiratory organs should thus be flattened, to which he replied with a rich Turkish accent: "Come off, young feller, I know my biz," and swooped down upon my digestive organs. Manipulation consists of disjointing, dismembering, bruising and rending limb from limb, and may be healthful, but is not popular with me. This man said he was a pianist also, and that he could manipulate, and at the same time strengthen his fingers and improve his technique, and to illustrate he struck a few resounding chords in the small of my back, and then proceeded to interpret Wagner up and down my vertebrae, running scales, twiddling up in the treble and thundering down in the bass, just as if I were the keyboard of a Steinway grand, an illusion doubtless heightened by the ivory whiteness of my skin. He wound up by playing that grand show-off piece, "The Battle of Prague," while I joined in with the "Cries of the Wounded."

The book bubbles over with such whimsicalities. He is especially happy while eulogizing the traction magnate who conceived the idea of "making the seats of the open cars just too wide for four people and just too narrow for five." He is profoundly moved when he goes into his cafe and gazes upon "the free lunch there displayed in all its colonial simplicity and severity," being "forcibly reminded of the sufferings of the starving soldiers at Valley Forge." It is altogether a delightful book, for hot weather or for cool.

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A VERY VERSATILE FELLOW.

"Thompson's Progress." By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Hyne has imagination. It takes imagination of extraordinary potency to conceive a British manufacturer with such elements of Yankee hustle as T. Thompson. "Somebody's got to be first in everything," he says, "and that's the place I've marked out for myself right along." Modest little remarks of this sort are T. Thompson's stock in trade, half of it; the other half consists of the most various and difficult accomplishments—he is a poacher of real genius, he elicits "delicious sweetness" from the violin, he breaks strikes, invents wonderful labor-saving machines, engineers big financial deals, escapes from colored militia in the south and from Spanish revolutionists, lands huge army contracts easily as rolling off a log, roasts game in a way to make a French chef's mouth water, captures three burglars single-handed, negotiates treaties with foreign powers which the British government couldn't put through, and declines a baronetcy on the ground that he is after a peerage and means to have it in another year or so. In short, T. Thompson is the greatest combination of bluff and genius recently put between book-covers. If the heroes of "Calumet K" and "Soldiers of Fortune" were rolled into one, they might reach to T. Thompson's elbows.

Mr. Hyne evidently doesn't believe in heredity, for his Thompson is the son of a shiftless collier, who was known by no other name than Tom. Realizing the disadvantage of anonymity in business, Tom's son calls himself Thompson. Nor does Mr. Hyne believe in environment. Reared in a coal pit, fonder of poaching than honest toil, Thompson is bitten by the microbe of ambition and nothing can keep him down. He sleeps only four hours a day, he has a memory like an octopus, and he isn't too particular as to how he gets on, so long as he gets on fast enough.

His courtship of Miss Mary Norreys, who caught him poaching, is one of the most picturesque and piquant love threads woven by the ingenuity of romancer. He sees her and at once decides that he will marry her, though he's engaged to another woman at the time, and Mary, who scorns him, is engaged to another man. But "it had grown to be a creed with him that anything within sight could be got, if only you tried hard enough for it," and he gets Mary. It should be said, however, that his extraordinary luck in coming to Asheville, N. C., and finding there a business acquaintance from Berlin, whose parents happen to be entertaining Mary and her father, is too good to be believed.

There is another incredible feat in the book. We are willing to believe that he caught those pheasants—"slit each raisin carefully down half of one of its edges and inserted a yellow grain of corn into its interior"—such luscious beakfuls would tempt any gluttonous bird. We are willing to believe that he had subterranean kitchens cached in every corner of the British isles; and that Clara, and Clara's Clara, and Clara's Clara's Clara were the cleverest hunting dogs that ever started a hare; but there is one point where our credulity stops short. It is where the strikers gathered to demolish the mill and he had connected the boiler with a sprinkling apparatus to give them a scalding reception. A stray cat came up, he "pulled its tail dexterously, and the cat writhed and gurgled in an ecstasy of enjoyment." It is too much to believe that any cat gurgled with ecstasy over having its tail pulled even by so dexterous and delightful a fellow as Tom Tom's Son.

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NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

"Buddhist India." By T. W. Rhys Davids. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.35.

Verily, as Rabbi ben Akiba has said, there is nothing new under the sun. In writing of "Buddhist India" for the Story of the Nations series, Mr. Rhys Davids has again made this plain. He is dealing with the most obscure period of Hindu annals; we know, owing to the priestly caste's jealousy of the earlier kings, almost nothing of their reigns; though many records may yet be buried in mss., those we have tell us little more than we have dredged out of the mud about the Swiss Lake Dwellers. Yet Prof. Rhys Davids is able to impart some startling information which makes some modern institutions seem exceedingly venerable.

For instance, King Udena, "in a fit of drunken rage, at a picnic, because his women folk left him, when he was sleeping, to listen to a religious discourse by Pinola (a highly respected and famous member of the Buddhist order), had Pindola tortured." Here we have, in the fifth century before Christ, picnic and campmeeting, the women as church-goers, the husband on a spree. Verily, mankind is in all ages the same, and his institutions vary but little. Prof. Rhys Davids tells us that even the Turkish bath already flourished in that distant time.

Again we are informed that there was "a special body of peons, or police, distinguished, as by a kind of uniform, by a special headdress," and that "these particular men had a bad reputation for extortion and violence." Can it be that the Tammany tiger got his stripes in the jungles of Bengal, and that the American Finest are lineal descendants of those 2,500 years ago?

Obscure and uncertain as are the early annals of India, split up into many petty kingdoms and republics like medieval Italy, the conquest of Alexander pierces the veil with a ray of light. After Alexander's death the Macedonian invaders were expelled by Sandrocottus (of the Greek historians), and since he was identified by Sir William Jones with Chandragupta, first a robber chief, then founder of the mighty empire of Magadha, our chronology has been reasonably well established.

Prof. Rhys Davids' book is mainly concerned with reconstructing the life, literature and institutions of old India. We see the Wanderers, traveling lecturers on religion and philosophy, known for their astuteness as Eel-wrigglers and Hair-splitters—Gautama Buddha was such a wanderer; and we see the various castes, from the noble Kshatriyas to the base Sudras, in their daily round of life, undeviating and preordained. The account of Chandragupta, the Hindu Alfred the Great, is especially interesting and well-written, though the statement that he married a "local lady" seems taken from the columns of a country newspaper; but of still greater interest is the chapter devoted to Asoka, grandson of Chandragupta, the Solon of India, whose wise and benevolent laws, called Dhamma, entitle him to rank with Hammurabi, Moses, Lycurgus and Numa.

There is no lack of romantic flavor in the book, as may be seen by one legend from the Dhammapada, which tells how King Pajjota took King Udena prisoner. Udena would go anywhere to capture a fine elephant; so Pajjota, who had probably heard of the wooden horse at Troy, had an elephant made of wood and deftly painted, concealed in it 60 warriors, and got spies to tell Udena of a glorious elephant in the frontier forest. Udena went in pursuit of the prize and was easily taken. How Pajjota tried to extract from Udena the secret lore he knew, how Udena fell in love with Pajjota's daughter and they eloped on an elephant, dropping bags of gold to divert and delay their pursuers, is as pretty a tale as any in Aryan mythology.

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A NEW VIEW OF THE MIRACLES.

"Miracles and Supernatural Religion." By James Morris Whiton. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, 75 cents.

Such a book as Mr. Whiton's would have made a tremendous sensation 50 years ago. When Eusebe Salverte's work on "The Philosophy of Magic" was translated into English in 1846, Anthony Todd Thomson, the translator, deemed himself justified in mutilating the book by cutting out every reference to biblical miracles. The attitude of old-school theologians was much like that of the old woman whose pastor sought to explain the command, "Take up thy bed and walk," by suggesting that the bed meant a light portable mattress. "Nay, dominie," she explained, "it was a four-post bedstead, or it would not ha' been a miracle." In our day most theologians receive with joy any explanation which refers miracles to natural causes. Christianity no longer needs the miracles as evidences; as Mr. Whiton puts it, "they have been transferred from the artillery to the baggage of the church."

Since Hume wrote his famous essay, asserting that no miracle could be rendered credible by any testimony, many miracles have been rendered credible by the advance of science. Telepathy has offered an explanation for many cases of supernatural knowledge; hypnotic phenomena afford parallels to the cures of demoniac possession; the raising of the dead may be related to the well-known facts of deathlike trance and premature burial; the crossing of the Red Sea by the Hebrew host can be perhaps attributed to the natural operation of wind and tide. "But," says Dr. Whiton, "no scholar of more than narrowly local repute new hesitates to acknowledge the presence of a legendary element both in the Old Testament and in the New. * * * Even the conservative revisers of the Authorized Version have eliminated from the Fourth Gospel the story of the angel at the pool of Bethesda, and in their marginal notes on the Third Gospel have admitted a doubt concerning the historicity of the angel and the bloody sweat in Gethsemane. * * * One may reasonably believe that Jesus healed a case of violent insanity at Gadara and reasonably disbelieve that the fire of heaven was twice obedient to Elijah's call to consume the military companies sent to arrest him."

As regards the virgin birth and the corporeal resurrection of Jesus, the two miracles now insisted upon as the irreducible minimum, Mr. Whiton points out that the doctrine of the incarnation is nowise dependent upon the virgin birth, and that the doctrine of the resurrection "seems to be waiting rather for clarification by further knowledge."

The book will be received with joy in some circles, with denunciation in others. It makes concessions that will seem unnecessary to the orthodox, but it steals much of the sceptic's thunder and launches it against himself. A more lucid and logical presentation of the rationalistic view could not be given.

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF A DINNER.

"How We Are Fed." By James Franklin Chamberlain. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

There is more geographical knowledge in this unpretentious book, knowledge that will stick to the young reader's mind, than in many comprehensive manuals of dry facts. Prof. Chamberlain tells of the places whence our various foodstuffs come, and of the processes they undergo before they reach our dinner table. He follows a loaf of bread from the northwestern wheat fields to the flour mills, from the flour mills to the bakeries and homes. He follows the cattle of the great stock ranches to the Chicago stock-yards and abattoirs, and thence to the ranges and ovens where they are transformed into savory roasts. The products of market garden and dairy, of fishing fleets and oyster beds, of rice field and sugar plantation, all are described. We are taken to the tea gardens of China, to the cocoanut islands of the Pacific, to the orange groves of California, to the cranberry bogs of Massachusetts; to coffee plantations, salt fields, peanut patches, banana orchards and vineyards. The various processes are interestingly and clearly told of, and the book cannot but give every reader a better grasp of what civilization means, with its division of labor and its annihilation of space and time.

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BEST MOTHER BRIGHT.

"The Mothers." By Edward F. Hayward. Boston: Richard G. Badger. Price, 75 cents.

Mr. Hayward's drama was suggested by the New England philanthropist who established a prize, to be awarded to the best mother in town once in every three years, five men and five women of the place being chosen as a committee to make the award. Before long the first prize will be given, and the first public recognition of motherhood in this country will thus have been made. But Mr. Hayward anticipates this interesting event by picturing a Mother's Festival, with the committee of award in session, and

> The will of Mathewson here comes to fruit.

The blank verse seldom rises above the level of this line. It finally culminates in the thrilling announcement by the examiners that

> With our consenting stands best Mother Bright.

CUTCLIFFE HYNE IN HIS LIBRARY.

WITH THE LITERARY FOLK

THE WIFE AND DAUGHTERS OF RIDER HAGGARD.
(From a Photograph Just Taken.)

IT takes the semi-invalid to work hard, live long, and think clearly to the end. One who knows says that Herbert Spencer, who was 83 last April, after expecting for 60 years that each new birthday would be the last, is absolutely sound in mind, despite all the reports to the contrary. He is feeble in body, and a few months ago there was some uneasiness regarding his condition, but the advent of sunshine on the sands of Brighton—England's Atlantic City—after a long depressing period of cold and rain, has pulled him up wonderfully.

He has finished his life work, and probably will never write another word intended for the public eye. Not long ago an enterprising magazine offered him any sum he might name for an article of any length, upon any subject that might interest him. But the only answer was that, while he appreciated the compliment of such an offer, he regretted his inability to comply with it. He has received plenty of other offers almost as liberal in the last two years.

An intimate friend of Spencer's has recently told the story of how the sage was "discovered" in America. The little book—I think it was the "First Principles of Sociology"—which had been published obscurely in England, found its way over to the tables of Appleton's publishing house, for which the late E. L. Youmans was literary adviser. The author was unknown and the subject was dry, so no attention was paid to either until one day Mr. Youmans' sister happened to pick up the neglected volume in an idle moment. She read it from beginning to end with increasing interest, and told her brother that she had discovered a great philosopher. He was incredulous and said there was no public for books on sociology. Somewhat against his will his sister finally persuaded him to read the book, with the result that he went to the head of the publishing house to say that an American edition of the book must by all means be published, whether it proved profitable or not. The advice was accepted, and although the book had no great sale it attracted the attention of so many thoughtful folk in America that Spencer's audience was assured from that time forth.

* * *

All who have read the weird fictions of H. Rider Haggard will be interested in the picture of the novelist's wife and daughters which is presented herewith. Up to the present time surprisingly little has been known, even in England, concerning Mrs. Haggard's personality, and this photograph, which shows her and her daughters in the dresses in which they were presented to the king and queen a few days ago, is the first to make its appearance.

Mrs. Haggard, who was married to the author of "King Solomon's Mines" in 1880, was Miss Mariana Margetson, a wealthy heiress, who brought her husband the chief of his three estates, "Ditchingham Manor," which was built over 300 years ago. Her husband's position, both as a writer of distinction and as a justice of the peace, which means much more than it does in our land, have helped to make her a force in fashionable circles.

Like Mrs. Kipling and Mme. Rostand, Mrs. Haggard always has been her husband's first critic, and he himself declares that never a word goes to his publishers that she has not approved. There is an amusing story that she once had a desire for a "lady help"—this being the title given in England to a so-called "gentlewoman" who earns a living by acting as a sort of upper servant for dames more fortunately situated. Mr. Haggard, however, objected strongly to the presence of any "lady help" in his house. "I warn you," he said to Mrs. Haggard, "that if you get one, I will offer her my seat and wait on her myself."

* * *

"When are we to have another novel?" was asked of Mr. Zangwill the other day. "Oh," he replied wearily, "I don't know. The only way I can make myself begin work on it will be to pretend to myself that I am only going to write a short story. The idea of deliberately and in cold blood setting out to write 80,000 words—or whatever it is that makes a novel—is appalling." Mr. Zangwill, who has become the chief spokesman for the Zionist cause, in England at least, is giving so much of his time and strength to this dream of returning the Jews to Jerusalem that he has little left for his literary work. He has not yet fully recovered from his illness of last spring.

* * *

For many years Spain's leading novelist, Benito Perez Galdos—the only man in Spain whose literary work earns his living—has been at work on a great series of romances intended to portray the thought and life of the Spanish people from the time of Charles IV. to the present day. The project of the "Episodios Nacionales" reminds one of Balzac's "Comedie Humaine" and of Zola's "Rougon-Macquart." The latest volume is entitled "The Kobolds of the Camarilla," and covers the time from November 19, 1850, to February 2, 1852, the day on which the priest Merino attempted to assassinate Isabella II. Galdos is probably the only writer of the present day who is engaged upon a great cyclic work of this kind.

* * *

The Macmillan Company will publish in the early autumn a new romance of the forest by Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail." It will be entitled "The Magic Forest." The scene is laid in the Canadian woods, the hero being a little boy who walks off a train in his sleep, and ends by spending the summer with the Indians.

* * *

The most popular author, according to John Cotton Dana, is F. Marion Crawford. Mr. Dana in an article on "Fiction Readers and Libraries," gives a list of names of authors of fiction whose works were borrowed in three days at 34 representative libraries in the country, with the number of copies borrowed in each case. According to this total Mr. Crawford ranks first with 678.

GRAND SCENERY

THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS AT THEIR BEST

HISTORIC GROUNDS

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY OF APPALACHIAN RANGE

The Youghiogheny, the Cumberland and the Shenandoah Valleys Will Ever Be Unparalleled.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

HARPERS FERRY, W. VA., July 18.—For the reason that Pittsburgh people have not been in the habit of visiting the scenic points in the Blue Ridge mountains that command perhaps the greatest scenic panorama of the entire Appalachian system and including the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys, a description of this section may prove interesting.

All who have traveled over the Baltimore & Ohio out of Pittsburgh know of the beautiful mountain scenery that extends through the Youghiogheny valley across the mountains down into the valley of the Potomac river and on into Harpers Ferry and Washington. But they are not as well acquainted with the colossal formation and the almost perpendicular statuesqueness of Blue mountain that affords views of the beautiful Cumberland valley to the northwest and of Gettysburg to the northeast. From this mountain one commands a scope of country almost 150 miles east and west and 30 miles to the north; and in another direction the valley in which lies historic Gettysburg.

An Interesting Panorama.

In the far west I have climbed mountains to an altitude of more than 12,000 feet, and in the exceedingly rare atmosphere of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and old Mexico have been able to follow valleys with the eye several hundred miles. But what does one see? Occasionally a ranch house or a bunch of sheep or cattle, and once in a while a mine. But here is a panorama of a thickly populated valley, a vast stretch under the highest cultivation; and here and there populous towns teeming with thrift and industry. For instance, from the observatory at High Rock one may see Waynesboro, Millbrook, Guilford, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, and on a clear day, with glasses, even to Shippensburg. In all this stretch of territory none of the valley land is allowed to waste—it is all productive. It produces perhaps more values to the acre of farm products than any similar area in the world. And the people are prosperous, are contented and happy. Those who travel to Atlantic City and seashore resorts would be well repaid the small time necessary to make a brief detour over Blue mountain for the sake of its magnificent picturesqueness, and for those who desire rest and quiet, with fresh air, cool temperature, pure water and good society, this place is not surpassed.

Twenty miles west of Gettysburg is Highfield Station, a junction point of the Baltimore and Harrisburg division of the Western Maryland railroad and the main line of the same road that extends west sixteen miles to Hagerstown and thirty-six miles to Cherry Run, the junction point of the B. & O. R. R. And one mile east of Highfield is the summit of Blue Mountain, that is crossed by the Western Maryland railroad—70 miles from Baltimore.

Extension of Wabash System.

This branch will have future importance with the Pittsburgh people, because it is a part of the system acquired by Mr. Gould, and which will be consolidated with the Wabash railroad. The Baltimore and Harrisburg division of the Western Maryland railroad, or about fourteen miles of it northeast from Highfield is practically the same as the old Pennsylvania State road that figured so extensively in politics more than half a century ago and which was an issue in several campaign feuds of that period. The theory that inspired the building of the old State road was the tapping at or near Clearspring of the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad then in course of construction, but when the Baltimore & Ohio railroad changed its route to the Virginia side of the Potomac river nullified the basis of the argument that most strongly supported the friends of the State road. In the legislature its political opponents killed the measure for any further appropriations and the highway that had cost $750,000 was left to the mercy of the elements and such care as the former saw fit to give it.

After many years a charter for a railroad was secured and the tracks were laid along this highway. It is this piece of road that became the branch of the Western Maryland now under consideration.

In the valley traversed by this road and through the Cumberland valley also great quantities of fruit are being grown, especially apples; and in the foothills of the mountains the cultivation and growth of canteloupes is an extensive industry of rapidly growing. It is said that these melons are equal in flavor to the famous Rocky Ford melons of Colorado.

Undeveloped Mineral.

From an industrial standpoint, however, it is probably of greater interest to Pittsburgh to know that the minerals in this mountain region and about Hagerstown are exceedingly valuable, and as yet only slightly developed. For instance, an extensive deposit of lime rock lies here that is the base of a white Portland cement that in the near future will play a prominent part in the interior finish and decoration of buildings. This rock in one place has been opened to show a breast of 35 feet and it is known that the thickness of the stratum is double that. At another point, between Gettysburg and York, are millions of tons of carbonates of lime that will go from 94 to 99 per cent pure. This white cement that I have just mentioned is white because of the absence of oxide of iron and the purity of the stone. The white limestone seems to be unlike any other limestone found elsewhere in the country. When ground in white clay in proportions of about four of limestone to one of clay and burned at high heat in the usual manner, it yields a cement pure white in color. It is said to show a tensile strength of over 600 pounds in seven days and 750 pounds in 28 days. When mixed with about twice its weight in white sand or ground marble it can be moulded into any desired form and is a perfect imitation of white marble. When formed into medallions and other decorative and artistic shapes it is not distinguishable from marble. I am told by experts that this material withstands moisture and all degrees of heat and cold.

The lime that lies between Gettysburg and York is said to be a high grade flux and lies in unlimited quantities. The principal reason why the surface of the land in the Gettysburg region and the Cumberland valley is so rich is because of the presence of the great quantities of underlying limestone.

And Then the History.

The visitor to this section has, therefore, not only the great scope of scenic beauty, but he has also opportunity to inspect a future great industrial country or territory and is, besides, on historic ground that will live as perhaps the most important in all America's history. He is in sight of Gettysburg battlefield, the place of the deciding conflict between the Federal and Confederate forces that saved the Union from dismemberment. And one has to travel, but a few miles to reach that other great field, Antietam, where was fought, in the opinion of warriors, the bloodiest one day fight in the history of the world.

But to return to Blue mountain and the Cumberland valley. The observatory, or tower, that I have mentioned previously commands a view of a great stretch of country that Gen. Lee passed through in 1863 on what proved to be the march that led him to Gettysburg. In viewing this country it is impossible to disassociate the historic facts in connection with that period. It was in the latter part of June, 1863, after the battle of Chancellorsville, that Lee's army crossed the Potomac river by way of the Shenandoah valley, advancing up the Cumberland valley. At this time the forces were divided into three corps under the respective commands of Generals Buell, Hill and Longstreet. A portion of the command proceeded on up to a point on the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg. Another division, under Gen. Early, had in the meantime reached Chambersburg after a tedious march.

Up to this time the South had been terribly devastated by the war, and it was Gen. Lee's ambition to bring to an issue the final result of the war upon Northern soil, therefore he took the route described with his invading army. After he entered the Cumberland valley the federal forces, of course, took steps to intercept and check him, and in this operation his co-operation with Richmond was cut off, and in retaliation he moved southward to threaten Baltimore. In this movement he passed around Blue mountain and concentrated his forces at Gettysburg. It was, of course, with the object of checking Gen. Lee's advance either into Pennsylvania or upon Baltimore that Gen. Meade marched upon Gettysburg, and the military opinion that a great battle was imminent became a certainty. From June 26 until the morning of July 1 desultory skirmishing between the gathering armies was of daily occurrence; and what is called the first day's fight began July 1 at 9 o'clock. The determination of Lee to threaten Baltimore was thwarted.

The Theater of War.

In the early morning of July 1, Gen. Hill, following the course of Early, advanced toward the low ridges about two miles north and west of Gettysburg, and there met Buford's cavalry posted in a commanding position on the low hills and in the fields adjacent to the Chambersburg road beyond Seminary ridge. Buford's skirmish line extended from the intersection of Millerstown road and Willoughby run, thence on the left bank of that stream, crossing Mummasburg, Carlisle and Harrisburg pikes. The positions thus occupied practically covered all points of the enemy's approach. The guns of Buford's light batteries were planted to cover the roads likely to be used in the first advance of the Confederates. It was Heth's division of Hill's corps that opened the attack; and the great battle was on.

It was from Blue mountain, with the aid of glasses, that this terribly bloody conflict and the maneuvering and gathering of the forces was best seen. The roar of the big guns and the rattle of the musketry could be heard at that distance during the three days' conflict. It was here that the Federal army lost 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,150 prisoners, a total of 22,719, and the Confederate losses were 2,595 killed, 12,709 wounded, 5,150 prisoners, a total of 20,451.

The summit of this mountain is traversed by beautiful roads and driveways and many hotels and cottages. Its distance from Blue ridge summit on the east to Edgemont on the west is six miles. Monterey and Claremont are beautifully built up and form one continuous settlement. At Monterey is the Monterey Springs Hotel, a part of which structure was built half a century ago and during the skirmishing that preceded the battle of Gettysburg a score of wounded soldiers were treated there. A quarter of a mile away from this hotel is the Claremont, a delightfully situated place overlooking the gap toward Gettysburg, through which a portion of Gen. Lee's baggage train retreated.

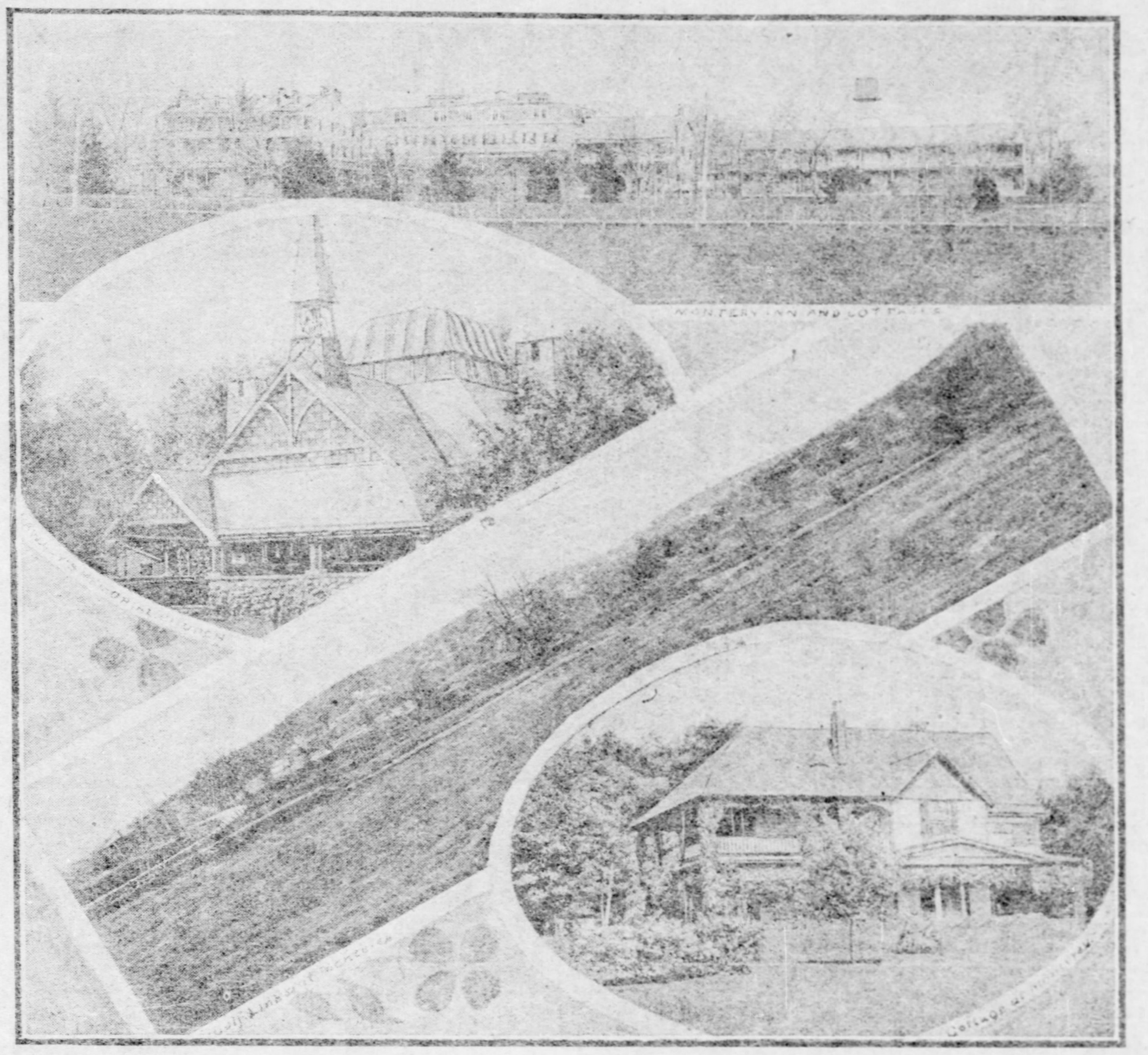
Picturesque Pen-Mar.

Pen-Mar is beautifully situated near the summit, overlooking the Cumberland valley, just on the line that divides Pennsylvania and Maryland, hence the name. This place is owned by the Western Maryland Railroad Co. and during the summer season is visited by thousands of tourists.

About one and one-half miles a little east of south of Pen-Mar is High Rock, where is located an observatory that overlooks the entire Cumberland valley. The mountain at this point from the Cumberland valley side is a precipice perhaps 500 feet in height, and the mountain below the precipice continues quite steep to the valley level. A knob rises at this point in the mountain, known as Mt. Quirak, that is 2,400 feet above sea level.

There are several other hotels on the mountain besides those heretofore mentioned. And without pronouncing names,

BEAUTIES OF THE BLUE RIDGE.



MONTEREY INN, COTTAGE, CHURCH AND GOLF LINKS.

WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE IN THE EARLY SIXTIES

Beautiful Monterey, the Scene of Skirmishes Preliminary to the Battle of Gettysburg, and Lee's Retreat.

but in all frankness it is not improper to say that their management could be improved. They are located magnificently and the buildings are commodious, but discipline and attention to the needs of guests is lacking.

From this side of the mountain may be seen in the valley the thriving town of Waynesboro, where large agricultural works and a big factory of refrigerating machinery are located. The last mentioned is the Frick & Lindsay Co. that is largely represented in Pittsburgh. The other towns to be seen from this vantage point have already been mentioned.

Hagerstown, situated on the east side of the Cumberland Valley, a busy city of 14,000 people with large tributary farming country, the Cumberland Valley railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Norfolk and Western and the Western Maryland railroad; three knitting mills, two foundries, a sheet metal works, three furniture factories, metallic bedstead factory, spoke and hub factory, a brewery and several other industries. It has all the public utilities, including an electric system that has 21 miles of track, urban and suburban. This road connects Boonsboro 12 miles away and Williamsport 6 miles. Williamsport is a village originally laid out by George Washington and designed to be at that time the capital of the United States. It is beautifully situated on the Potomac river, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley railroads.

Drilling for Oil and Gas.

Cherry Run, 19 miles west of Hagerstown, at the junction point of the Western Maryland railroad and the main line of the B. & O. R. R. and Hancock, a few miles away are exciting considerable interest just now because it is near these places that test wells for gas and oil are being bored, but they are not yet deep enough to determine results, although their progress is being closely watched by the capitalists of the community.

From Hagerstown to Harper's Ferry, a distance of 29 miles, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad lies in a very pretty farming country. Harpers Ferry, made famous by John Brown's raid, as everyone knows is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, nestled on the rocky promontory which marks the extreme eastern point of West Virginia. It is built upon a hill known as "Bolivar Heights," and is overshadowed by the mountains, and by "Maryland Heights," across the Potomac in Maryland. This historic town, unsurpassed in beauty and historic connections, is becoming more and more of a summer resort, owing to its unparalleled variety of scenery. Of the famous John Brown's raid there remains nothing but the monument where his improvished fort stood and the foundation stones of the United States Arsenal. The government has marked with iron tablets the history of the Civil war. The old houses and churches still remain as in days gone by. Jefferson's rock still commands that famous view of the Shenandoah, made historic by Thomas Jefferson, whilst further up the Shenandoah River, on the Virginia side, John Brown's fort stands by itself in a lonely field, where it was rebuilt on its return from the Chicago World's Fair.

From this point the valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad leads through celebrated and historic Shenandoah valley, that lies between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains. In this valley are the famous Berkeley Springs, Webster Springs, Capon Springs, W. Va.; Jordan's White Sulphur Springs, Raleigh Springs, Va., and on further to the southwest in the same valley the White Sulphur Springs with its great hotel.

Beautiful Berkeley.

Berkeley Springs is situated on the Berkeley Springs branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 100 miles west of Washington and 200 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. It is one of the old resorts of the country. The springs have been visited within the last 100 years by thousands of persons in search of health and pleasure. They are highly picturesque and possess historic and social associations of the Washingtons, the Fairfaxes and other families of historic fame. The water is used for both drinking and bathing, and when used for the latter at its natural temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, is curative and invigorating. The water flows from five springs at the rate of 2,000 gallons per minute. In the immediate vicinity of these springs considerable excitement exists in reference to recent encouraging developments of anthracite coal, and more extensive developments are planned for the early future by Pittsburgh and other capitalists. In this vicinity are also great deposits of superior glass sand, quantities of which is shipped to Pittsburgh.

Jordan's White Sulphur Springs is situated one and one-half miles from Stephenson Station in a delightful district. The surrounding hills are covered by luxuriant vegetation and the climb to the top of any one of them is compensated by the magnificent views to be obtained. The country about these springs rises 300 feet above the level of Harpers Ferry. Near by is extensive growths of pine that fill the atmosphere with welcome and invigorating fragrance. As the name indicates, the water is largely impregnated with sulphur and other minerals.

Raleigh lies in the very heart of the characteristic Shenandoah valley, and is reached by stage a distance of 11 miles from Harrisonburg. The water is chalybeate, and for this reason the springs are famed among the resorts of Old Virginia. It is a restful place—a place where one may get away entirely from the busy world.

The Elk River Valley.

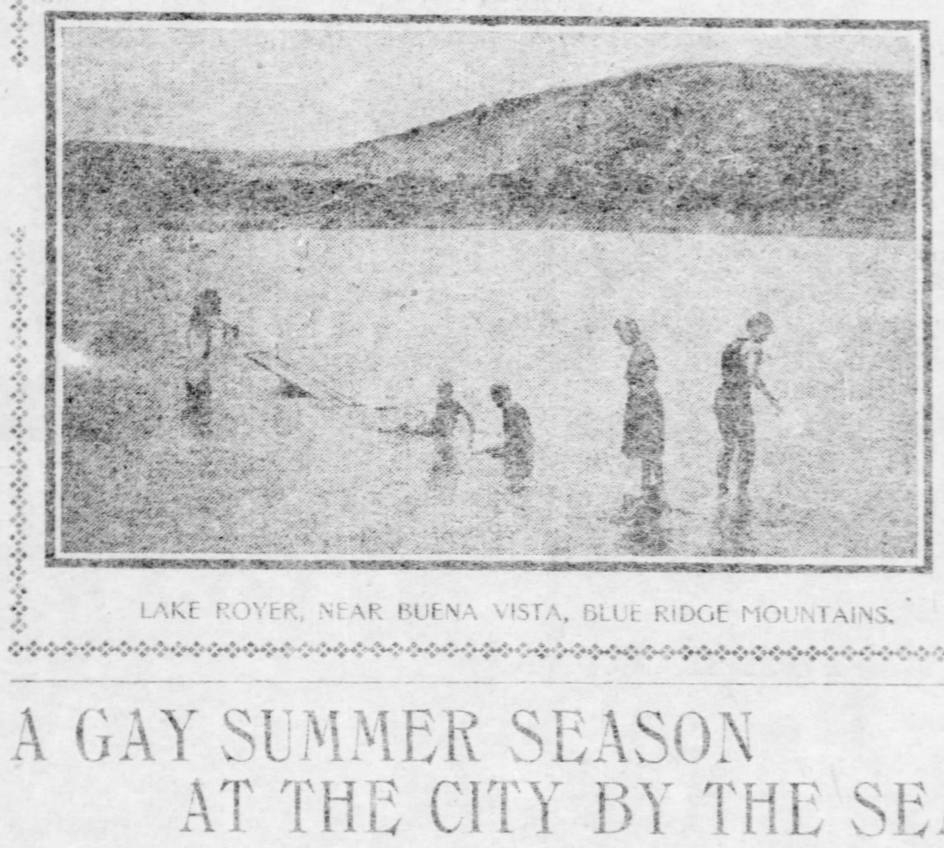
Webster Springs are located at Addison, the county seat of Webster county, in the beautiful valley of the Elk river and are reached by the West Virginia and Pittsburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Holly River and Addison railroad. The soft sulphur water of these springs is beneficial in cases of stomach trouble. The Alleghanies tower on all sides above the village. On the top of Point mountain near by one can see five counties from an altitude of 4,030 feet above sea level.

Capon Springs are on the western slope of the Great North mountain of the Shenandoah range at an elevation of 1,800 feet. Besides being an attractive summer resort it is one of the greatest health resorts of the country; the water is an alkaline lithia famed for its medicinal properties. It gushes forth from a thick picturesque mass of rock, clear, sparkling and almost effervescent.

H. B. LAYTON.

Successful.

Her aim was never very good,
Yet well it played its part;
She threw herself at Cholly's head
And hit the fellow's heart.
—Smart Set.



LAKE ROYER, NEAR BUENA VISTA, BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

A GAY SUMMER SEASON AT THE CITY BY THE SEA

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Young's Ocean Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.

Probably the most welcome and distinguished visitor in the city today is Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey. He is here on business of vital concern to the peace and comfort of the community, and he is entitled to the distinguished consideration due a public benefactor.

One of Prof. Smith's assistants has been going among us for the past week like the Scotchman "Takin' notes." His field notes were completed yesterday, when he immediately wired the professor and he responded by the first train. After a rapid survey of the situation, Prof. Smith has decided that the mosquito pest can be wiped out utterly in Atlantic City and its vicinity with expedition and the expenditure of a paltry few thousands of dollars.

His system is simple and does not call for the use of oil or other offensive agency. He proposes to simply feed the immature mosquito to the fishes, and at the same time improve the low lands and marshes on and near the island. So trifling is the amount of money required that it should be supplied immediately by either private or public subscription.

While there has been a great deal of flippant writing and talking on this subject, it is a serious question, and demands serious consideration. Prof. Smith declares that the pest may be destroyed at once and forever, and this is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Unfortunately, the chief topic of discussion among citizens and visitors alike is that of life protection on the bathing beach? The many accidents and the two cases of drowning at the one dangerous point on the beach have set minds working on schemes of protection and prevention, and it is probable that something practical and valuable will be evolved by all this mental exercise.

But one valuable suggestion that has been urged on Council for many moons is still in abeyance for no other apparent reason than a lack of sufficient energy to pass the ordinance. This is the conferring of police power on the life guards to the extent of giving them authority to control foolhardy bathers. They already have power to make arrests on the beach, but there is no ordinance dealing with the foolhardy bather and there should be for his own protection, as well as for that of innocent or foolish imitators.

The new charter not only gives power to Council to regulation bathing in the waters surrounding the city, but to even prohibit it. In other words, its power is sweeping and drastic measures on the subject would probably save many lives and quiet the feeling of uneasiness that is manifest during the past few days.

It is seldom that people who exercise ordinary caution, discretion and good judgment get into trouble in the surf. And when they do, it is because they are deceived by the example of the foolhardy and reckless. The guards should be given power to enforce their orders to keep within a given line. This line should be fixed by ordinance, and a penalty imposed for any breach of the ordinance.

As the number of bathers is increasing daily and will continue to increase for several weeks, it is urgent that this measure should be adopted by Council as quickly as possible.

New Jersey has been the favorite haunt of royalty in the United States for generations, but we have never made any particular boasts about it. Royalty is all right as long as it behaves itself and pays its hotel bills, but it has never done half as much for New Jersey as New Jersey has done for it.

Up in Newport they throw flip-flaps when a petty count, or a no-account, or a baron registers at one of the cliff hotels, but down here in Atlantic City we wouldn't pay any attention to small fry nobility if we fell over whole bunches of it. For months past this resort has been entertaining a real live princess and we didn't know anything about it until she died the other day. She was rather dark-skinned and her father is an African king, but he wears a crown for all that and rules over many thousands of people.

The princess was here in the custody of a good woman who had instructions to educate the child in the Christian faith and prepare her for missionary work. She was a very little princess and was carried off by one of the ills of childhood.

Newport was carrying her tail very high a few months ago because she was entertaining an American princess in the person of the Duchess of Marlborough. But Newport didn't know that the duchess really wanted to come to Atlantic City and had been ordered here by her London physician, but she was dragged away from the resort of her choice and back to her English home. Her cousin, William Vanderbilt, is now in this city and called on the mayor yesterday, but the mayor was too busy and did not see him. Which shows that cousins of duchesses do not cut much of a crop of ice with us.

But Atlantic City is not the only town that entertains royalty and the high nobility. This prince and princess are in this country gathering funds with which to carry on missionary work in Africa, and as an incentive to collections the prince intersperses his lectures in the church with a few select turns, such as walking on broken glass with his bare feet and lifting a 200-pound man with his teeth. He is well equipped for missionary work and his collections are large.

Walter Bellman, the famous arctic explorer, is at the Hotel Dennis. How long he will stay here he does not know, but it will be long enough for him to completely rest up after some months of hard work, which he put in on a book which was handed to his publishers a week ago. Mr. Bellman would not say anything about the book but he volunteered the information that the book is a departure from anything he has ever published before and he is quite confident that it will be a success. Mr. Bellman spends his time at the horse show and in the surf.

Horse show week was a decided success. Every day the grand stand, which holds 2,000 people, was filled to its utmost capacity. The principal attraction was the Vanderbilt stables. It is true that there were but three horses entered in the name of Vanderbilt, but they were all prize winners and the stalls were upholstered in such a manner as to make the ordinary exhibitor stare.

People come to Atlantic City not only for health, but for the pleasures that they are sure of getting here. It taxes the brains of the local people to keep up in the procession and give them new attractions. But it has been demonstrated time and again that the local people are able to meet the demands. At times they are at their wits end, however, to meet the requirements and to get something new and novel and something that will have the necessary tone to it to attract the best element. Proprietor Rosenblatt has made a study of this subject and when he hit upon the project of building the American Garden he struck the right cord.

The American Garden was opened a week ago with a gathering of all the notable city officials and prominent citizens who were loud in their praise for the excellent taste shown in this newest of new results. It is the largest garden of the kind in the country with one exception. The interior decorations show taste, and make it cheerful. The building itself, is built with a view of having a building commodious and at the same time architecturally pretty. The scheme has been carried out and it is a credit to the resort and the neighborhood. It is the intention of the proprietor, Mr. B. Rosenblatt, to make the place the leading resort of the country and he is assured success from the start. An orchestra discourses the latest music while the choicest viands and liquors are dispensed.

The uniqueness of the American Garden lies in the fact that it affords a cool retreat for a social chat where a light lunch may be obtained at the same time. It is just such a feature as has been desired close to the walk. The building is sheltered and the ventilation is perfect. The service is magnificent. There is nothing one could desire in the way of attention and comfort which is not to be found in the service of the American. Delightful music is an entertaining feature.

Doctors Use Automobiles.

The most important practical application of the automobile at present is as a physician's carriage. An automobile concern in New York recently compiled some records of the cars it has sold to city and country doctors. In more than 40 cases there was not one where a physician had returned to the use of a horse after having tried an automobile, and in the majority of instances the physicians reported the motor car to be more economical, by direct comparison, without counting on its greater power of accomplishment. Rural physicians, especially, declare it to be a boon that enables them to cover twice as much territory as formerly, and yet have leisure.—Everybody's Magazine.

He Explains.

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one."

"Why the distinction?"

"The unmarried one is divorced."—Smart Set.

DEVIL'S RACE COURSE.

Near Monterey, Pa., in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Near here is the scene of Kilpatrick's attack on Lee's baggage train on retreat from Gettysburgh.

MANY PITTSBURGHERS AT CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA., July 18.—Thousands of visitors are now at this famous resort. The cloudless skies, shady groves, and pure atmosphere combine in this high attitude to produce that gentle exhilaration when one is necessarily happy. Like the old-time stage coach, there is always "room for one more." This week's crowd is taxing the entertaining capacity of our hotels, boarding houses and rooming cottages, but still the people come and find comfortable stopping places.

The season is at its height, socially as well as numerically. The round of golf, ping-pong, boating, fishing, driving, indoor and outdoor games and amusements is never ceasing. Much interest is taken in base ball and some good games are being played here this season. Cambridge Springs has a strong team in Buckley's Braves. The locals played Erie, Greenville and Oil City this week. Four good games are booked for next week. Our visitors who know good ball playing patronize the games.

At the present time Pittsburghers are in evidence at this resort and in a trip about the leading hotels today your reporter found the following people registered:

At Hotel Riverside—Miss Mary A. Joyce, Miss Florence A. Woolslare, Miss M. Agnes Woolslare, S. S. Goodloe and wife, John M. Arters, Mrs. John M. Arters and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, J. G. Vogeley and wife, H. H. Tarly, Mrs. Mary A. Stouffer, L. E. Lippincott, T. J. Walters, A. L. Winter, William Winter, August Winter, Albert Winter, Mrs. Alvis Winter, Alma Cartwright, William Guckert, Miss Collins, George Flaccus, Mrs. George Flaccus, George Niese Flaccus, Simon Mathews, Elsie Mathews, Charles Perry Kiefer and wife, Mrs. H. Werrils, Alois Winter, Mrs. George E. Geyer, Agnes Geyer, Margaret Geyer, Miss A. M. Lyons, Mrs. Roland H. Smith, Miss Verd Smith, H. W. Nickel, C. A. Scheif, John B. Scheif, Emil Mathews, Mrs. E. M. Hill, E. Bruce Hill, Mrs. M. A. Richey, Mrs. H. R. Davis and daughter, Mary L. Martin, Grace G. Martin, Miss Emma A. Goebel, W. B. Clouse, Mrs. Walter E. Martin, Willis E. Martin, R. E. McCarty, Mrs. Rew McCarty, Miss E. M. Roberts, Miss Gertrude Bretch, Miss Sophia Deglar, Jim McKown, W. O. Bollinger, all of Pittsburgh.

At Hotel Cambridge—Frank Suehr, C. L. Walther and wife, Mrs. R. Murray and daughter, Sylvester Statler, Allegheny.

At Hotel DeVita—George M. King, R. Egan and wife, S. Cohen, L. D. Stoneroad, James A. McCray, Adolph Turk, E. A. Pastorius, T. M. Pastorius, F. Soczewski, Charles Hert, Joseph Kremer, Mrs. J. M. Congdon, H. Swoger, Pittsburgh.

At Quay Cottage—James Johnston, Sidno Johnston, Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Thompson, Pittsburgh.

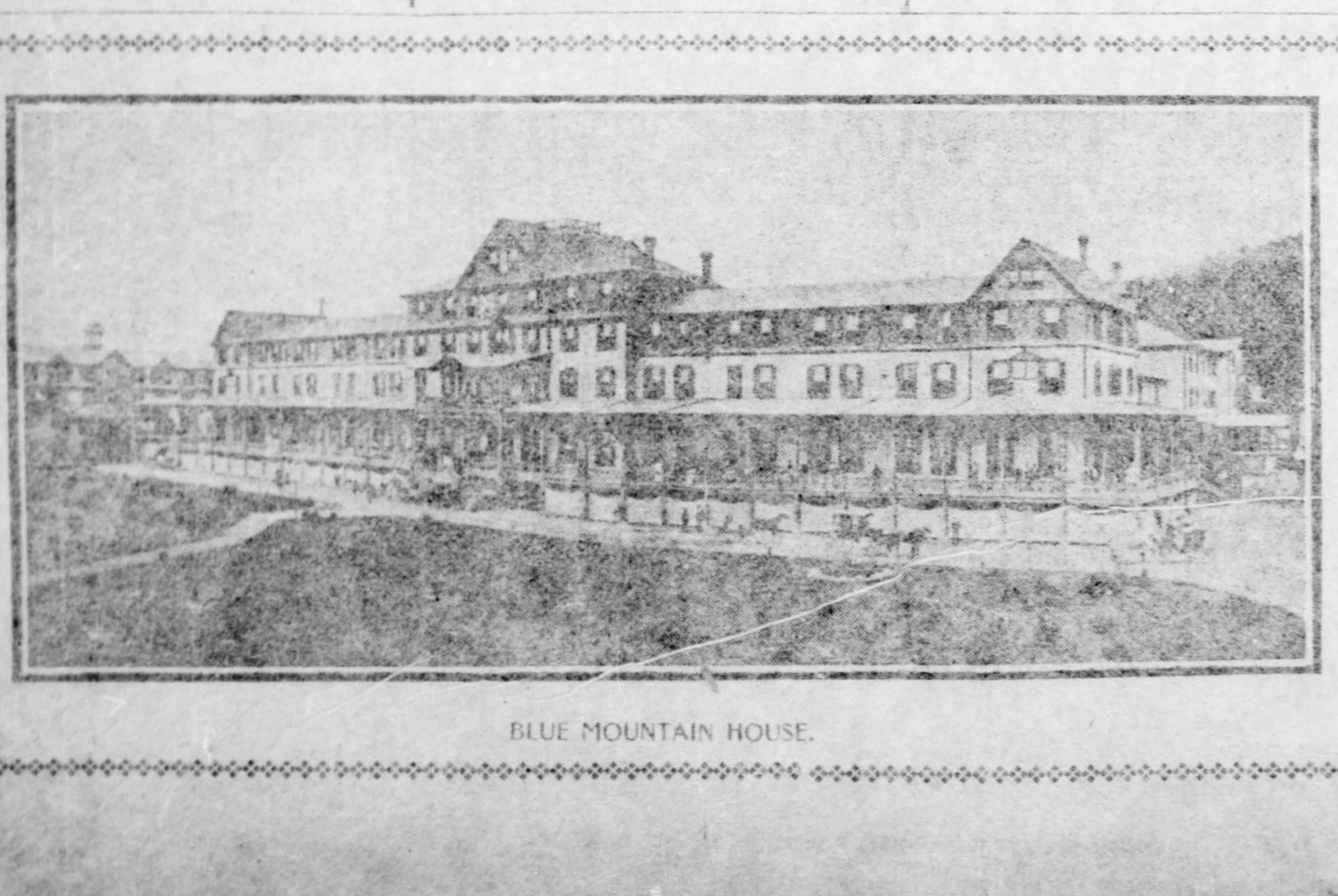
At Hotel Rider—William R. Smith, W. D. Bunce, Moses Wachtel, Mrs. J. B. Ewald, Charles H. Thomas, Miss Ina Hoover, Franklin; W. G. Shortley, R. E. Miles, L. Goldman, C. P. Schumacher, H. O. Kline, George W. Blair, Alfred Lawton and wife, Miss Wining, Bernard Crowe, E. W. Mudge, N. F. Brown, Miss J. S. Poorbaugh, J. S. Carroll, W. E. Canfield, Mrs. A. Fulton, Miss Fulton, Agness Fulton, Miss Hammond, A. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mostreral, Mrs. George W. Blair, W. G. Irwaine and wife, Bennie Nieman, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Schwruck, Jr., Charles M. Reisch, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Black, F. Gwinner, R. J. Buchanan, F. S. Straub, Abe Lewis, S. B. Schultzman, Mrs. R. Raub, Mrs. A. L. Raub, Miss Annie Raub, Edwin Raub, Mrs. Morris S. Wertheimer, Miss Bertha Wertheimer, O. Simon, Pittsburgh.

Educational Item.

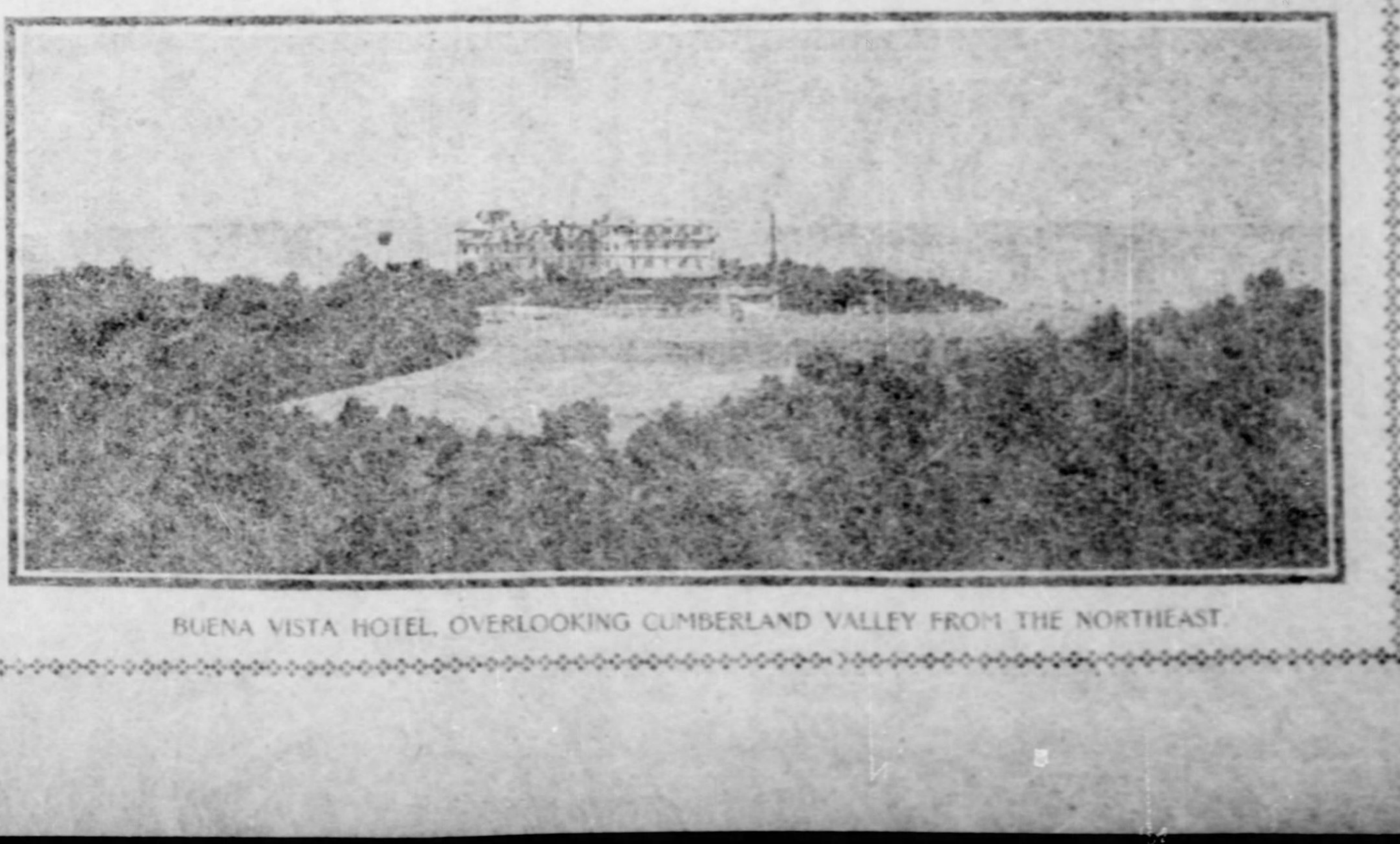
"Have you heard the latest educational item?" asked Biggs.

"No," replied Wiggs; "what is it?"

"They have just decided," said Biggs, "to rewrite the primer in words of five syllables for Boston children."—Smart Set.



BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.



BUENA VISTA HOTEL, OVERLOOKING CUMBERLAND VALLEY FROM THE NORTHEAST.

Where Pittsburghers Spend the Heated Term

THE SUMMER MAN BUSY ABOUT ATLANTIC CITY

This Game Bird Kept Only for Amusement, and Only Dangerous In Dog Days.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The announcement that a real live Summer Man has been seen at Atlantic City calls attention to one of the most interesting and unfamiliar birds of the forest. The report, however, that this rara avis is to be found along our seashore should be taken cum grano salis, especially by feminine students of natural history, as it is the nefarious custom of hotelkeepers to send out rumors that the hunting is good, in the hopes of attracting patronage.

The origin of this beautiful bird is so ancient as to be wrapped in the mists of tradition, but it seems certain that at one period, probably during the picnic season in the Garden of Eden, it was extremely numerous. Unfortunately the strenuous conditions of modern life are not favorable for its propagation, and it has become so scarce that many people, particularly women who have spent years in vainly trying to catch one, hold that it is merely a myth, like the sea serpent. This is an error, as many veracious innkeepers testify that they have not only seen, but have been "touched" by these creatures, who frequently fly by night.

The Summer Man is indigenous to many portions of the world, its favorite habitat being Europe, although the species that is found in this country is a beaut, and makes up in swiftness what it lacks in numbers. These are generally most plentiful in the resorts near cities, where they blow in, like mosquitoes, from Saturday to Monday, although a number of very fine specimens are permanently maintained by wealthy people at Newport. This is hold a girl in a hammock by the hour without visible fatigue.

Some ornithologists contend that its most notable characteristic is its strange power of metamorphosis, so that at a moment's notice, from having been a floor walker in a department store, it can become a seadog merely by assuming a yachting cap, and that not infrequently while it flits from a counting house stool to Far Rockaway it changes from a domestic fowl scratching for a living to a howling swell that is the cock of the walk. This is extremely interesting if true.

The most remarkable thing connected with this bird, however, and one that science has been quite powerless to solve, is the fact that the mere sight of one rouses all the sporting blood in a woman's veins and makes her determined to capture it. This is extremely difficult, as not only is the Summer Man a shy bird, but as all of the other women are after it, too, it takes great skill to outwit the other hunters and secure the prize.

There are as many different theories about the best way to catch the Summer Man as there are about methods of angling for trout. Some women boldly hunt it in the open on hotel galleries and annex it by force; others spread their snares on the golf links; still others attempt to lure it to their hand by singing sentimental songs in the moonlight, while some very successful huntresses declare that there is nothing like getting one out in a boat, throwing it off its guard by a pretense of mannishness—for no man could be given one of these birds as a present—and then nab it quick before it has time to back to the woods. All women agree, however, that the only way to keep a Summer Man is never to introduce it to another woman or let her get within speaking distance of it.

A BIT OF SHORE, GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

considered an evidence of great wealth and of having had a Father who was in the Trust.

Inasmuch as the Summer Man is generally too poor to pluck, and too tough to eat, it appears to be allied to the same birds that are kept only for amusement (genus tinhornis sportis), but as it also attracts much attention and is advertised as an attraction wherever it appears, ornithologists have still further classified it as belonging to the Great Main Squeeze (genus lone manis).

The appearance of the Summer Man varies with its age. When it is young it is, perhaps, the callowest thing on earth, and it is admired then only by females who like veal and unfledged chickens. The old ones, who are generally dotty, are equally unattractive, but on the principle that anything is better than nothing, many female pothunters capture even these. In its prime, however, the Summer Man is a thing of joy, and may easily be distinguished from other birds by its Panama hat, gay shirts, light flannels and generally lordly air. Also by the fact that there are usually three or four women hotfooting after it.

That we have very few authentic data concerning the habits of the Summer Man is to be attributed to its rarity, and the consequent difficulty of studying it. From the specimens examined it would appear that its brains are located in its heels, and that it possesses remarkable staying powers, being able to dance miles at a time and

It is not known why women value these birds so highly, or are so ready to break their necks to catch one in the Summer, as they generally turn them loose as soon as the season is over. Some ornithologists contend that they are hunted merely for the pleasure of the chase, and that the only reason a woman wants one is to keep some other woman from having it, but this is clearly foreign to the sweet, altruistic spirit of the fair sex.

The best place in the world to snare the Summer Man is in New York during the dog days. Then, thinking its pursuers have all gone to the mountains or seashore, it comes forth in great numbers, and the girl on the spot makes a killing. DOROTHY DIX.

NARRAGANSETT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—Narragansett folk are in the seventh heaven over the altitude of the mercury. Fifteen days more of such weather and the success of the season is assured. weather sharps say the first two weeks in July never before brought such high temperature, but express the fear that the torridity may spend itself in a bunch.

The hot weather, while it tended to encourage laziness certainly moved the hands of the clock two weeks ahead, for entertaining in a small way began several days since, much earlier than in recent seasons.

The Point Judith Country club has had its first private dinner of the season, while the regular weekly table d' hote dinner began Thursday evening. In addition there were actually two cottage dinners, a rare occurrence before August, and two or three house parties, which at this early period almost violated the local code of unwritten law. Then, too, the hotels began trolley parties to keep cool. Of course, said parties terminated in a hambite.

The party fad (f. a. d.—for a day) communicated itself to fishing and hunting expeditions. One young man shot an eagle near Point Judith, measuring 6½ feet from tip to tip, with talons 1½ inches long. In the interest of truth it is best to say as little as possible about the fishing trips. One man was willing to make affidavit that he caught 97 black fish (made so mad by the hot spell that they would bite anything) and 37 lobsters, which would have given him a nibble every other minute.

The George J. Goulds have not yet opened the cottage they leased, and folk now feel sure of what the wise ones guessed long ago that they intend to occupy it only during the polo season.

Late Pittsburgh hotel comers include Miss Belle C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Innes, Edgar Arden, Clarence W. Hathaway and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Waite.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 18.—The Waiontha golf links are now the scene of much activity. Nearly all of the younger set is under the tuition of McCarthy, the professional of the West Field Golf Club and the brothers Fitzjohn, who played in the Western Pennsylvania tourney this spring, are coaching the Otsego Club, six miles to the east of Richfield.

Davison Lloyd of Pittsburgh, who is now at Richfield with Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. King, of Pittsburgh, is one of the Waiontha enthusiasts. George Field, the son of General George Field, is dividing his time between entrance "boosts" for Princeton and the links of the Wiaontha club.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Putnam, of Philadelphia, have opened "Sherfield Farm," their country place in the Oneida Valley. Mrs. Putnam is the sister of Ambassador Tower. Mrs. F. Garrick and Miss Hadley of Pittsburgh, are now at "Hilltop," the summer place of Mrs. Waldo Tousley.

"Tower Homestead," the charming country place of the American ambassador at Berlin, is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Tower. Mrs. Charlemagne Tower gave a house party there this week in honor of Miss Grace Tower Putnam, the guests including Miss Wolf Crouse, Miss Mary de Forest, of Pittsburgh, Courtland Wheeler of Yale; M. Jack Maynard and Mr. Stewart Lowrey.

"St. John Manor," the summer home of Mrs. W. Dewees Wood, of Pittsburgh, is accounted the most charming place in the Otsego hills. Mrs. Wood entertains a great deal throughout the summer.

Mr. Edmund Penfold and Miss Penfold will conclude their Richfield visit Monday and go to Hall Penfold's camp in lower Canada. The Ristigouche Salmon Club at Matapedia is one of the ultra outing clubs organized by fashionable families several years ago.

Miss Annie Wheeler, the daughter of General Wheeler, of Alabama, is now at Lake George and will later visit the Richfield as the guest of Mrs. Provost Du Barry, of Windsor, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schwab of Pittsburgh, have arrived at the Earlington after a stay of four weeks at Loon Lake, the Adirondacks.

Archery has never had the vogue in America that it has in England. The game is reminiscent of Robin Hood and that keen-eyed old schoolmaster, Roger Aschan. A court is now being laid out in Earlington Park. Mr. Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, Capt. G. W. Beattie and Miss Davida Drew, of Carbondale, Pa., are interested in the game.

Johnny—Do they have elephants in Asia?
Papa—Oh, yes.
Johnny—Do they have circuses in Asia?
Papa—N-o-o-o, I think not.
Johnny—Well, what's the use of having elephants if they don't have circuses?

MISS L. C. VIOLET HOUK.

Posed Expressly for The Sunday Gazette on the Boulevard, Atlantic City.

Miss L. C. Violet Houk is one ofthe many beautiful southern girls in Washington. She is the daughter of the late Leonidas V. Houk, for years a representative of Tennessee in Congress. In republican politics he was as active a leader in the south as Croker has been among the New York Democrats.

Miss Houk has spent her childhood in Washington, but finished her education in Europe, spending several years in Paris. She made her debut after returning to America with her mother. She is witty and extremely vivacious, young, ingenuous, fetching and wonderfully talented. Last year she was a leader in all doings of the young and merry set and took a prominent part in amateur theatricals.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 18.—While the thousands of Summer visitors who are here are thoroughly enjoying themselves the improvements which have been projected are being carried on by the municipal authorities and the Pittsburgh syndicate. The work in no way interferes with that part of Cape May, where the height of fashion moves around a circle of social activity. The principal event during the week in the line of improvements was the starting of the extension to the beach driveway and boardwalk.

Cape May's present boardwalk and driveway extend along the entire front of the built up portion of the place. It is a charming feature of this resort. The driveway has nothing between it and the ocean except the boardwalk and the few public pavilions where the pedestrian may go and rest himself in the shade. The boardwalk is elevated about three feet above the driveway and the height of it in no way interferes with those who drive out in handsome equipages or speed along it in their automobiles. At almost any hour of the day the drive is well filled with vehicles, either horse or horseless, and if there is any time when it is crowded more than another it is between five and seven in the evenings, when driving is at its best; during this time and at the noon bathing hour the boardwalk is crowded with people and presents a grand sight which is peculiar only to Cape May.

While the present drive and boardwalk is two miles in length, the extension to it begun this week will be, when completed, about three miles in length and will thus give to the resort five miles of boardwalk and driveway skirting the ocean's edge. This addition will be ready by next Summer.

Nicholas Larkins has joined the Pittsburgh colony here.

Henry Hart is among Pittsburghers who will pass the remainder of the Summer here.

Mrs. Ella Dorsey and Miss Xenia Dorsey, of Zanesville, Ohio, are at the Elberon to remain until the close of the heated term.

Horace J. Miller is also among Pittsburghers at the same hotel.

Col. and Mrs. Chambers McKibbin and Miss McKibbin came to the Star Ville to remain about a month. They are prominent in the summer life here and have been for several seasons past.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Paull joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Lafayette on Tuesday and will remain until the middle of August.

Louis Hann and Louis Honan are among Pittsburghers who have arrived at Cape May Point to pass a part of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ochs, of Pittsburgh, are among the colony at the Stockton for a long season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Rhoads have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Windsor.

Mrs. M. A. Robertson and Masters Edward Robertson and Davis Kessler are among the late arrivals at the Colonial from the Smoky City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Orr are among Pittsburgh guests at the Colonial who will remain for an extended period.

J. N. Pew and J. G. Greer, Jr., have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Stockton.

OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—Mrs. E. W. Kemp, of Pittsburgh, is a guest at the Summerfield, in Ocean Pathway. Mrs. Kemp, with a party of friends from the hotel, attended the performance of the "Rose Maiden" in the auditorium this evening.

A. M. Whyte, of Pittsburgh, was one of the visitors to the auditorium this evening. Mr. Whyte is spending the summer in Allenhurst. Other Pittsburghers seen in the "Rose Maiden" audience tonight were Mrs. W. E. Megraw, Miss Griffin, Lucie Megraw, Juniatta Megraw and Ella Hoffman.

NEWPORT'S SMART SET INCSEASES IN NUMBERS

The Census Shows More Families Than Ever Before—Pittsburghers Are There.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Newport has settled into its regulation summer swing with just enough of variation to save the story from seeming positively ancient.

The society census, annually made, shows that this city has 343 families, a decided increase over last year. Of course, the New York city tax rate is one of the governing factors. If the metropolitan aldermen confirm the expected low rate of the comptroller, next summer many Newporters will resume their standing as New Yorkers, and pass only a few of the hottest weeks here. This, because Newport's real estate taxes have been steadily rising, partly to keep pace with the dodging of levy on personal property.

Tennis has had the call among sports here the past week. The annual women's tournament began Tuesday at the casino, and brought out all of the best players among the cottage set. Naturally, society swarmed about the courts with an assortment of smart frocks that afforded a varicolored and ever shifting picture of uncommon attractiveness.

Yachting has been rather quiet, all the craft being busy preparing for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht club. The flotilla is due here from New London this evening. In polo there has been some scattering practice work. It is less than four weeks to the opening of the annual tourney at the Westchester club's grounds, which lasts two weeks.

Speaking of horsey sports, Batonyi, the famous whip, is trying to teach a few members of the summer colony to drive four-in-hands.

The army and navy contingent is finally more in evidence. The Second Naval Defense district officers have begun a series of dances and informal lawn receptions Fridays, at the administration building. A luncheon was recently given on the United States monitor Amphrite by Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Tillman, in honor of Countess Lynden of Sweden, and others.

The coast defense squadron, led by the battleship Texas and including several torpedo boat destroyers is due here for day and night drills with sub-marine craft. The torpedo fleet is already here, and is as lively as a nest of hornets.

The social week resolved itself mainly into a record of the movements of Countess Minto, wife of the governor general of Canada, and her daughter, Lady Minto, who have been the guests of former United States Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who seldom entertains nowadays, gave the first dinner in their honor. Ogden Mills, Lispenard Stewart, James J. VanAlen, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Richard Gambrill, also extended dinners or luncheons in their behalf. Countess Minto could easily write a short book about Newport, for she explored almost every local nook and corner during her five days stay.

Yacht parties are old stories here, but the recent house boat party of the Clarence Dolans is believed to be the first affair of its sort in Newport annals.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have arrived to open "The Orchard" rather earlier than was expected. Mr. and Mrs. "Reggy" Vanderbilt have cabled that they are about to sail from Europe. The Cornelius Vanderbilts are en route home, and Miss Alice Roosevelt is coming, so the never failing August frolics are already in sight.

The Spanish and German embassies and Belgian legation are soon to be represented here in addition to the British embassy.

Visitors of the week included J. Pierpont Morgan, and Senator and Mrs. Marcus Hanna, who returned to finish their recent visit.

The week was not without its flurries. The sharpest spat was between the wine agents, an ex-mayor being involved in the cannonade. It seems a firm of former outsiders opened an office in Bellevue avenue and applied for a license, but the alderman decided to grant none on that boulevard. So the new concern fills its orders direct from New York. Established dealers who pay a license went into mourning over the "violation of the law," and now there is a Kilkenny cat fight.

Part of the labor strikes have been settled to facilitate work on the villas, but the imitation of an ancient castle that the J. Mitchell Clarks of New York are building at Gray Craig, will be truly ancient before it is finished, according to the present outlook.

Alfred Vanderbilt has been forced in self defense to move against rapid automobilists at Portsmouth. He long ago gave up his horseless vehicle nights because in the dark he or brother "Reggy" were sure to be pounced upon as scapegoats. However, positive action had to supplant the negative precaution.

Despite rumors to the contrary, two years old Crossways is in the market, and the Stuyvesant Fishs' will remain on the Hudson summers as soon as it can be old. The expense of maintaining the property, added to the cost of Mrs. Fish's large and frequent entertainments has been staggering even for a wealthy railroad president. Mr. Fish cares little for society, and his wife had her fling. She does not care to remain unless she can cut a swath. Beside, it is better for her to make a dignified exit before the laurel is placed on the brow of some younger matron.

To insiders the apparently sudden determination of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier (nee Sara Van Alen) to summer at Cedarhurst, brings little surprise. They remained here until Papa Van Alen arrived for the season. Paterfamilias, it is declared, has never quite forgiven them for their secret marriage against his wishes.

And now it is said that cottagers select pews at Trinity church with a view to having the delicate blue, mauve and green shades of the memorial windows blend with the colors of their gowns. The attendance is really light cloudy Sundays.

Miss Edith Hall's pony with a fondness for following its mistress into the casino is now put loyally into the category of Mary's little lamb.

The casino's governors have decided to give one afternoon concert weekly, on Wednesdays.

The date of the Thayer-Brooks nuptials, doubtless the only wedding of the season, is September 10.

Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind will probably take Monday evenings for her entertainments.

Late Pittsburgh hotel arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Hadden, Clayton Rockhill, Ralph P. Hinchman, Miss Geraldine Smith, Miss Phyllis Rich and Percy D. Adams.

DEAL BEACH.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 18.—A jolly party of Pittsburgh society leaders and belles, who are summering at the Hathaway Inn, includes Miss Grier, Miss A. Grier, Miss Canfield and Miss Harriet B. Canfield. They are enthusiastic devotees of Old Neptune and expert wielders of the golf clubs.

Other recent arrivals at Hathaway Inn are: Ida Kiser, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Roberts, of St. Louis; Charles S. Phillips, W. W. Lawrence, P. H. McCann, James A. Nuno, John V. Lyle, W. E. Loff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey, W. R. Kirk and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williamson, of New York.

A MODERN CASTLE CHILLON, GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN LAKE REGION A HOT WEATHER RETREAT

Cottagers and Hotel Guests Revel in the Cool Shades About Green Lake and Other Resorts.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., July 15.—There is a good story of the early days of this country concerning a white man who was so anxious to propitiate his Indian neighbors that he got up a feast to which the chiefs were bidden. He instructed his wife to have as many courses and to serve it with as much ceremony as she would for royalty, and the result was gratifying both to hosts and guests. The Indians, whose sense of hospitality is keen, soon determined to repay the compliment, and invited Mr. White Man and his wife to a feast at their chief wigwam. They were received with the same ceremony as the Indians witnessed at their own home and were later invited to sit on the ground before a white cloth which was spread before them. Around this sat the chiefs of the tribes, with the squaws standing behind as the maids had done in the white man's house. With much dignity the head chief called to the squaws, "Bring on succotash." When this was done and all had partaken the chief called, "Take off succotash." In a moment the succotash was gone. Then, with ceremony and a wave of the hand, the chief called again, "Bring on succotash," which was repeated eight times; just as many courses were in this way accomplished as the white man had at his house, and Indian dignity was satisfied, with no thought that the white man's courses were different.

The Lake Region.

Though the scene of this story is unknown, it might easily have happened in Wisconsin, for one who has visited the lake region of this state is always ready to go again and have succotash the second time. In the category of small lakes situated in various parts of the country there are few more attractive. In the dim past when Dame Nature was worldbuilding a beautiful sheet of water, Lac du Verde, or Green lake, was the crowning work. Geological history states that the first lands in the United States west of Pennsylvania to step forth from out the great sea were the heights of Wisconsin, and in the deep recesses of these heights Green lake is nurtured. This gem of western lakes had a high and noble birth; its waters are clear and deep and imposing and majestic in all its moods; it is well adapted to pleasureable pursuits.

When some kind friends suggested Green lake to us and we went we began to wonder how in the world we had not heard of this garden spot of the north before. Not immediate to any large city, one is not disturbed in summer by excursionists, and this quiet added to Nature's delights have made a delightful vision of this green spot, for it is green all around—green water, green hills, green farm lands—the water being the reflection of the peculiar species of underbrush growing at the bottom of the lake. A large area of this water is 300 feet in depth, and, queerest of all, there are beneath the surface two well-defined geological shores nearly identical with the present shores. It is a fact there are more cubic feet of water in this basin than in any lake wholly within the United States.

All around the shores are cottages built by people who have found this delightful spot. Ohio has her yearly quota; Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis and Chicago are represented, while hotels which dot the shore are open for guests who come for rest, quiet or diversion. The Pullman family of Chicago owns a cottage here, as does Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago News. One is able to indulge one's taste in sailing; there are races gotten up by the Green Lake Yacht club; there are steam and gasoline launches for fish fries and moonlight excursions, and there are rowboats with which one can visit the hotels and cottages, often returning laden with pond lilies gathered from an arm of the lake. To sail upon Green lake in summer days watching the lazy sunshine creep among the hills seems the perfection of outing.

Always Novelty.

The character of the lake is of sufficient novelty to infuse an element of newness into each visit. I have set my line in many popular waters; I have camped on the shores of Moosehead in Maine, worshiped at the shrines of Mackinac, Put-in-Bay, Minnetonka and inland lakes, but my experience at Green lake surpasses them all, for here one has 12 miles of water, two miles in width, and fishing that is the joy of the angler. Pickerel, bass, blue gills and perch are common catches, while some come in with strings of fish weighing nearly 200 pounds, each individual fish being eight pounds in weight. Even September holds its own, for then clouds have gone, the days are cool and fish bite freely.

One point of interest which is visited when the water is rough is Lover's Glen. This is a marvel of Nature's handiwork and ranks with such curiosity as Mammoth Cave. After a short drive from the lake to this point one reaches the top of a tree-laden hill, when, looking down, a scene of rock, moss, ferns and wild flowers greets the eye that cannot be surpassed. Winding through is a little brook which is reached by a winding stairway hewn in the rock. Other points of interest are the little towns near by, Princeton among them, where once a month is held a cattle fair, and where ox teams and wooden shoes, not to mention other customs of a large foreign population, may be seen.

This year bids fair to be as popular as ever at Green lake. Most of the cottages are open and the pretty cottages attached to the hotels are in demand. A regatta of the yacht club and a floral water display are among the attractions and will add to the diversions of the place.

ELLIOTT RANDALL.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 18.—The past week has witnessed the greatest number of arrivals of the season, and Bedford Springs may now be said to be at the height of the season.

Mr. James Hawkins, of Braddock, was among the early arrivals of the week. He was accompanied by Mr. Reese Hawkins of the Smoky city. They will remain through August, and be joined later by Mr. John Hawkins, of Pittsburgh, brother of Mr. James Hawkins.

Bedford Springs still continues popular with driving parties, and there was a large party arrived here on Tuesday, which included Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Waller, Jr., Indiana; Miss Margaret Dunning, New York city; Miss Mabel Waller, Miss Elizabeth T. Waller, Indiana; Miss Helen M. Billinger, New York city; Miss Margaret M. Waller, Indiana; Mr. Lewis H. Van Dusen, Philadelphia; Mr. Alexander M. Stewart, Mr. James W. Mack and Mr. Robert P. Waller, of Indiana. The party drove in in the afternoon, took supper and enjoyed the dancing in the evening. They left on Wednesday morning for Somerset.

Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Harrisburg, is spending several weeks at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg, is making her usual summer sojourn at the Bedford Springs hotel. She is accompanied by her son, Mr. Donald Cameron Haldeman.

Milton B. Flaw, Benjamin Strouse, W. L. Andrews and family, Miss S. T. McCandless and Miss Sarah H. McCandless are recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gensler and son, Mr. Donald E. Gensler, of Washington, are registered at the Bedford Springs hotel for the summer. Mr. H. J. Gensler is the private secretary of Senator J. Donald Cameron, who is now staying at the hotel.

Mr. J. K. Andrews, private secretary to the vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company at Baltimore, is at the Bedford Springs hotel for his regular visit.

Mr. William R. Allen and family, of Pittsburgh, are spending the summer at the late Judge William M. Hill's fine country residence, "Echo Vale."

Mr. John W. Boor, of Pittsburgh, is visiting friends in the historic town of Bedford.

Mr. W. H. S. Biddle, of Jeannette, is spending a fortnight with friends in Bedford.

Mrs. G. W. Mellott, of Wilkinsburg, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gump, of Everett.

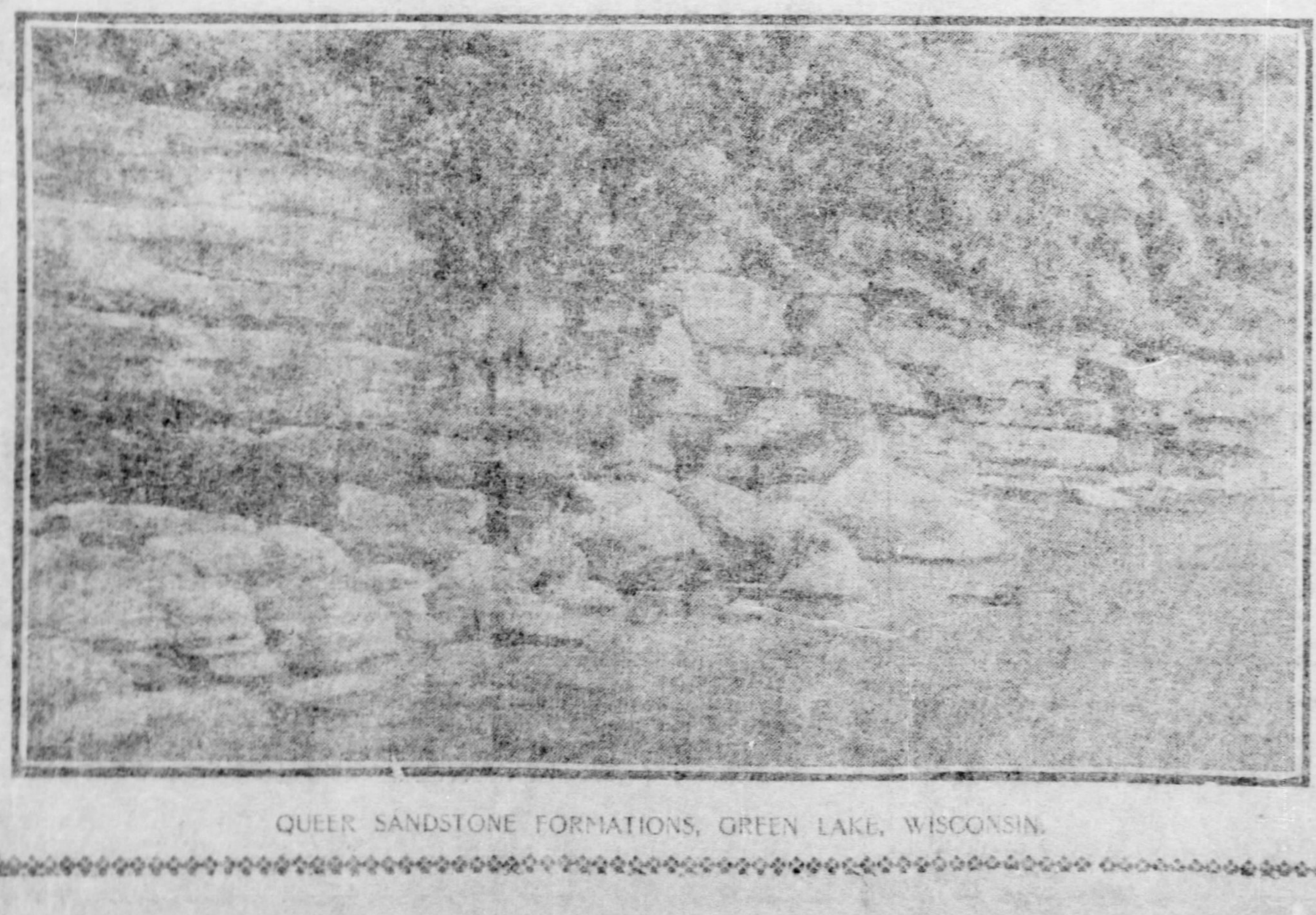
Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Felix, of the Smoky City, are visitors at the Bedford Springs hotel.

MARKLETON.

MARKLETON, Pa., July 18.—Among the Pittsburgh arrivals at this resort are: George W. Wilson, William Henry, Mrs. William Sprague, Miss Grace Gittens, the Rev. Edward M. Sandy and wife, Dr. Charles L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mansman, Miss Hilda Mansman, J. D. Hines, Miss Elizabeth Pendleton.

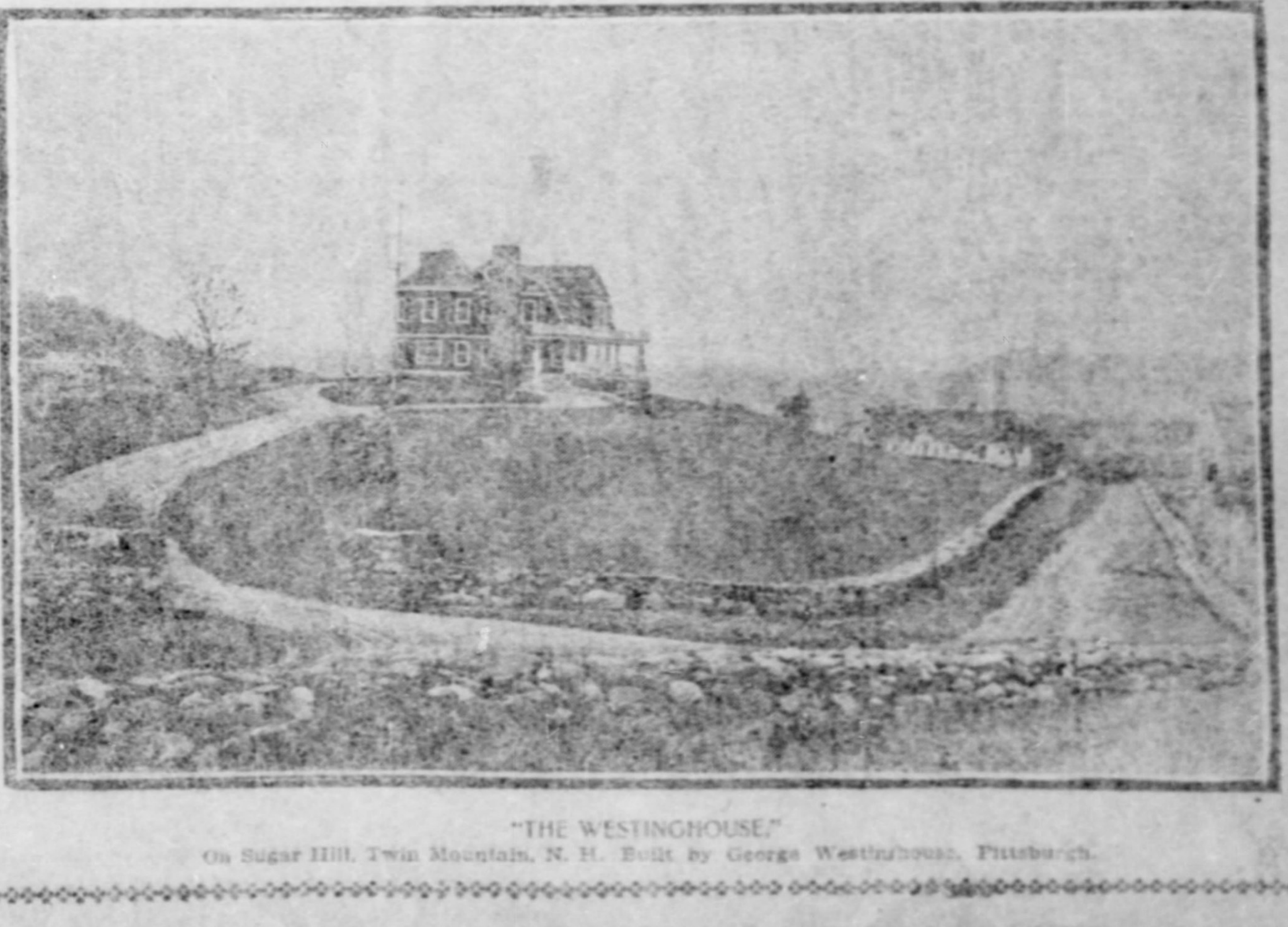
Other arrivals are: C. P. Anderson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Ann Gray, Uniontown, Pa.; Miss Rachael Beerbour, United, Pa.; Dr. J. R. Gray, Youngstown, Pa.; Mrs. H. T. Speck, Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Grace Griffin, Johnstown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McNary, Crafton, Pa.

One man makes a fortune to every eight that becomes bankrupt in England.



QUEER SANDSTONE FORMATIONS, GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

THE SUMMER HOUSE OF A PITTSBURGHER



"THE WESTINGHOUSE."

On Sugar Hill, Twin Mountain, N. H. Built by George Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

. . . Resort News and Gossip From Lake, Mountain and Sea . . .

PROHIBITIONISTS BUSY AROUND ASBURY PARK

A Raid on Speakeasies Creates Consternation Among the Guests—Night Bathing Popular.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—This has been a week of excitement among the hotel men, due to a police raid upon several "speakeasies" and a couple of hotels where liquor was sold in open violation of Asbury Park's prohibitive regulation and opinion has been divided as regards the good or bad policy of such a step at this time of the year. The action of the authorities may lead to the awakening of a sentiment against the old blue law, upon which the local regulation is founded. The "speakeasies" raided were supposedly "soft drink stands," run by Hebrews and Italians. The cases were worked up by detectives from Newark and the chief of police here made the charges in court. When an officer armed with warrants arrived at the St. James hotel in the afternoon, he found that what had been a full-fledged barroom in the morning had been transformed into a bedroom.

These raids, occurring in the midst of the summer festivities, have given rise to the opinion that the prohibition question at Asbury Park is coming to be an issue, as the information is freely given out that there are other warrants yet to be served on various hotel men throughout the resort. If arrests are to become general this summer in the hotel colony there will be a strong revival of the movement to do away with prohibition. Asbury Park does not vote for prohibition. To the contrary, if the subject was left to the will of the governed the blue law would be quickly set aside.

Surf bathing at night is the newest thing out, and the summer people are taking to this latest fad with an enthusiasm that is remarkable. This sport is an innovation in summer life at this resort, and its sudden appearance among the season's diversions is due to two causes—the advice of physicians, and the excellence of the new system of beach lighting introduced when the new boardwalk was built. Usually the bathing pavilions have closed at sunset. This custom originated in the poor lighting arrangement that formerly existed on the ocean front. In the early days of Asbury Park and up to the close of last season, it was too dark along the bathing grounds for a dip in the sea after night fall, and this year the old custom of closing the pavilions obtained just the same although the new lights on the rebuilt boardwalk made the beach as light as day. But there was a remarkable combination of circumstances last week. The weather was unbearably hot and the temperature during the evenings taxed the thermometers and the mercury soared to the upper altitudes. At the same time the ocean was as smooth as a lake, without a ripple. Only a low moaning surge could be heard along the beach sands, and a glorious full moon hung for hours in the evening in a sky that was devoid of a fleck of cloud. This unusual combination lasted nearly all the week. Ocean bathing is prescribed for certain nervous ailments, and night bathing is preferable, as it superinduces sleep. Physicians who are here with some special patients called on T. Nelson Lillagore, of Ocean Grove, who is a township committeeman, likewise proprietor of the Lillagore bathing pavilion at the beach, and requested that he open his bathing grounds during the reign of the full moon at evening time, for the benefit of their patients, and at once moonlight bathing in the ocean became fashionable. The step taken by Lillagore was followed by the proprietors of Ross' pavilion and the bathing pavilions at other points along the Asbury Park ocean front. Surf bathing by moonlight sprang into favor with a rush and before the orb of night began to rise too late in the evening to make the sport enjoyable as many as a thousand bathers could be seen disporting in the ocean's brine.

But a strange thing happened. Rumors of remarkable and sudden cures became prevalent and insistent. Physicians explained that these cures were logical. All that some people required was actual rest. Bathing in the heat of the day did not always bring about this rest, but retiring immediately after the bath, while the patient was still in a cool condition, produced the necessary repose and brought on the degree of sleep required for a case. Night bathing accomplished this; nevertheless, the talk of miracles performed continued on the porches and in the parlors of the hostelries. When there was no moon to light the waters of the "vastly deep" the bathers suddenly discovered that the new lights of the boardwalk lit up the sea of water sufficiently for bathing purposes at night time, and now a new sport has been added to the numerous pleasures of the resort.

Many guests of the colossal Ocean hotel, fashionable and exclusive as they are in their diversions, found the night dip in the surf a most gratifying and pleasurable sport during the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spangler and Miss C. Sarver, of Pittsburgh, are registered at this hostelry.

H. A. Spangler, an official of the Allegheny Trust Co., and a resident of Pittsburgh, is enjoying a well-earned rest at the Ocean hotel.

C. H. Vaugh, a banker, of Pittsburgh, and widely known in Western Pennsylvania, is here for a several weeks' stay.

Dr. W. R. Crabbe and family of Pittsburgh, are here for the summer. This is the third season that Dr. Crabbe has visited this resort. He is the principal of the Shadyside Academy in his home city.

Boyd Zane, Miss Ray L. Zane and R. J. Geddes, of Pittsburgh society circles, have joined the cottage colony here. Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, also of Pittsburgh, are among the latest arrivals.

The Hotel New York is a favorite resort among the younger element of the Pittsburgh smart set. The Misses Joyce, Ethel Vance Bowen and H. Buckley Wade of Pittsburgh are among the fashionable at this hostelry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Thompson of Pittsburgh are here and enjoying themselves. They came several days ago and ensconced themselves in a pretty seashore cottage. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Other Pittsburghers who are enjoying themselves here are F. C. Waddell, R. M. Kramer, L. Y. Connelly and Mrs. Connelly and their daughter, Miss Connelly, H. G. Nevin and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Cornman, B. R. Macy, Mr and Mrs. Mason Dodds, Miss Ellen Dodds, J. C. Randolph, C. M. Megargee, H. M. Brown, F. W. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wallace, Miss Lena Weis, Miss Alice McClure, Ethan J. Dodd.

POTATOES IN PITTSBURGH ALWAYS FIND A READY MARKET

Over 5,000,000 Bushels Consumed Here in a Year, at Good Prices.

UNDER the Latin title of Solanum Tuberosum Esculentum it is moderately difficult for those unlearned in the dead languages to recognize the familiar common potato, but such it is, and as such it is known to the scientific world. It is not necessary when eating the vegetable, baked, boiled, stewed, fried or in any other of its many apparels, to remember the official name or allow jaw-twisting words to interfere with proper digestion. It is endeared to millions of people as the potato, and as such it has and will be enjoyed.

Although it is usual to prefix the Celtic adjective and call the well known tuber the Irish potato, the land of St. Patrick cannot claim to be its home. It is an American product, and to the Spaniards is to be given the honor of having first introduced it into Europe. They found it in the neighborhood of Quito, where it was largely cultivated by the natives, and used by them as an important part of their diet, it being the practice of the Peruvians not only to eat the potato in the usual way as a vegetable, but also to reduce it to flour by a drying process, and make it into bread. It was taken to Spain in the first half of the sixteenth century, and is mentioned in Spanish botanical works of that period under the name of "battata." It is said that Hieronymus Cardar, a monk, introduced the potato into Italy and from thence to Belgium, where its cultivation today is most extensive, and it forms one of the leading products of the country, being largely exported to other places.

The Earliest Potatoes.

Humboldt tells us that at the time of the discovery of America the potato plant was cultivated in all the temperate parts of the climate from Chili to New Granada, but not in Mexico. Nearly a hundred years later, or about 1585, potato tubers were taken from North Carolina and Virginia to Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, and were first cultivated on his estate near Cork. To that courteous gentleman Great Britain owes both the potato and tobacco, which have become of such great importance to the people of the world. While, on account of its having been taken to Ireland from one of the states of North America, it was called in Great Britain the Virginia potato, it is known not to have been a native of that state, having been probably introduced there by the intercourse of Spaniards with the early settlers, and it was brought from South America, probably from Peru.

Throughout all the world the potato has become such an important article of daily food that the wonder is how people got along without it before it was known. In the United States millions of bushels are consumed annually, and the success or failure of the potato crop is watched with intense interest by thousands of persons every year who are engaged in its cultivation and sale, not to speak of the multitudes who are dependent upon it for a necessary article of diet. Nowhere in this country are there more potatoes consumed in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Workingmen find them nourishing and sustaining, and cling to the old potato on account of the nutrition it contains until the season is entirely over before turning to the new crop, when the not fully matured potato is not so satisfactory as the old.

Pittsburgh Potato Hungry.

There come into Pittsburgh an average of 25 carloads of potatoes a day for 300 days of every year. One day last week there were 71 cars in the produce yards at one time. This is for the city market alone. A fair average for the county, or the limits of Greater Pittsburgh, would be from 30 to 35 carloads a day, each car averaging 500 bushels. It would be safe to say that fully 10,000 cars loaded with potatoes would not be more than the annual consumption of this market, this including the large amount brought direct to the consumer by local farmers. Taking 10,000 cars, then, as the total amount for the year, there are found to be 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes handled inside the 12 months, and those brought an average price last year of 70 cents a bushel, making the value of the trade in potatoes for Allegheny county in 1902 $3,500,000. The western growing states produce about 150 bushels to the acre, while through the south the average is much smaller, not exceeding 100 bushels, so that a fair average for the country would be 125 bushels to the acre. At this rate of production 40,000 acres of land must be under cultivation to produce the potatoes used in Greater Pittsburgh each year. The greater portion of this supply comes from Wisconsin and Minnesota, both great potato growing states, although shipments from New York are quite considerable, and the potatoes grown in the latter state are of fine quality. In the early part of the year shipments are, of course, altogether from the south, Florida and New Orleans sending the first consignments north. New Orleans is the distributing market for all that section of the country as far north as Kentucky, which state sends its potatoes to New Orleans, and from there they are reshipped to dealers all over the country. Later potatoes are shipped back into the south for the use of the people there during the late fall and winter, as the climatic conditions, added to the fact that the potatoes there produced were grown so early in the year, compel southerners to depend upon the north for supplies in the latter part of the season, for they cannot keep their own product. Northern potatoes are stored in large quantities, to be drawn upon and shipped where needed during the entire winter, carloads arriving in Pittsburgh up until the latter part of June, at which time the stock of old potatoes is generally exhausted, while new have commenced to be fairly plentiful. To ship during the winter requires care to prevent stock from freezing, and it is customary to send a man in each car to keep a fire going en route, and guard against the destruction of the shipment by low temperature.

Supply is Scarce.

This year the crop of potatoes in the south was not quite so abundant as usual and was made to seem less on account of the greater demand made upon those raised in the east and middle south. Out in the Kaw valley and Missouri bottoms, where the supply for the west is largely grown, there was much destruction to the crops by the floods of the spring, and westerners came east for their supply of early potatoes. This has kept values up, and made new potatoes higher in price than the average during the spring and early summer. The outlook for crops throughout the country is exceedingly good, however, and it is likely the reign of extreme figures is over for the present year.

When the supply of potatoes in this country falls below the consumptive demand, they are imported from foreign countries, principally from Belgium, Germany and Canada. Those which are brought in ships come as ballast, and are thus transported at a minimum of cost, the greatest obstacle to the importation of potatoes being the duty of over 20 cents a bushel. It is only when prices in this country are close to $1 a bushel that importing can be done with profit.

There are few agricultural subjects of greater importance than the cultivation of potatoes. In the British Isles about 600,000 acres are under cultivation for this purpose, and the annual value of the crop is averaged at $75,000,000. The consumption in Great Britain is perhaps largest in Ireland, but the potatoes raised in Scotland are considered the best.

C. A. HOLMES.

MANY PITTSBURGHERS GO TO CHAUTAUQUA SHORE

The Season Promises to Eclipse All Former Ones in Interest and Attendance.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 18.—In spite of wind and weather the people still come, and the arrivals of this week from Pittsburgh and vicinity have exceeded all expectations.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Savage of Pittsburgh, are at Chautauqua again this season, and their cottage on the lake shore is one of the prettiest on the grounds.

Mrs. George T. Bushfield and her daughter, Mrs. H. J. McElhenny, of Pittsburgh, are at the Browning, Bemus Point, for the summer. Mr. Bushfield and Mr. McElhenney spend their Sundays there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Secrist of West Newton, drove from their home, across country, to Chautauqua, taking five days for the trip. They say it was a most delightful experience.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fry of Rochester spent a few days at the Point this week, and were registered at the New Spencer. Mr. Fry had large interests in the Grand hotel, which was destroyed by fire this last winter.

Mrs. T. G. Evans of Ben Avon, opened their cottage last week and are entertaining now Miss Edna Hemphill and Mrs. A. M. Hemphill of Bellevue.

Miss Alice Lichliter is here for the season, and is a Pittsburgher who assists very materially in the music at Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harris and family are among the arrivals of the week from Allegheny at the Lakeside, Point Chautauqua.

Miss Margaret Chalfant of Pittsburgh, is visiting friends at Lakewood.

Mr. Frank S. Reader of New Brighton, is spending a week at the Assembly Grounds.

Among the Pittsburghers at Bemus Point are Mrs. George L. McFarland and her daughters, Misses Alice, Jean and Christine McFarland.

A family party from Pittsburgh that is enjoying to the utmost Point Chautauqua, is composed of Mr. and Mrs. H. McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McGraw and family, and Mrs. Douglass.

The Louis Miller cottage is opened this season and is ocupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller and family, who have lately returned from Porto Rico. Mr. Miller is postmaster on the island.

Mr. Danna Ackerly of Pittsburgh, who has been studying this year at Cambridge law school, is spending a part of his vacation at Chautauqua, and is rowing with the Chautauqua crew.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Fulton and family are located at the Barnes cottage, Point Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bell of Beaver Falls, are at Bemus Point. They will remain through the season.

Hon. C. W. Stone of Warren, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clara Stone, are at the Glen Park cottage for a few days.

Mrs. Alfred Wick of Butler, arrived at Chautauqua during the week and her cottage on Miller park is now in readiness for the family who will arrive within a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Jennings and son of Pittsburgh, are at Lakewood.

Miss Bessie Reese and her sister, Miss Annie Reese, are at Chautauqua for the season.

Mrs. W. F. McKee entertained this week the Misses Maud and Kittie James of the East End, Pittsburgh. After their visit here is ended the Misses James will go up into Canada for a short time.

Mrs. E. A. Cuthbert of Pittsburgh, is at the Kirkwood.

Miss Anna Herbert of Bellevue, is visiting friends at the Assembly Grounds.

Her Litle Joke.

They were in the studio. Artists' trappery and bohemian paraphernalia were placed about the room with studied carelessness.

Heavy tapestries and portieres choked the walls. Costly statuary, mediaeval firearms, poinards, yataghans, and priceless and historic armor were ranged idly about the room.

Seated on a heavily upholstered divan, eyeing the American heiress at work on an intricate landscape, was the duke.

"Bah Jove!" he ejaculated suddenly, "do you know, Miss Millyins, I'm wrapped up in you and—"

"Huh!" interrupted the wealthy maiden with Yankee sarcasm, "I don't see why you should be wrapped up; I haven't bought you yet."

The duke sat dumfounded, wondering what there was in her remark to cause a smile to break out over her sweet visage.

A four hours' catch of Black Bass at Sweet's Club House, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WINSOME WINONA LAKE HAVING A BUSY TIME

The Chautauqua of the West Attracts Resorters From All Parts of the Country.

WINONA LAKE, IND., July 18.—The weather has been fine as silk all week and everybody enjoying it as is seen on the lake front, hotel porches, at the toboggan and merry-go-round, and under the trees. Some of our Pittsburgh friends stepped in and informed us of rain and cool days, but we never as much as heard of rain here, needing the "sprinkler" for the drives every day, and thankful for the cool breezes instead of the "scorchers" Pittsburgh had last week.

There were a number of social events during the week. Harry A. Brown of Canton, O., entertained the members of the Knickerbocker club with a trolley ride to Warsaw and dinner at the "Roof Garden" on Tuesday evening. Among the guests from Pittsburgh were Will Shellenberger, J. McF. Carpenter, Mrs. McA. Martin, Paul Martin, Annie Reed. Several states were represented. Another guest was W. A. Dix, a cowboy from North Dakota, who is causing quite a sensation among the young ladies here.

The Summer Bible school opened on Tuesday morning with over 100 students.

One of the speakers booked for next week is the Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes, who will spend the week here.

One of the events of the week was the placing of a handsome bronze Japanese statue in the park near the Minerva hotel. This statue is the gift of H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, and adds much to the beauty of the park. The kodac fiends have hit it hard all week and more so when Professor Ernest F. Fenollosa, in one of his lectures on "The Five Periods of Japanest Art," called attention to the gift of Mr. Heinz and spoke of the value of it.

The speakers of the week were Jessie L. Newlin, Chicago; Thomas E. Green, F. R. Roberson, Hinton White, James M. Gray, Henry Breasted. Pittsburgh people registered are J. A. Burnett, J. F. Carpenter and family, Mrs. Mary A. Burns and daughters, Paul Bartholomew, H. A. Cooper, Ada McDonald, Lulu Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, J. A. Parks and family, Harry Scott.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, July 18.—A number of yachts came into the harbor this week. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt arrived on their steam yacht, the Conqueror. They will remain here some days.

Arthur T. Kemp, of New York, is here on his yacht, the Seafogs. He is visiting his sister, Mrs. Stephen Tynge, who has taken Greenlawn for the summer.

Francis Hayne and his family are in the harbor in their big yacht, the Viking, which has been here every summer for a number of years.

United States Senator Frye was at Bar Harbor Saturday and yesterday on the United States revenue cutter Gresham. He sailed today for New Brunswick.

Several cottagers were today arrested for riding bicycles on a sidewalk on the outskirts of the village. The walk where the arrests took place is a gravel path on Upper Main street. It has always been used by cyclists, and the police served no notice that the law would be enforced. They simply stationed an officer there in plain clothes, and he made the arrests. The police would not give the names of the offenders.

An organization is being formed here among the summer visitors to protest against the high valuation of land and the 30-mill tax. It is claimed that the land was valued in boom times and that the 30-mill rate is too high for a village.

A Song of Loves.

In the blue morn, the new morn,
Beneath a sun-filled sky,
Oh, I met a little Love
When all the clouds were high;
A little Love, a wistful Love—
I would not have him stay;
I loosed my hands and kissed my lips,
And bade him fly away.

In the warm noon, the sweet noon,
When all the air was gold,
Oh, I met a fair, great Love
With merry eyes and bold;
So wise, so strong, so wonderful,
Too high for my estate,
He loosed my hands, and kissed my lips,
And left me desolate.

In the deep night, the cold night,
Who comes through wind and rain?
Little Love I bade away
Is at my side again.
And he hath warmed my hands in his,
And kissed my wet eyes dry,
Oh, strange that he should comfort me
For that great Love gone by.

—John Winwood.

Perseverance has won many a victory that was not worth the effort.

HARDWARE MEN MEET AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Pittsburghers Cut a Swath in the Business and Social Meetings of Various Associations.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The town this week was in possession of the American Hardware and Jobbers' association, including the Southern Jobbers' association. It was the 13th annual convention of the latter, the fourth of the former. Several entertainments were given after the business sessions of the day at the Grand Union hotel. The members of the association also enjoyed sight-seeing en masse on Wednesday, when they drove through picturesque Saratoga. The smoker and dance was probably most enjoyed by the men and ladies of the convention. A ball was given on Friday night, which was attended by over 1,000 people. The banquet given by the American Hardware association to the Southern Jobbers' association was a very fine affair, indeed. The souvenirs given at this occasion were unique.

Mr. Charles W. Asbury of Philadelphia addressed the joint association on "Price Guarantees." Some of the companies represented were: Iron Steel Roofing Company, Youngstown, O.; Warren Ax and Tool Company, Warren, Pa.; the Upson Nut Company, Cleveland, O.; the United States Wire and Nail Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. O. Townsend, New Brighton, Pa.; Safety Door Hinge Company, Ashland, O.; Horseshoe Nail Company, New Brighton, Pa.; Standard Chain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. R. Haymaker, Lancaster, Pa.; Sharon Steel Hoop Company, Sharon, Pa.; Pope Tin Plate Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fanette R. Plumb, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Osborne Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O.; Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Norton Tool Company, Columbus, O.; North Bros. Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayer & Co., Philadelphia; Mann Edge Tool Company, Lewistown, Pa.; McCaffrey File Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lovell Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa.; Lawson & Sessions Company, Cleveland, O.; La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, O.; the Klein-Logan Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Kirk-Lally Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O.; Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.; Laughlin & Jones Steel Company, Pittsburgh; the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.; Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh; International Cutlery Company, Tremont, O.; Hussey-Brown Shovel Company, Pittsburgh; Hero Fruit Jar Company, Pittsburgh; the Guffin Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa.; the Grafton, Elyria, O.; Garland Nut and Rivet Company, Pittsburgh; Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus Chain Company, Cleveland Twist Drill Company, Cleveland Wire Spring Company, Cleveland Stone Company, Cleveland Block Company, Chisholm Shovel Works of Cleveland, Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh; the Cincinnati Tool Company, Burden Horseshoe Company, Catasauqua, Pa.; American Steel Hoop Company, Pittsburgh; G. & H. Burnett Company, Philadelphia; N. B. Black, Chester, Pa.; the Bronson Walton Company, Cleveland, O.; the E. & G. Brooks Iron Company, Birdsboro, Pa.

Guests during the week were: M. G. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lupton of Pittsburgh.

William C. Whitney has brought his horses to Saratoga for the racing season, which begins August 3.

Victor Herbert is due here July 25, with the remainder of his orchestra. Part of this has been playing here under Mr. Henneberg to a delighted audience. Mr. Henneberg and his orchestra receive much applause.

Reggie's Conclusion.

"Oh, mamma!" shouted little Reggie, as he ran to his mother in great glee, "what do you think? I was just over where they're putting up the circus and they're filling the ring all full of breakfast food."—Smart Set.

Darwinian.

First monkey—It seems to be a toss-up whether man is descended from us.

Second monkey—Yes; it's heads, they win; tails, we lose."—Smart Set.

IN GYMNASIUM HALL.
Winona Lake.

CATCHING BIG FISH AT THE BATH CITY

This Famous Resort of Pittsburghers is Already Crowded With Guests.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., July 18.—An extract from the journal of a Pittsburgher sojourning at Mount Clemens will give a fair idea of the weather this week at Bath City. "July 14, 1903.—Wore my overcoat and mittens. Broke hammock engagement this evening."

Andrew Lamb of Pittsburgh proudly displayed to admiring friends one day this week a long string of fish averaging 12 pounds each, the result of three hours' sport on the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McKinney of Pittsburgh are visiting friends at the Bath City.

The ball game between the Pittsburgh and Detroit Elks at Bennett park, Detroit, Friday afternoon, was attended by an enthusiastic crowd from the Bath City. Result: Detroit, 8; Pittsburgh, 4.

The Pittsburgh Elks will play the Bath City lawyers here this afternoon.

The following guests from Pittsburgh and vicinity are registered at Mount Clemens:

Pittsburgh—Mary Silber, Mrs. J. S. Todd, Arthur Pierce, John Felter, Mrs. Sheran, Charles Kloffer, Jr., S. A. Conner, Thomas D. Bell, Edward Ferin, Peter Kirch, H. W. Garrison, P. F. Denmarah, Roos W. Bushong, Roy Suthern, D. C. McCormick, O. A. Philips and wife, George E. Steilmaker, Mrs. Mary Phillips, S. S. Schonfeld, H. G. Christley, James Otoola, W. J. Brennen, Mrs. J. R. Leonard, Leonore Leonard, Lou Leonard, Thomas McClees, Jacob Allwes, E. M. Wertheimer, wife and maid, Laura Zeugschmidt, E. Kneiss, Ben Thomas, F. A. Waack, Charles J. Lamb, Lewis M. Donaldson and wife, R. G. Bassington, H. H. Kellering, I. J. Donahue, A. L. Atwell, Z. Solomon, Charles Kwall, M. Bradley, J. F. Murphy, P. J. Foley, C. H. Stein, Fred Hansen, Mabel Rivers, D. Nelson, B. J. Foley, M. C. Lever, S. D. Stonend, John M. Hohman, Joseph B. Powell, Daniel Chisholm, Mrs. A. H. Kannoffsky, Ben Sperd, Alex. Bloss, William Steib, John F. Walsh, J. F. McGraw, Mrs. George Reece, E. A. Becker, John O'Connor, Mrs. John O'Connor, Isadore Reich, Jacob Reich, Charles W. Cornwell, David McKee, W. H. Beestel, S. W. Miller, C. F. Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Harry Leng, Herman Wise, H. V. Kettering, Miss Mentyre, Thomas Alton, Mrs. Caplan, John J. Griffin, Harry Stone, Mrs. H. Robitzer, Mrs. F. Hanrahan, C. A. Neidhart, J. F. McKeever, E. J. Foley, Sam McKee, C. H. Wharton.

Wilmerding—J. J. Barrett.

Allegheny—Walter H. Gass, James T. Wilson, P. E. Roos, Adam Dietz, S. A. Brown, Mrs. G. Artsburger, Mrs. F. Westfall, S. H. Keirns, George Artzberger, Willie Thomas, Mrs. Kline.

Homestead—A. B. Crouch, John W. Bainbridge, Robert Glueck.

Washington—John Sarge, W. C. Woodbern, James Llye, Miss Ina Woodbern.

McKeesport—George Seeman, Mrs. Maj. Joy, David Hardy, Miss Jouls, Mrs. D. Hardy.

Braddock—Joseph T. Campbell, Frank Marshall, John Stefanho, Joseph F. Schwainberg, Walter Shea, Pat Oates.

Duquesne—L. T. Stewart.

Uniontown—O. E. Hibbs, A. J. Hibbs.

Beaver—Mrs. J. T. Weighell.

New Castle—John Eberle, Fr. Lehberger.

Carnegie—Miss Walker.

Youngstown, O.—H. J. Wassmar, William McIntosh, Robert McIntosh, C. R. Beight, M. L. Campbell, James Clarck, Mrs. J. J. Harbison, Mrs. M. Joyce, F. J. Dillon, Patrick Lennon, Al. Lerhmann, L. Rosenbaum, L. J. Dillon, M. Karanusky, James Shankey, Otto Reibling, Mrs. McAllister, Dollie Nelson, Mrs. A. Bernstein, E. A. Krause.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Thomas O'Brien and wife, J. A. Campbell, M. D., Fred Gollner, A. R. Fink, Charles R. Krugh, M. H. Kennedy, John Mueller, A. Schroeder, O. B. Bowman.

LENNOX.

LENNOX, Mass., July 18.—The pre-eminence of Lenox as a spring summer and fall resort cannot be disputed.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson came from Newport this week and took possession of the Root cottage for the remainder of the season. Her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, came with her. Mrs. Neilson will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt here later in the season.

Dinners were given at the Hotel Aspinwall this week by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Van Rensselaer.

A dance was given in the pink and white ball room of the Hotel Aspinwall on Tuesday evening. The guests of two dinner parties at the hotel—one of 14 covers and one of six covers—joined the dancers after dining.

The house party at Elm Court entertained during the week by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burden, who quietly celebrated the first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood-Field, nee Sloane, on Wednesday evening.

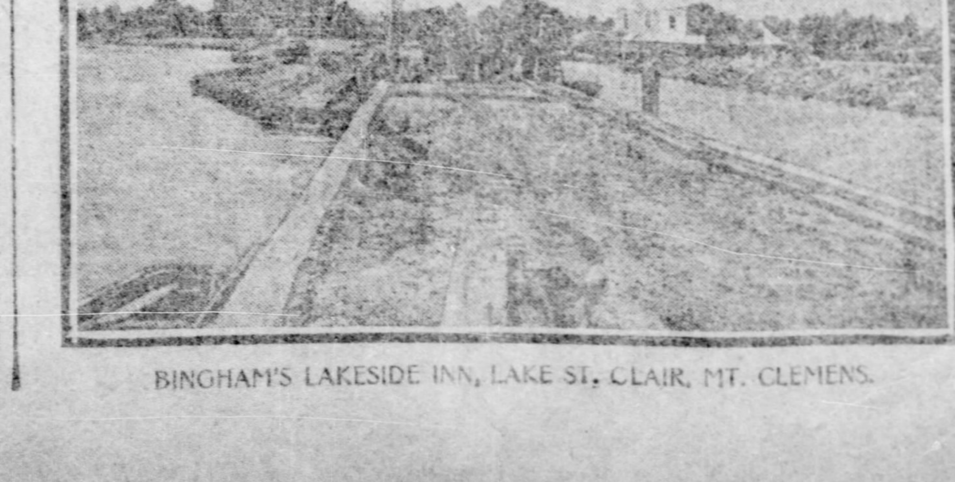
BAY HEAD.

BAY HEAD, N. J., July 18.—Bright skies and cool breezes and the perfection of summer days and moonlit evenings have been much enjoyed at Bay Head this week by the pleasure seekers who spend their time sailing on the bay. The established custom of 5 o'clock tea on Saturday afternoon after the races brings together many friends. The Bluffs dances are very largely attended Tuesday and Saturday nights. Grenville Arms gives a hop Friday and a children's entertainment and hop is held on Wednesday night at the Bluffs.

DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., July 18.—There was a throng of arrivals at Deer Park today. Gen. John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., of Baltimore, and family came up in a Baltimore and Ohio private car.

Mr. Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Co., and family have taken possession of their cottage for the season.



BINGHAM'S LAKESIDE INN, LAKE ST. CLAIR, MT. CLEMENS.

CHAS. EUGENE BANKS,
At Winona Lake.

One Way.

"John," said the mother of three boys, "what kept you boys awake so long last night?" "Bob told us stories," he replied. "But I heard him say he wanted to go to sleep." "Yes," admitted John. "When he'd told us one story, we'd get out of bed and run around the room awhile, then we'd crawl in again and put our cold feet against his back and keep them there until he told us another." Bob became a famous lecturer and story teller.

RESORTS.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's Ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Pittsburgh Headquarters
Terms Reasonable.
THE NEW HYGIA.
CHAS. A. SHEEDY, Proprietor.
New York and Pacific Avenues.
Five doors from joint railroad agency. Open all year. Newly furnished. Buffet attached. White service.

HOTEL HAINES
Ocean and Ocean ave., fireproof, dining room on sixth floor, overlooking ocean, elevator from street level; running water in rooms; all conveniences; first class cuisine. Rates, $3 a day up; special rates to families. Booklet at Gazette office. L. A. Haines, Jr., Prop. and Manager.

NEW HOTEL WORTHINGTON.
Missouri and Pacific aves. Steam heat; $8 to $15 per week. J. R. Worthington.

RUTGERS INN—Splendid house, superior table, best service, reasonable rates. Mrs. M. E. Suter, Manager.

RACHFORD—Fifty suites of beautiful rooms, parlor and bath. Pacific & Mt. Vernon aves. L. B. Jaffries, Prop.

RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Young's Hotel
Atlantic City N. J.
Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in its construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 250 rooms, 120 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own artesian well. Restaurant equal to any in New York.
JAMES R. KEENAN, Propr.
Also Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.

THE Cheltenham VIRGINIA AVE., ...NEAR BEACH... ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open All the Year. First-class in all its appointments. KUENDIG & RICHARDS.

HOTEL BRADDOCK
New York ave., near the beach.
W. I. BRADDOCK.
Rates $10 a week and upward.

Magnificent New
AMERICAN HOTEL
New York ave. and the Beach. House faces the ocean. Referen Rights. Fire proof. European plan.

HOTEL CHETWOODE
Pacific ave., next to Garden Hotel. Open all year. Steam heat. Reasonable rates.
Mrs. P. A. Dempsey, Owner.

THE STRATH HAVEN.
Open all year, Kentucky ave., near Beach. Steam heat; special rates. Special attention given to cuisine and service. Albert E. Glennie, manager, formerly Grand Pacific, Chicago, and Hotel Pierrepont, New York.

The New Hotel Rio Grande,
New York Avenue and the Beach, conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern Hotel. Fireproof, running water in rooms, elevator, moderately priced.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL BEAUMONT—Ocean and Tennessee Ave. Capacity 200, large exchange, porch, refurnished, excellent cuisine. Write for booklet. Open all year. JOHN B. COLE, Proprietor.

Two minutes' walk from Penna. Depot.
THE ROSSMORE.
Tennessee and Pacific Aves.
Mrs. M. C. Colman, Prop. H. S. Colman, Mgr.

DUQUESNE-MARION—S. Carolina ave. near Beach. A Seashore cottage for Pittsburghers, conducted by a Pittsburgher. Rates from $9 to $15. C. M. HERMAN.

HOTEL SAN JOSE Beach end of St. James Place. One minute walk to piers. $1.50 to $3.00 per day. Table the best.

THE BEVERLEY—174 S. South Carolina ave., 2d door from beach, near R. C. church. Terms $1.50 per day; $8 per week up. Mrs. J. G. HIGH.

Second Door From Beach. Terms $8 to $12.
THE SILVERTON
Tennessee av. Mrs. L. Johnston. Home comforts.

Ocean Ave., near Beach. Terms $9 and up.
CARLETON HALL
Special and personal attention to cuisine.

THE ROLF, 1515 Pacific Ave. Large, Airy Rooms. $8 up.

Ebensburg, Pa.
BELMONT COTTAGE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Mountain Resort. Delightful temperature, comfortable rooms, good table, rates moderate.
T. H. HEIST, Proprietor.

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BREXTON HOTEL Ocean avenue. This well known home, open all the year. Every known convenience for the guests. Delightful sun parlor, excellent table, free telephone. Under new management. Transient, $2.50; special rates for families, $10 to $20 per week. GRAHAM & SHUTE.

THE ALDINE—Delightfully situated, only a few yards from Beach. First class.

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Coolest Resort New York City.
Less than one hour from New York City
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Golf, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing and All Outdoor Amusements.
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OCEAN HOTEL,
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GEO. L. ATKINS' SONS.

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Fifth Ave., near Grand, North Asbury Park, N. J. Season 1903 opens June 1, under entire new management. For rooms and rates address HENRY ROBERTS.

HOTEL NEW YORK—ASBURY PARK, N. J. 4th ave., near Ocean. Superior table. Rates moderate. WOOD & BEERS, Props.

Belmar, N. J.
COLORADO-ATLANTIC
Capacity 500. Belmar, N. J.
Two entire squares, facing Ocean. Refined family patronage. Highest Standard. Least Money.
Management of W. B. DURYEA.

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Put-in-Bay Island
Lake Erie, six hours from Pittsburgh. Garden spot of the Great Lakes, Nature's beauty spot. Rich in history; the children's paradise. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, baseball, marvelous caves.

PARK HOTEL—$2 day, $10 week. Lake front. Strictly up-to-date. Investigation invited. Booklets ready.

BEEBE HOUSE—On Park and Bay, $2 and $3 per day. Special provision for families. Capacity 400. J. B. Ward & Son. Booklet.

RIEDLING'S WINES and Vineyards, Wholesale only. Absolutely pure. Chas. Riedling.

BATHING BEACH—Steam Toboggan Slide and Shoot the Chute free. Best equipped beach in the world. Louis Deisler.

PERRY'S CAVE—Was warrior's retreat. Largest cavern in Island.

CASINO—The only live place of amusement in Put-in-Bay. Music and Dancing Every Night.

DAUSSA'S CAVE—The Natural Mammoth Cave of the Island. One of Put-in-Bay's Greatest Features.

WEHRLE'S HALL—Middle Bass Island. Music. Dancing every afternoon. Ferry from Put-in-Bay.

NEW WARD HOTEL—$1.50 to $2.50 day, $7 to $10 week. Never closed. S. J. Campbell.

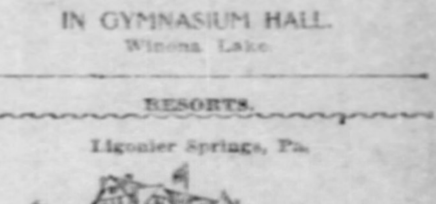
LOUIS SCHIELE Cafe, Pittsburgh headquarters for information.

WIGAND'S GARDEN—Our Own Vintage. Family resort.

HOTEL OELSCHLAGER—Lake front. Rates $10 per week. Booklet.

RESORTS.

Ligonier Springs, Pa.



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Pure Mountain Air and Water.
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THE RIVIERA.
Point Pleasant, N. J. Ocean, river, pines combined. Illustrated booklet. G. A. Mangold.

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Hungarian Romany (Gypsy) Band during dinner and evening
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P. O., FOUR MILE, N. Y.
Open from June 14th to October 1st. Elevation 2,365 feet. Specially adapted for hay fever and asthma.
H. S. Sartwell, Propr., Olean, N. Y.

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